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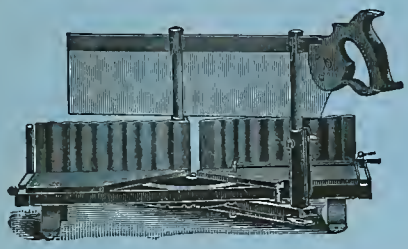

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXI—No. 1
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1911

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

THE LITTLE TOILER

By MILO LEON MORTON

Each winter morn ere yet approaching dawn
Betrays its coming o'er the eastern hill,
While o'er the still, white frozen earth shine on
The far-off stars that heaven with radiance fill;

A little sweet-faced girl I daily meet,
Who lifts to mine an inoffensive eye,
As through the cheerless and deserted street
Slowly and timidly she passes by.

And unelastic is the maiden's tread,
Unfitting for a seeming girl of ten,
The buoyancy of childhood crushed and dead—
Obliterated by the greed of men.

For she thus early goes to some machine
That in a factory-prison waits for her,
Where with the soulless iron is melted in
The fresh young life that should her pulses stir.

Yet gladly do the tired hands toil to aid
The parents prematurely aged and worn,
Who with the overworked and underpaid
The hopeless burden-bearers yoke have borne.

"But, oh! the shame of it, the fell disgrace!"
My heart cries out whene'er this child I see,
Whene'er beneath the stars I see her face
That shyly in the gloom looks up at me.

How long, O Carpenter of Galilee!
How long must sinless boys and girls be slain
That some purse-proud, self-righteous Pharisee
May build to thee a cold and costly fane?

How long must in the mart child labor stand
Like doves and lambs and iron and copper ore?
How long must wrecks of childhood strew the strand,
While wealth, complacent, revels on the shore.

"How long, O Lord?" the ancients cried,
"How long?"
Since then the ages have revoiced the cry.
The answer comes, "Till man shall right the wrong.
Why ask 'How Long?' while stand ye idle by?"

The Carpenter

A FEW DROPS OF DOUBLE DISTILLED PESSIMISM

From the Pen of an Optimist.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Laugh and the world laughs with you,
Grouch and you grouch alone.

A BLUE optimist is about the deepest dyed and darkest blue of any shade known.

A happy, laughter-loving heart rarely sinks to despair, but when it does it sounds the lowest depths.

With a smile on the face and a sob in the heart we mingle with a multitude of our fellow creatures, many of whom may be in the same fix we are. It is always well to keep a calm surface. In slang terms—keep a stiff upper lip. But sometimes the most stoical can cheat themselves no longer with the habit of happiness they have persistently worn. If a man, he goes into a fit of despondency; if a woman, she indulges in the luxury of tears.

For man or woman at such a point, it is a positive pleasure to exchange the glad rags of joy for sackcloth and ashes and deep down in the heart depths take a good wallow in the Slough of Despond. But, friends, let us take good care to struggle out on the bright side of the bog, for we know however dark the day the sun is still shining somewhere.

A new year has begun and all optimism points us to better prospects and better general conditions for labor than ever before. We know our watchmen upon the walls of organization are competent and prompt to tell us truly when we ask, What of the night? We may depend upon security when they answer all is well. This is all right to ponder when optimism is clothed in its right mind, but while wearing the temporary garb of sackcloth let the whole experience be enjoyed (?)

What has A. D. 1911 to offer as improvement over the past for laboring people? Some of us took up the responsibilities of mature life twenty-five years ago. A quarter of a century is a lengthy battle, but a battle for existence it has been for the majority of us.

Many of us are tired veterans in this severe campaign, marching and serving without relaxation in the motley ranks of the toiler. For such of us the black winter of life is to be soon approaching. Gray hairs are appearing. Over the temples traces of snow are drifting—drifting silently, surely but unmistakably into the soft, dark billows of brown.

On the march we have learned the beauties of brotherhood, and found happiness in extending always a helping hand. Through the optimist's vision we clearly see the bright side, and it is sweet to remember—

There is no winter in the heart
Of him who doth a kindly deed;
Of what he gives he hath a part,
And this supplieth all his need.

But pessimism has the floor in this article, so we will let the grouch bug finish his work in peace!

Under the corrupt systems of financial power industrial interests must continue to suffer. Plenty is arrayed against pauperism and prosperity flaunts its abundance in the face of want. In this unequal conflict is a picture of raw recruits in arms against the well-trained army of picked men. Adversity's legion marching against the bayonets of mammon's well-regulated forces. Necessity and numbers must eventually tell against manners and money.

But for our twenty-five years of unremitting toils—what is there to show for it? We rear our children. By superhuman effort and heroic self-denial only can a workingman educate his posterity and equip them properly for industrial competition. We must finish all tasks in their appointed season. Arriving at maturity, our children in their turn leave our protection to enter the world of endeavor as individuals.

The law of change is inevitable. By this natural law middle life is apt to find us with homes desolated by departures. Those who have must lose, and those who love much must suffer much. Pessimism counts its miseries and finds the years of

endeavor fully rewarded by evil. It paints for us in the new year a vision of what? Empty arms, aching hearts, poverty still, and the frosts of age beginning to chill and blight a barren existence.

But what is the use to sweat or swear over conditions favorable or otherwise. "Grin and bear it," whatever comes. The Slough of Despond is a nasty and detestable hole to fall into. We have heard that it is a wholesome experience however, and after we scramble out and emerge into the sunlight, life is better worth the living.

One who found out for himself said:

For a man to appreciate heaven right well
Let him have about fifteen minutes of h—ll.

An optimist, though, who tries the experiment should offer apologies to the public for passing around samples of the "Blue Devils" to the world in general.

If we know we are not beaten in our battles, hope will shine for us again. Through the lights and shadows, the ups and downs, we have had, we have reached the beginning of the new year.

"We have done our durndest," expresses it all in reviewing the past. Language more forcible than elegant, but pessimism is excusable in a suitable choice of eloquence.

Infinite love keeps us and we will fear no evil. Well out on the right side, we will avoid the mire of pessimism and move forward happy and hopeful once more. A song of cheer for others downhearted will help us to always realize our fondest hopes and dreams.

We shall part company with pessimism, for hope is a sweeter companion, and we know that always

Some softening gleam of love and prayer
Shall dawn on every cross and care.

NOSINESS.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

IF I were ever called upon to depict on white paper with pen and ink my impression of man's most pronounced deplorable characteristic, I should draw a human figure with a nose some four feet, several inches wide, and have said nose inserted in the recesses of a receptable labeled "Other People's Business." "Nosiness" would be my caption.

Contrary to the half-hearted, time-honored masculine assertion, Nosiness does extend further than the five o'clock tea table, and it is not monopolized entirely by people sporting cork-screw curls and Tom-cats.

Nosiness is a vice which can be found everywhere, from the gutter to the mansion, from the bar-room to the church.

Just what kind of an old world this would be without its busy-bodies, its scandal-mongers and such-like would be hard to imagine, for Nosiness has descended from the time of Eve and Adam. One of the most successful plays ever written was the well known "School for Scandal," and its success can readily be attributed to the fact that the public of yesterday and today appreciated it, the piece being drawn from real life.

Were it not for the ofttimes deplorable results some of the encounters arising from certain forms of Nosiness would be highly amusing. For example, non-churchgoers in Toronto, Ontario, will hardly have changed much in their belief on the question of church-going, or derive much inspiration from the recent spectacle of the Lord's Day Alliance and a popular mission movement in that city clashing over the proper way to conduct services. The mission movement, a thoroughly deserving and enterprising institution, and one which was and is reaching people that the churches proper can never, or at least never have reached, was making use of moving pictures and special music at its services. Along came the L. D. A. with its long nose and started a row which at this writing is still waging. Among other expressions the L. D. A. used in referring to the mission scheme were "cheap moving picture shows" and "vulgar theatrical band concerts."

Not long ago in another city one minis-

ter from the pulpit denounced another minister who had dared to preach on a popular subject such as "The Labor Problem." "Sensationalism," "Sunday vaudeville," and other choice, appropriate terms were utilized by the nosy one, and one can only vaguely surmise where the battle will end, for it is only natural to suppose that some other reverend sir will deem it his duty to denounce B for having denounced A, and so on down or up the alphabet.

But there is Nosiness with a reason as well as of the other kind, although the latter is generally given the preference in accordance with that other marked characteristic of the human race, inconsistency. For example, no one for a moment doubts that there was reason for the now bumped and battered colonel of South African and Washington fame to poke around and find out what those warts on the industrial landscape known as the Trusts were doing, and just how much they were "doing" the American public. Nevertheless said trusts did not approve either of said Theodore nor his nosy methods.

Nosy people seldom lack for material in which to "nose." Occasionally, however, they do find themselves a trifle shy of ready inviting stock, and in such emergencies they generally light upon labor. I personally know of a lady writer in Canada who devotes most of her time grinding out copy on " How to make the home endurable" or "One way of making lettuce salad with spinach," but who now and then, when she runs short of legitimate material for an article, takes a few slaps at Labor. Of course her long experience in mixing up literary pastry has given her a keen insight regarding Labor; therefore, when she refers to labor unions as "gigantic trusts" it does not shock us nearly as much as if Sam Gompers or some other novice in the game made such references.

You remember our friend Day of Syracuse, who used to slap Labor on the wrist once or twice a year, just to sort of keep in practice. Mr. Day's business is supposedly to run Syracuse University and imbue the young and wealthy with a thorough knowledge of Homer and the rest of it in spare moments when the Y. and W. are not worrying their youthful heads over the art of slugging a man behind the referee's back in a rugby match.

Nevertheless the good man, from having carefully watched the janitor sweep the floor and put scuttles of good friend Baer's coal in the college stove, has managed to gain a fair knowledge of the labor situation. Having advanced so far, it is only natural in the natural course of nosiness that he step in and tell Labor how it should and should not conduct its business. Had Labor been as grateful as such an action deserved it would have reciprocated by helping Mr. Day along in running his school.

At the present writing there is a big street car strike on in Winnipeg. Almost as soon as the strike was called a number of the students of some college out that way got their manly craniums together and decided that the employes of the company were an ungrateful lot of prigs, and that they should be punished for their temerity in endangering the poor company's dividends just at Christmas time when dividends came in so usefully. In a word, these future greats became strike breakers and manned what few cars were run for a day or so. Fortunately the faculty of the college had sense enough either to realize the injustice of the thing or else were solicitous for the welfare of their charges, and called the wayward ones back to the fold.

When one sits back in his old arm chair before a cheery grate fire and looks facts square in the face he realizes that life is far too short a period for the average man to even attend to his own affairs. No man ever lived who accomplished all that he wanted to or who did all that he could do that was right during his allotted space on earth. Why, then, do we persist in spending precious time in the vicious habit of nosing into others' affairs? Why do others squander many of the few thousand days given them nosing into our affairs?

Despite the countless obstacles encountered the labor movement has been and is largely successful. How much easier, though, the battle should have been! Originally the fight was one between capital on one side and labor on the other. Had it remained so the working masses of the

world would be much nearer the goal of rights than they are. With the ever-present strike breaker, a not infrequently hostile press, prejudiced courts, and countless other influences as allies, capital in many instances is still reaping as much profit from the toilers' efforts as of yore, while the latter finds himself paying double and triple for what he wears and eats.

If two men of anywhere near equal size engaged in battle on the street it is highly improbable that all or even nearly all of the spectators would jump on the back of one man and help the other fellow to a victory.

In New York and other states they are legislating against boxing matches where two well-trained men, generally fairly equally matched, meet to decide physical and scientific supremacy. Football, where sometimes eleven men pile on one helpless man on the ground, is encouraged in every way. Without defending the prize ring, it seems only fair to suggest that added legislation to prevent the crushing out of self-respect, health and even life itself from the bodies of toiling men, women and children would be more in place.

It is a peculiar fact that in many cases the very class of people who fight hardest to prevent brutality in the prize ring are those who fight Labor hardest in its efforts to ameliorate the conditions of the sweatshop women and children.

There always has been nosing—there always will be. Let those who must nose be careful to not uproot the structures that others of more practical and worldly turn of mind are trying to build for the benefit of humanity in general and the unfortunate working classes in particular. If you can't upbuild, don't uproot.

LIBRARIES AS A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION.

(By Joseph L. Wheeler, Assistant Librarian, Public Library of the District of Columbia.)

THE saying, "Knowledge is power," is a true one, and truer today than on any day since the beginning. Not necessarily book knowledge, for the expert man on the lathe, or in the core room, the man who stands above the rest in ability, in wages and in the confidence of his fellows, may never have looked into a book since his primary school days.

Knowledge may come from practical experience, the learning by trying to do for one's self, or from having the master workman at one's elbow. Now, more than ever, anything that a man may learn outside of the shop which will give him an advantage over his mates, is vital to him. Technical education is the essence and outcome of this idea. By night school, by apprentice classes, by trade school, countless minds are being fitted to make countless hands do better work.

It will not do today to say that the practical man can very generally be superior to the man with a head training. The progressive, the indispensable men in every shop and office are the ones who are looking for more knowledge. They are also the ones who are getting the most out of life. Their happiness is their own and cannot be taken from them. They do not have to follow the crowd to enjoy themselves.

But millions of men cannot have the advantage of schooling. School and college are out of their reach—money comes first, and money does not talk to them of schools and teachers. Night schools and shop classes do not thrive in every town in the land. Study with them means a good deal of self-sacrifice. They must work out for themselves what others have from teachers. It is here that public libraries become of real and money value to the workman. A library is a workman's university, and what is more it is a wage increaser. Since libraries began to be run as they are now, to be of as much practical use as possible, thousands of men have had wages increased by their knowledge increase.

More reading is being done than ever before by workingmen on their own trades and crafts. Unions are forming study

classes in their own meeting halls and making organized effort to develop this side of the union's activities. The union magazines are increasing the amount of space on craft instruction and getting first-class material, as for instance Mr. Rhodes's series on mechanical drawing. Local unions in a few cases have small collections of books.

All this work, however, appeals to only a part of the ranks of labor. It is just as true that only a small proportion of the rich care to study, or even to read. College graduates may easily be found who have read nothing more than a few novels since they left the class rooms. Many factors discourage men from study. Long hours hinder it. A man who works a ten-hour day is waiting for the whistle to blow, and when he has had supper and sat down to read the paper or talk to the folks, he is in no shape to apply his mind to hard study. A small per cent. of men can do it. They are generally the ones who get ahead.

Men often feel that they are too old to study or read. They seem to think that study is only for the boys, that it is too late for them to begin and so they never begin. This is due partly to the poor methods of education which formerly existed, by which reading was made such a drudgery that it bred hatred of books. For all this, books have the power of giving the greatest pleasure. To sit down with a good book and follow the author through foreign lands, or watch the description of some great battle, or to forget one's self in a detective story or a novel—these things make pleasant recreation.

It is unfortunate that more men are not acquainted with public libraries. The purpose of a public library is to be of service to every man, by helping him to find the books he wants for business or recreation. At the present time the libraries are just awakening to the opportunities in industrial work. Large public libraries like those at St. Louis, Newark, Providence, Washington and Pittsburg have separate industrial departments, where men are in charge of the books and know the literature so well that they can quickly help a student, a workman or a foreman, to find out just what he wants. Many men think that they are working on such a specialized part of a trade that it would be foolish to try to find any book on the subject. On the contrary there are very few subjects on which whole books have not been written, and still fewer on which some trade magazine does not have an article. Furthermore, this trade literature is written by practical men. In talking to workmen about books this expression has often been heard, "Well, books are all right, but what good does book learning do in the shop?" All the good in the world. Does it make information any the less true because it is written in a book, instead of told by the man at the next machine? The majority of books on trades are written by practical men, and these are the books which libraries try the hardest to buy. It is safe to say that there is not a public library of any size in the country which has not during the last five years increased the proportion of money which it spends on industrial books. Everywhere libraries are trying to build up this part of their work. They are sending out word to the unions about their books and buying books recommended by workmen. Labor and libraries are getting acquainted, to the mutual advantage of both, and the day is not far distant when they will be working in a systematic manner to get books into the men's hands and thereby fulfill the motto of many libraries, "The best books, for the most people, at the least cost."

Kindness and Courage.

Question not, but live and labor
Till your goal be won;
Helping every feeble stranger,
Seeking help of none.

Life is mostly froth and bubble,
Two things stand like stone—
Kindness in another's trouble,
Courage in our own.

—Adam Lindsay Gordon.

The Carpenter

"AS WE ARE."

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary.)

IN "de Timmerman" (the Carpenter), the weekly paper of the Holland carpenters' union, we are taken to task by a carpenter who visited this country recently and worked in New York City, for the methods used by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in conducting and transacting its business both locally and nationally. Fault is found because our New York District Council will not allow carpenters arriving from foreign countries the privilege of working where they please, with whom they please and for what they please. It seems to be wrong to ask them to join the union, to inform them that certain employers will not hire or keep in their employ any one who is not a member in good standing of the carpenters' unions, and to be further informed that working conditions must be observed, wages upheld, working hours maintained and the laws enforced.

The old saying has it, that "God helps those who help themselves," and if the carpenters of this or any other country do not help themselves, how can they expect help from others.

The carpenter coming to this country will receive a cordial greeting and a hearty welcome from the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America if he comes with the intention of joining our organization, and of standing by us and with us through thick and thin in maintaining our present working conditions.

The American carpenters fought long and hard to establish these conditions and to let them slip away now without objections or hindrance is something they will not countenance, tolerate, stand for, or allow.

The carpenter coming to this country in search of work, good wages, shorter hours, more comforts and better conditions should be willing to at least do his part to uphold and maintain these conditions, and not only that but to improve them if possible so that the coming generation may have better times than we have had, and that their lives may run more smoothly than ours.

It is all very well to find fault with us, but in doing so you should know and understand what we have to contend with, what we have to battle against, what obstacles we have to overcome, what sacrifices we have to make, what privations we have to endure and losses to sustain in our fight for better things.

It becomes necessary on our part to make "mandatory" laws which must be enforced whether it hits, hurts or harms native or foreign born.

One thing is certain, we cannot make laws, rules and regulations that will be satisfactory to every one. If we did we would be the greatest set of men on the face of the earth.

Our local officers, business agents, representatives and organizers in New York City, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and elsewhere are only doing their duty as specified in our laws when they insist that you must join the union; that you must carry a working card; that you must observe trade rules; that you must maintain and uphold working conditions; that you must obey authority and that you must be a union man in every particular, and in every sense of the word. This "go and come as you please system" is played out. You must prove your sincerity and good faith by acts, not words.

Your "due book" is your original, official passport, showing your financial standing in your organization, but let me ask my European friend, would it be right for you to pay your dues and assessments to your union in Holland while you work in New York City and at the same time demand recognition from the carpenters' union in New York City, and further recognition from the District Council's officers at Fifty-ninth street, whom you find so much fault with on account of the "red-tape system" you speak of under which they operate in dealing with such cases as yours? Or in other words you expect to come into New York City, take advantage of good wages,

of the eight-hour day, a half holiday Saturday, double time for overtime, better working conditions than you have had elsewhere and pay nothing for it in return? "Oh, no!" that is not a fair proposition. The carpenters of New York spent thousands and thousands of dollars in establishing these conditions and they propose that you shall pay your little share if you work in New York City, to help retain these conditions, and not only that, but that you become a member of the organization as well. Again, is it fair that our own members from New Jersey, Connecticut and elsewhere on the American continent should come to work in New York City for higher wages and a shorter work day without paying for maintaining them? I will have to answer again, "No." Although they are our own brother members they have to buy a "working card" before going to work. This is not unreasonable nor can it be classed as discrimination.

Further, if these members do not return home daily they will have to transfer their membership to New York City and thereby help to maintain the better conditions under which they are working. Business agents must be paid, the District Council must exist and offices must be maintained. Our business agents are our representatives, elected by us and paid by us to look after our interests. You may not have them in your country, but we find them an absolute necessity in America. We are a cosmopolitan people, a cosmopolitan nation. We have all classes of men to deal with and therefore no doubt we transact our business much different than you do yours.

Our business agents report to our District Councils and our District Councils supervise and superintend the affairs—the working affairs—of our organization in New York City. So it is in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Buffalo and elsewhere under our jurisdiction.

Our system is simple when once understood. To a stranger it may seem complicated. All we ask, is that when you land on American soil you immediately join our organization, become acquainted with its laws and live up to them. If you will do this you will find the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America one of the best labor organizations on the face of the earth.

THE TROUBLES OF A CARPENTER.

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

THE subject I have chosen would make volumes and then the story would not be half told. Nor do I propose at this time to tell at great length how the poor, underpaid carpenter has to stand for all the trouble for the digging of the foundation to the topping out of the flue; if any one anywhere does any of the work wrong, if the whole building is not completed in every way satisfactory, the poor carpenter has to take his full share if not all the blame, even if the fault lay entirely in work of entirely a different trade.

If the bricklayers' walls are not level or the arches are not right it is the fault of the carpenter, who in many instances is not paid but little, if any more than half what the bricklayer receives for his services. If the water stands in the gutters it is very seldom indeed that the tinker of a tinner is blamed, no, but the carpenter has to stand it all, and so we might go on all along the line.

It is a gross injustice that we are held responsible for the mistakes of the different trades we work with on the job that we have to stand for, but we are often blamed for many things that are done, or not done as you may be pleased to call it, even when many miles away, and this is being done in many ways.

In substantiation I will give just one illustration. A short time ago I was called upon to do some work for a business man who is pretty smart, he ordered all his own

material, and had me do the carpenter work. In ordering the front double doors for his business block he did not specify to the mill man just the kind or style he wanted, but he supposed the doors would be halved and he intended to get a lock to fit that kind of construction.

But when the doors were delivered they were beveled together, which I will admit is of the two, perhaps the more modern way, but not expecting that style, it was nothing surprising for the owner to at first want to lay the blame on me, but after laughing at him and mentioning the fact to him that I did not have a thing to do in the specifying of the kind or style of front, only assist in getting the exact measurements, he was reasonable enough to admit that I really was not to blame, and said it was all right. He then asked me to give him the exact bevel and thickness of door so he could get just the right kind of lock, that would fit nicely and quickly. The idea of doing things quick is surely a great idea though not a new one, especially with the many people who are trying to get something done real cheap. He went to the hardware store and was surprised to find that he could not get a lock with the proper beveled face; but the clerk talked him into getting a real fine lock and latch, and told him the carpenter could make it come with the bevel on the door, which is true to some extent on most any cheap lock, but it is not so when it comes to a fine cylinder latch. I averaged it up the best I could and set the lock in on a little bevel, but not enough to make it show too much on the cylinders. Now, I not only had a square lock to put on a beveled face, but I had a fine lock that is made so you can adjust it to any size door, I should judge to the best of my memory without giving it particular attention at the time that it would easily have fitted to a door four inches thick, I had to cut it off with hack saw and file so it would fit a door 1¾ inches thick. This lock did not particularly strike my fancy, but the man had been led to believe the lock was just the right thing for the place, and all the carpenter had to do was to mortise out the door and put in a few screws—only a little job of a moment's work, so to speak.

Now, it happended at this particular time that the man was not only in a hurry and anxious to get the job done cheap, but he was in a hurry to get into the building as well, and the poor carpenter, as usual, had to take the blame.

I am an old, experienced carpenter, and not only used to building work in general, but to placing locks in particular, It did not bother me at all to put the lock on, nor to stand any criticism either. I knew enough about the trade to take my own part, and by so doing in the end, the owner was well pleased with the job, yet, on the other hand, had it been some young mechanic, I care not how good he might have been in a general way, if he had not been especially used to different kinds of locks, it is likely this business man would have tried hard to make him believe what the clerk told him, and tried so hard to hurry him that he might have overlooked something about the lock that would have caused him much unnecessary delay and worry. In fact, it might have caused him to turn out a poor job; he would then not only have been branded by this business man, but by other passers-by as well, as a bum mechanic, when in reality he might not have been to blame at all. The blame would lay with the hurry and bustle of the business man; with the lock maker, for not making a lock to fit beveled doors, and for not making them for different sized doors, instead of only about half making them for any old thickness and leaving it to the poor carpenter without the proper machinist's tools at hand for the finishing and fitting of the lock. Possibly the most to blame of anyone in the entire transaction was the misleading clerk, who sold the goods under false pretenses, so to speak. Yes, we might say many were really more to blame than the poor carpenter, as is often the case, yet the poor carpenter has to take it all and in similar instances, has been branded a botch, when with the proper chance in the beginning he might have been a fine mechanic. Yes, more than one has gone down in life with a similar experience and have been blamed for the faults of others to the extent that

he, himself, has been lead to believe he is a poor mechanic, and never after tried to be more than a common rough hand. Some may say that is not so, if a man is talented it will come out. While I will admit this is true to a certain extent, yet if it's in a man to be a good mechanic, he will be a good mechanic, but on the other hand, what is man any way, and how does it happen to be in him or not to be in him to become a good mechanic or anything else as far as that is concerned? Isn't it the surrounding circumstances that makes man what he is? Man, from my viewpoint, is entirely made and his mechanical inclinations are developed by surrounding circumstances, not only through life, but even before his life began, but most especially when he was a young man and the little things that may occur when he is learning the trade, as small as they may seem, simply shape his life to whatever it may be. Therefore, don't blame the wrong man, don't give unjust criticism, help the poor carpenter up, don't try to keep him down, help the young mechanic, even if you have to overlook his little faults. Yes, help him and he will not only soon be able to help himself, but be able to help you too, and help humanity in general.

Don't try to keep the carpenter down, but try to build him up. The better the carpenter, the better your homes, business buildings, towns and cities, and yes, the better the world and all that's in it. The better the men, the better the women and the better the women the better the children, and with the world full of good people, life will surely be worth living.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY FRATERNAL DELEGATE, W. BRACE AT ST. LOUIS A. F. of L. CONVENTION.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Trades Unionists: I think my first words at this convention should be words of sincere thanks to the American Federation of Labor for the more than cordial welcome given Mr. Turner and myself and our wives since we arrived at New York. I could never forgive myself if I did not publicly bear testimony to the joy we felt when Mr. Hugh Frayne and Mr. Larger came on board our boat to be our guides, philosophers, and friends until we met your distinguished President and his colleagues later.

Attending this convention or atteuding the British Trades Union Congress as a delegate is the legitimate ambition of every trades union leader. I, therefore, come to America with as great joy as I have ever begun any undertaking of my life, and I look upon it as a red letter day in my trades union existence when the honor is conferred upon me of expressing the fraternal greetings of our own trades unionists.

Since I have come here I have given some little attention to the movement as I see it in your America. I hope I am, what you term in America, a man of too much "horse sense" to attempt to express an opinion upon your institutions without having time to give them proper study; but I have been here long enough to appreciate the magnitude of the task before you in this great American continent, thousands of miles in extent and with a multiplicity of languages. And the problem of organizing is such that unless the movement were led by men of the stoutest and most courageous hearts, they would faint by the way because of the enormity of the task and the responsibility before them. I, therefore, may be permitted to say to you leaders of labor in America that I honor you for the way you are tackling your responsibilities, and I shall go back home and testify that only by the efforts of men of the mightiest courage is it possible to build up a great and powerful trades union movement on this great continent.

The task in Britain is a comparatively small one as compared to yours, but we are members of the same people. Through cable and steamship and Marconigram we are near neighbors and therefore we are heirs to a great inheritance, and I am anxious that this great continent, with

Great Britian, as the English speaking people, shall be loyal to their destiny and shall establish the claims of humanity as the greatest possible undertaking that valiant men and noble women can accomplish in their day.

One of the passages of Lord Morley in the life of Gladstone has a most pregnant sentence I should like to repeat: "Inspired with the belief that life is a great and noble calling, not a mean and grovelling thing to be hurried through as we can, but a great and lofty destiny." It is because trades unionists realize that life ought to be a lofty destiny that we decline to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the privileged classes of any nation. It is because of my profound faith in the movement that I rejoice in coming before you as a trades unionist and a strong supporter of the trades union movement, which is the bedrock upon which all these great movements have been established.

I was glad to hear Mr. Turner say it does not well become us to talk down our movement which has done so much for the amelioration of the conditions of the working classes in every country where it has been tried. I am a member of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and I have for nearly twenty years been attending the International Congresses. I meet my brethren in Germany, in Austria, in France, and in Belgium. What do we find? That capital is impersonal. We have found that, irrespective of country or nationalities, trades unions are essential and vital necessities if the laborer is to secure a return for service, fair conditions of employment, and wages of a character that will allow him to raise and maintain his family in some kind of comfort and some kind of respectability. I have no patience with men who talk down the trades union movement. They are attacking a movement that has been built upon blood and suffering, whether in America, the United Kingdom, or the continent of Europe.

You have heard of the Barbarini vase. History says that it is one of two pieces of wonderful pottery created by a genius to hold the ashes of a great emperor. This vase became the property of the Duchess of Portland and was placed in the British Museum. If you go there you will see this little piece of pottery ten inches high and a few inches in circumference; looking at it you will think it entirely whole and complete; looking carefully you will find that it is lined and seamed, despite the intelligence and the high technical skill of the potters in this day to create in all its perfection such a vase as the Barbarini vase. One day a drunken man went into the British Museum and with a stone smashed this precious piece of pottery into a hundred fragments. What it took a genius to create a mad man destroyed. I say to you, to the American people who do not know the history of this great trades union movement, whether in Great Britain or in America, that it is a splendid jewel to be jealously guarded, and no man can be a friend to the oppressed and the poor who would, for any reason whatever, attempt to reduce the power of this mighty institution that stands betwen capital and often too helpless labor.

In Great Britain we work largely by conciliation and arbitration. In our Society and in many other Societies we have our conciliation boards selected for five years or for three years, as the case may be. An equal number of employers' and workmen's representatives meet. When we fail to agree there is an independent or neutral chairman called in. He has not full power to please himself but to give a casting vote for or against the proposition before the board. The miners, one of the most powerful organized trades in Great Britain or in the world, have their own conciliation board and their own minimum. Wages now are 50 per cent above the standard of 1879. We take a certain period and the rates and conditions of that period will be taken as a standard. The years 1879 and 1885 are the two periods taken in Wales, England and Scotland. Upon that period we have 50 per cent; but there is a distinct proviso that no matter what the condition of trade may be, no matter what the selling price of the commodity may be, no matter what the cost of production may be, no instrument or power or institution or award

shall bring wages below a 35 per cent minimum upon the standard of 1879 and 1885.

That, in a sentence, demonstrates the kind of work we do in the trades union movement.

In the industrial field we must have the trades union. The union must be powerful to look after the interests of the individual man, to look after the interests of the collective body in factory, mine or workshop, to deal with matters generally such as this American Federation of Labor deals with. But side by side with its industrial effort, the trades union movement must be political as well. It is bound to be such in character. The day has gone by, in my judgment, when trades unionists can afford to ignore their position in the political life of the nation. Capital is represented in the British House of Commons and powerfully entrenched in the House of Lords. Labor, therefore, must not be content to stand in the outer lobby of Parliament asking other people to do for it what it should do for itself. Labor must go on the floor of Parliament and demand in the name of the organized workers that its desires be carried into effect.

I listened with great interest to the more than admirable and eloquent speech of the Governor of Missouri from this platform, dealing with compensation. May I say to you trades unionists in America that I do not think we could have had a compensation law—at least I am certain we could not have had such a compensation law as we have in Great Britain, today—were it not that members of the working people were in their places upon the floor of the Chamber and in the committee rooms doing their part and taking their share in molding the law.

I am not to be classed among those who do not recognize that there are men outside of the ranks of the workers who have great sympathy with them, I am always glad to receive the help of any section of the community that is willing to help us make the conditions of our people better than they are, but no parliament can translate into law the real desires and necessities of the people unless men are there who are of the people, bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh, and who in their own lives and experience can tell the legislative authorities exactly the views and aspirations of those who are doing the work for the nation.

Our compensation law provides that men and women shall get half their wages if they have been injured. The servant girls are protected; the woman who goes out to work in the villa of the rich or the cottage of the humble is protected. The laundry girls and the factory girls are protected. In case of an accident, half of their wages shall be paid; and let me say that it does not follow if their rules have been violated that they do not get compensation. As a matter of fact, our courts have held that the idea of wilful misconduct, the idea that a man or a woman would get hurt to secure compensation, is without the bounds of human reason. Although a man or a woman may violate the mining laws or the factory laws and as a consequence is hurt, the courts have held that it is not wilful and serious misconduct, but that it is an error of judgment, and you may fine a person under the law he has violated, but you have to pay the compensation.

The compensation law does not abolish our right under the common law or under the employers' liability act. Say an employer has been guilty of not taking all the reasonable precautions to protect the life and limb of his people and an accident occurs; we take that employer into court —not under the compensation law but under the employers' liability law or under the common law—and publicly expose him as a man who is guilty of not treating human life in all its sacredness. We are not limited as to the amount we can claim. Whereas, our limit under the compensation law in case of death would be three hundred pounds, time and again we have gone into court and secured four or five hundred pounds as the amount of compensation the court held the employer should pay under the liability law because he had not taken all reasonable precautions to safeguard the people in his employ. We were enabled to secure this largely through our political activity.

We have our eight hours' act for the mines. No man, other than under a special order or for special reasons which have to be entered in a book, is allowed to work in the mines of the United Kingdom for a period longer than eight hours in twenty-four. Let me say as a kind of demonstration of the power of the trades union that while we were able to win this measure of reform through legislative enactment, the power of our organization enabled us to retain our wages intact when the hours were reduced.

The last speech I made in the House of Commons before adjournment in August was a speech calling upon the government to deal seriously with the awful waste of human life that had been going on in the mines of the United Kingdom. As I came across the water I secured one of the little bulletins issued on the vessel and was amazed to find that, heavy and appalling as the death rate is among the miners of Great Britain, the death rate in America is substantially 100 per cent more than that. Oh, men of America, it is time that great owners of capital and great powerful statesmen are taught by organized labor that the great wealth of a nation is not property or silver or gold, but that the real wealth of a nation is its human lives!

I am glad to testify that the home secretary, Mr. Churchill, recognizing there was a cause to be answered, here, has undertaken to have in the next session of Parliament a new mines bill which will embrace some of the things organized labor for years has been demanding in behalf of the men who go down, with an enormous loss of life, to bring one great source of wealth to the nation. We are promised that we shall have a certain number of men appointed as mine inspectors; they will be drawn from the working class themselves; so that we shall have an extensive investigation before accidents happen, and thereby prevent the awful loss of life.

The tragedy of the labor movement is that our opponents are not always outside our ranks; the tragedy of the labor movement is when men of their own class turn against their fellows. A number of our trades unionists have become plaintiffs in an action, and as a consequence the trades unions of Great Britain are under injunction to prevent them from using their money for political purposes. There is likely to be another general election within a few weeks. You cannot fight an election in Great Britain or in America without money. Payment of members of Parliament presupposes success at the polls. I am glad to see my friend W. B. Wilson in this convention, and if I may be permitted, I take this occasion to congratulate him upon his election to Congress. He knows there is an amount not only of labor but of expenditure to be undertaken before a man can succeed at the polls. In my own Parliamentary election money was poured out like water to prevent us from succeeding. It cost my society twenty-four hundred pounds to win the seat I hold. What is the use of saying to men such as we are that they will pay members of Parliament and that they ought to accept that as meeting their views, when, unless they spend money in large amounts, it is impossible for labor to stand any chance against the representatives of capital in the contest for membership in the House of Parliament? We will accept payment of members of Parliament as a civic right, not as meeting our case but as the right of every man who serves the State to be paid for the service he renders to the State. We demand that the trades unions shall be free to spend their own money in their own way and for their own interests. What are we asking for? Simply the right to govern ourselves upon the democratic line of government. We are not asking for the right to spend the employers' money; not asking for the right to spend other people's money; we are simply demanding the right to spend our own money in our own way according to the wish of the majority of our members. We are up against a great fundamental rule from which we cannot be driven back. The right of the majority to rule and govern themselves is a right which every body of people in every democratic state is bound to demand and maintain.

There are two parties at least in Amer-

ica, the Republican and the Democratic. Whichever party gets in power, the laws are made against the wishes of a substantial minority; suppose the minority says, "We do not like these laws and we are not willing to pay taxes or to conform to the laws." All the resources of this mighty nation would be brought to bear to make them obey the law, made not by unanimous vote, but by the vote of the majority.

I was very much interested to see, speaking as a Welshman, that upon your records of last year you carried a resolution of compliment and congratulation to my distinguished countryman, Lloyd-George, because of his desire to deal more strictly with the owners of land in the United Kingdom. The landlords were unwilling to pay the increased taxes. They said, "We are not going to sign form four to give you the information you desire;" and they said, "We are not going to sign form seven," which would cause them to be taxed more than they were being taxed. The government said, "You may object as much as you like, but you have got to pay." If it is right for the landlords by majority rule to be made to pay all the demands under the budget, can it be wrong for the majority of the trades unionists to say that within their own trades unions the minority must obey the law of the majority and that we have the right to spend our money for political or other purposes as the majority think wise?

Not only must we have the right to spend our money to keep members in parliament, but we must have our right to local administrative bodies. What is the use of having a powerful parliamentary party and the means to win reforms through political machinery, unless we have on local administrative bodies of the country men who will give sympathetic consideration to the causes of reform that have been won through the imperial legislature? We call upon the government to concede to the cause of labor the same principle of government by democracy that is recognized by the wisest minds of every democratic state, no matter in what part of the country it may be found. You can not claim for America or for Britain or for any other country that law by the majority is the soundest and best law and refuse to give that same principle of government to labor whether in the United Kingdom or in America. That is what we stand for.

I have a profound faith in the power of organized labor when powerfully organized and intelligently directed. The time has more than come when we must rouse ourselves up to the fact that we must emphasize before the public our points of agreement, not our points of disagreement. Do not let us weaken the great movement for which we stand by allowing the public to think that because we differ in policies or in opinions, there is no room within our great democratic trades unions for such differences. We want to stand four square to push back the attack of capital. The attack is becoming acute that capital is making day by day upon the working people. It is because of my profound faith in the movement that I say we want to strike a new note, national, international, local and individual. Too long has it been thought that in the great contest of nations the determining factor as to whether we live or die as a great people will be settled by a few privileged families or a few millionaires. Nations must not forget that for every millionaire in every land, there must be millions of people who do not know where to turn for their next meal. In the great testing day of nations, when great America and imperial Britain shall stand face to face with the great crisis, the determining factor of whether we shall be reduced in power or strengthened will not be the wealth of the millionaires or the aristocratic families. It will be the measure of comfort to be found in the homes of the people.

I am satisfied that this movement of ours, with all its imperfections, is the one instrument that will bring pressure to bear upon nations to do some measure of justice to the wage earners. Think of Rome, imperial Rome! that stood out mighty in engineering skill and mighty in military power! I have fished sometimes in the forest of Dean by the side of a road built by the Romans, and it is as perfect today as when it was made. But what of Rome?

Rome has been broken; swept into oblivion as a world power, not because she lacked skill or power, but because she failed to do her duty in her day to the mass of the people. In these days when nations are working for the mighty mercantile marine it might be pointed out that Carthage was a mighty mercantile power in the days that are gone. Carthage did not lack capacity or commercial skill, but Carthage was wiped out, not because she lacked power, but because she failed to recognize the great human problems. In my own beloved Wales, where we have a passion for education, where fathers and mothers make enormous sacrifices that their boys and girls may have a straight course from the elementary schools to the universities, I point out as I do here—"What of Greece? Greece gathered to herself all the culture of the world, but Greece is broken and swept away. She failed to realize her obligation to the people." The same great fundamental laws that broke Rome and Carthage and Greece will break America and will break Britain.

The responsibility is upon organized labor here and upon organized labor in Britain, to tell this new note to the nations: that capital has its responsibilities as well as its privileges; that the call for the newer and the higher humanity is a call the nations cannot afford to ignore with impunity. And with a view of making this note strong and powerful enough to give us reform, I say to every trades unionist:

Give us men—
Men of every rank,
Fresh and free and frank;
Men of thought and reading,
Men of light and leading,
Men of faith and not of faction,
Men of lofty aim and action—
Give us men, I plead again,
Give us men!

LABOR SPYING AGENCY TELLS EMPLOYERS HOW USEFUL IT IS

The clever, unscrupulous espionage practiced by employers upon their workmen is finely exemplified in the following circular letter, mailed to a large employer in Albany, N. Y., from the Philadelphia office of a spy supply house.

The letter comes from the Railway Audit and Inspection Company, whose general offices are in Brown Bros. building, 4th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. The company has another office at 189 La Salle street, Chicago.

It is a work of art in its way and says in the heading that the firm "makes a specialty of steam and electric railways, gas, electric light and manufacturing properties only."

The firm names are E. C. Hathaway, president and treasurer; H. N. Brown, vice-president and general manager; Walter H. Taylor, secretary and counsel; C. E. Harney, assistant treasurer, and T. C. Cary, superintendent.

—Union Men Its Particular Target—

The letter follows and talks loudly for itself:

Philadelphia, December 1, 1910.

To ——— Co., Albany, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—Some time ago we mailed you, under personal cover, a booklet in which we outlined in as brief a manner as possible, our experience in secret investigations, and our methods of handling the work.

We feel sure that there are times when you would like to know why there is delay and cause for worry on account of the machinery in your various departments being disabled, material spoiled and products not up to the standard of workmanship; why finished products cannot be turned out in the required number of hours, keeping pace with your competitors. There may be numerous reasons, one or more of which exist in your plant, caused primarily by your employes, from the one who has the work under his or her jurisdiction down to the ordinary laborer.

One of the most stubborn evils for corporations to combat with is organized labor, and our experience has been that it is always best to avoid strikes, if possible, by being well informed as to the

actual existing conditions, through reliable inside information, such as we are in a position to give through our various methods used in this line of work, which places one in a position to know their employes as to character, habits, movements, capability and efficiency, thus being prepared at all times to act intelligently upon any controversies that might arise.

Such information can be obtained through a secret service operative who has been tested in our service on this particular class of work, also who is under fidelity bond to this company and who will work and mingle with your employes, making daily reports as to the existing conditions.

We will be pleased to quote you terms and furnish investigators at any time you may see fit to call upon us, in fact, would be pleased to hear from you at any time regarding this character of work. We will be only too glad to give you the benefit of our experience in any question that you may desire to ask without charge, and when you are ready for this class of work, we would be pleased to serve you.

Soliciting your patronage, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
RAILWAY AUDIT AND INSPECTION COMPANY.
By H. N. Brown, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

P. S.—A trial inspection will convince you of the efficiency of our service.

—New York Call.

Now.

Rise, for the day is passing,
  And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armor,
  And forth to the fight have gone;
A place in the ranks awaits you,
  Each man has some part to play;
The past and the future are nothing
  In the face of the stern today.

Rise from your dreams of the future—
  Of gaining some hard-fought field;
Of storming some airy fortress,
  Or bidding some giant yield;
Your future has deeds of glory,
  Of honor (God grant it may)!
But your arm will never be stronger,
  Or the need so great as today.

Rise! If the past detains you,
  Her sunshine and storms forget,
No chains so unworthy to hold you
  As those of a vain regret;
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever,
  Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson
  Of a nobler strife today.

Rise! For the day is passing;
  The sound that you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle—
  Arise! For the foe is here!
Stay not to sharpen your weapons
  Or the hour will strike at last,
When from dreams of a coming battle
  You may wake to find it past!

—Adelaide A. Proctor.

WHEN THE CORN IS IN THE SHOCK

There's a sadness in the autumn
  When the sky is clear and still,
When the gladsome year is dying
  And a haze is on the hill—
Sadness that steals o'er the senses,
  All our merriment to mock,
When the frost has blanched the flowers
  And the corn is in the shock.

There's a sadness in the rustle
  As the yellow leaves come down
When they settle, as with sorrow,
  On the earth so bare and brown,
Sadness that awakes emotion
  Such as never could unlock,
When the frost has blanched the flowers
  And the corn is in the shock.

There's a sadness in the sighing
  Of the winds through leafless trees
That but late in vernal gladness
  Swung out joyous to the breeze,
Sadness that so soon those branches
  Wintry winds shall wildly rock,
When the frost has blanched the flowers
  And the corn is in the shock.

There's a sadness in the autumn
  'Neath the rafters and the eaves,
When the swallows cease to twitter
  And there's stillness in the leaves,
Sadness when the summer warblers
  For their journey southward flock,
When the frost has blanched the flowers
  And the corn is in the shock.

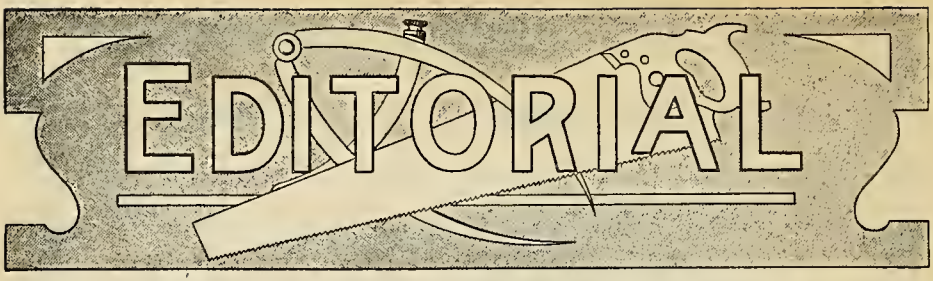
There's a sadness when the autumn
  Of our lives is coming fast,
When our laughing, joyous summer
  Like a dream is in the past,
Sadness that soon age shall strike us
  And our halting footsteps block,
When the frost has blanched life's flowers
  And its corn is in the shock.

There's a sadness when the rustle
  Of our active days is o'er,
When we reach the sere and yellow
  Of the somber autumn shore,
Sadness that the sands are ebbing
  Like the ticking of the clock,
When the frost has blanched life's flowers
  And the corn is in the shock.

There's a sadness in the sighing
  O'er a closing life ill spent,
Thinking of the wasted harvests
  That so often came and went,
Sadness that no more forever
  Can be granted us a stock,
When the frost has blanched the flowers
  And the corn is in the shock.

There's a sadness in the silence
  And a pathos everywhere,
When a loved one leaves forever,
  And we see the vacant chair,
Sadness that no tongue can utter
  As we fold away a frock
When the frost has blanched life's flowers
  And its corn—an empty shock!

—Unidentified.



The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1911

As a result of the jurisdiction differences between the carpenters and the sheet metal workers, our U. B. was suspended from the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. at its recent St. Louis convention. The action was taken because of our non-compliance, as per decision of our G. E. B. and the Des Moines convention, with the decision rendered by the Tampa convention of the B. T. D., held last year, to the effect that the placing of sheet metal and hollow steel trim in the buildings, the work in dispute should come under the jurisdiction of the sheet metal workers.

As the laws of the A. F. of L. stipulate that a two-thirds vote is necessary for the suspension of any affiliated organization, as these laws further provide that the laws of any of its subordinate departments must conform to the laws of the parent body, and as the vote to suspend having stood thirty-one in favor and twenty-two against, the motion did not receive a two-thirds vote, and thus the suspension was illegal.

While the suspension means the unseating of U. B. in all local and state building trades councils, it does not carry with it the suspension of our U. B. from the A. F. of L., nor are, on its strength, any of our Local Unions debarred from representation in mixed central or state bodies.

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In our last month's journal we took occasion to comment on a case where a New York judge issued a rather sweeping injunction enjoining the members of our U. B. and the A. S. of C. from exercising their right to refuse to work for the Albro J. Newton Company. In flagrant contrast to this judicial usurpation now stands the decision and opinion handed down on November 10, last, by another New York judge, the Hon. Edward J. Gavegan, in the controversy between the Bottsford Dickinson Company, affiliated with the Master Carpenters' Association, and the joint D. C. of Carpenters of Greater New York, which is a case analogous to the Albro Newton controversy. In the latter, as in the Bottsford Dickinson case, the Joint D. C. ordered a strike on account of the use of non-union trim in the respective buildings, which constituted a violation of the trade agreement by which both parties are governed.

Judge Gavegan, after going over the different sections and provisions of the trade agreement, came to the conclusion that as the agreement calls for union labor, union hours and wages, and the trim to be used by the Bottsford Dickinson Company in the public school building for the erection of which they held the contract, was made by men who worked more than eight hours a day and were not paid the prevailing rate of wages of the locality, the Joint D. C. was, under the provisions of the agreement, justi-

fied to withdraw its men from the building.

It appears to us that while Judge Crane's decision in the Albro Newton case is the reflection of judicial prejudice, Judge Gavegan, in his opinion, shows impartiality, common sense and an unbiased mind.

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At the third convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., recently held in St. Louis, thirty-one national and international organizations were represented. From the secretary-treasurer's report we gather that the total number of organizations, so far affiliated with the department, is thirty-nine, with an approximate membership of 508,000. The agitation carried on by the department according to this report, has been of far reaching effect and good results have been attained in many localities by an extensive advertising of the various union labels and the distribution of circulars calling attention to union-made goods and where to be had. One phase of this label agitation was the holding of label fairs, a number of which, during the past year, were held in various sections of the country. The goods exhibited at these fairs were either purchased outright from the manufacturer or sold on commission; in some instances the manufacturers themselves installed the exhibition.

A proposition that our U. B. affiliate with the Union Label Department of the A. F. of L. is at this time being voted on by our membership; whatever the result of the vote may be, the fact remains that we ourselves have adopted a label for the advertising and recognition of which we need the co-operation of organized labor in general. Hence it is but logical and in the interest of our members working in shops and mills especially, that our U. B. be affiliated with the Union Label Department, which has for its special object the furtherance of the demand for the label of the different crafts and for union label goods.

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Calling attention to the as yet unadjusted differences between the Koken Barber Supply Company and our U. B., the Western Barber, a journal published in Spokane, Wash., in its October, 1910, issue has this advice to give its readers: "Remember this when you are buying, as this union is one of our strongest allies, and when you support them you are supporting your own label."

We highly appreciate the spirit of solidarity manifested in this advice. In our efforts to bring about an adjustment of the differences and obtain recognition of our label, of the support we may expect from organized labor, the support extended us by the men who are using the articles as are manufactured by the above firm, operates the most effectively and is the most valuable.

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Phase of Trade Education.

Printers' Union Has Course with Nearly 1,800 Students.

A booklet being circulated among local printers brings to mind the fact that several of the great trade unions are deeply interested in technical education. The locomotive firemen's organization has a correspondence course which teaches firemen how to produce the greatest amount of power from the smallest amount of coal. It is expected that this will save millions of dollars. Other unions are engaged in similar ventures in connection with their respective trades. The booklet referred to is a fine specimen of the printer's art, and appropriately so, as it gives opinions of students about the course of instruction in printing directed by the International Typographical Union. The compositor's trade is highly developed, and specialization has caused the decline of the old apprenticeship system. This has tended to depreciate the skill of the average compositor. Three years ago the typographical union began to cast around for some means whereby its members could overcome this handicap. Co-operating with the Inland Printer, a correspondence course was devised whereby the principles underlying first-class typography could be taught. The instruction is not wholly theoretical, for students are required to do practical work. In two and a half years nearly eighteen hundred students have been enrolled.

(Continued on Page 44.)

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 4607 Kenmore Ave., Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 236 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of Delegates to the Third Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

To the General President and General Executive Board of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Brothers—The Third Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation was called to order at 10:30 a. m. Monday, November 28, in the assembly room of the Southern Hotel, by Mr. Edward Smyth, president of the Building Trades Council of St. Louis. Mr. Smyth kindly welcomed the delegates to the city, after which he introduced Brother Phillipi, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, who welcomed the delegates to the city on behalf of that body. The following organizations were present:

National Association of Asbestos Workers of America, 1 vote; I. A. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 3 votes; Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners, 2 votes; U. B. Carpenters and Joiners, 7 votes; American Brotherhood Cement Workers, 3 votes; I. B. Electrical Workers, 3 votes; I. U. Elevator Constructors, 1 vote; I. U. Steam Engineers, 4 votes; I. A. Granite Cutters of America, 3 votes; I. U. Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, 3 votes; I. U. Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, 2 votes; I. A. Marble Workers, 1 vote; I. A. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, 4 votes; Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, 5 votes; Operative Plasterers' International Association, 3 votes; U. A. Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, 4 votes; International Brotherhood Composition Roofers, 1 vote; I. A. Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, 2 votes; Journeymen Stone Cutters' Ass'n of North America, 3 votes; I. U. Ceramic,

Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers, 1 vote.

Brother Frank Duffy not being able to attend, President Huber appointed Brother Wm. B. Macfarlane in his place.

Our delegates were appointed on various committees.

Brother Hopkins served on the Committee on President's Report.

Brother Macfarlane served on Resolution Committee.

Brother Regan served on Committee on Laws.

Brother Cosgrove served on Committee on Organization.

Brother Greibling served on Adjustment Committee.

The report of President Kirby was a very lengthy one and dealt with many important matters pertaining to the building industry. It practically contained an account of his work since the last convention and is well worthy of consideration.

Herewith follows part of his report referred to:

—Postponement of the Convention—

Since the Tampa convention many International organizations, through their executive officers, expressed their desire that the convention of the department be held immediately before or after that of the American Federation of Labor, instead of the second Monday in October, in accordance with the constitution. Several communications were received and the matter was laid before the executive council of the department held at Atlantic City in June. It was decided by the executive council to take the matter up with the affiliated internationals, and Secretary Spencer was directed to communicate with the general officers of each organization and ascertain their position in regard to postponing the convention. The following organizations signified their willingness to postpone the convention of the department until November 28:

Amalgamated Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.

International Association of Granite Cutters.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

International Association of Tile Layers and Helpers.

Operative Plasterers' International Association.

International Association of Marble Workers.

United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association.

International Union of Elevator Constructors.

The following unions, according to their statements, expressed no objections, and, therefore, were favorably inclined to the postponement.

International Union of Steam Engineers.

International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers.

International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.

The Brotherhood of Cement Workers replied that the matter had been laid before the Executive Board, but no action had been taken on the question. The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union notified the department of their opposition to postponement.

Therefore, in view of the fact that thirteen International Unions voted in favor of postponement, three voted against interposing objections, one took no action and one voted against, making a total in all of eighteen votes in favor of postponing the convention and but one opposed, 1, therefore, decided that the wishes of the Internationals were so unanimously in favor of the postponement that I directed Secretary Spencer to notify all of the International organizations that the St. Louis convention of the Building Trades Department would be held on November 28, 1910, instead of the second Monday in October.

—Laws—

I wish to call the attention of the delegates assembled to the necessity of compiling carefully the laws that are to govern this body for the ensuing year. Many matters of seemingly trivial importance are taken advantage of by different parties, and cause us considerable trouble.

We have witnessed in the past delegates seated in our convention who are delegates to and officers of local building organizations, not in accordance with this department. It is scarcely within the province of this convention to dictate who International Unions shall elect to represent them, but I believe in the interest of all, this department should not permit any delegate to be seated who is a delegate to or an officer of any Building Trades Council not strictly in accord with this department. A delegate may be a member of a local organization not affiliated with the department through no fault of his, and it would be working a hardship upon the individual—and an unjust one, too—to say that the delegate must come from organizations affiliated with local Building Trades Council, for the delegate can not be held responsible for his local unions, but he

can be held responsible for his individual actions, and if he persists in using his influence and efforts along antagonistic lines, he should not be allowed a seat in the department.

Section 8 reads as follows: "No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization is in good standing in the American Federation of Labor, or shall have applied for and received a certificate of affiliation at least three months prior to a convention of this department, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate whose National or International organization is not affiliated with this department." The word "or" in the fifth line should be changed to "and," and the words "Building Trades Department" should be inserted after the word "affiliation." This would then read as I believe it was intended to, that "no organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization is in good standing in the American Federation of Labor and shall have applied for and received a certificate of affiliation in the Building Trades Department, etc., etc."

Section 40 reads: "Where District Councils or central bodies in any organization exist, the representation to the Local Council shall come through that District Council or central body, as the case may be; and all business between the councils and their affiliated organizations shall be done through the District Councils, of the different organizations where such exist." In my opinion, this section was intended by the framers of our constitution to provide that where several local unions of any Interuational exist, they should form a District Council or central body, if they did not have one. This section has been the cause of many disputes between Local Councils and the office of this department. The section says, "Where District Councils or central bodies exist." They interpret that to mean that it is not necessary to form one if one is not already there and claim representation from each of their various local unions as per Section 36.

I think the delegates of this convention will readily see the injustice of this, for, as an illustration, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Carpenters might have several local unions—one of millwrights, one of stairbuilders, one of framers and one of ship carpenters—this would give them a great many more delegates than they were entitled to, were representation to come through the District council. Also believe that the word "organization" in the second line should be changed to "crafts."

Section 41 reads: "Each Local Council shall establish an Executive Board, composed of the president and secretary and one delegate from each affiliated organization." This section is silent as to whether the president and secretary shall be allowed a vote in the Executive Council or otherwise. I will say, however, that I have ruled that the president and secretary are only to exercise their functions as chairman and secretary, and have no right to vote. If my interpretation is agreeable to the convention, the section should be rearranged, or if it is the desire to permit the president and secretary to vote, it should so state.

—Local Affiliation—

Considerable trouble is experienced in different localities in securing the affiliation with the Local Building Trades Councils of the local unions of the different Internationals connected with the department. Representatives of the International are often prone to criticise other organizations for not compelling their unions to comply with the general laws. I wish to say, however, that in this there is very little room for criticism upon the part of any one, for, with the exception of one or two of the smaller organizations, there is not an International but what some of their local unions are delinquent in this respect, and while some have more unions out of the Building Trades Councils than others, the fact remains. When it is figured down to a percentage basis, it will be found that those who are most critical are most often open to criticism themselves.

The Tampa convention asked all International organizations to pass laws compelling their locals to affiliate. Some of the International organizations have done this; others have made the effort and failed, but taking a broad view of the subject, and my observations of conditions in the building trades in the last five years, leads me to believe that compulsory affiliation is well enough to talk about, but if put into effect might be the means of causing more trouble than it would adjust.

The labor movement has no police or military powers (and let us hope they never will have) to enforce its decisions, so, therefore, its work must be done in a broader and more liberal manner—that of education and persistent teaching of the benefits to be secured by following closely to the teachings of consistent unionism.

I have in mind at this moment an instance where an organization affiliated with the Local Building Trades Organization, through the instigation of their General Office, and against their will locally. Before this was done the council in that city did more or less effective work; since their affiliation the antagonistic disposition in that council has rendered it absolutely useless to such an extent that in six months' time they had no council. I only cite this as one illustration. Many localities since the Tampa convention have asked permission to admit organizations not in accord with the department, citing other localities where the same organizations are affiliated. These requests have always been denied, and while aware of the fact that in some councils organizations are associated, they are not affiliated in any place where an official protest has been made by any party whatever who are associated with this Building Trades Department.

If, in some locality, an organization has obtained membership prior to the Tampa convention and the matter was never brought to the attention of the department officials, it is very evident that no one objected to their affiliation, and where such conditions exist little good can be accomplished by disturbing them.

I again desire to call the attention of this convention to the fact of an unjust condition imposed upon a majority of the membership affiliated with the Local Building Trades Councils by the minority. I have reference to the system of adopting local by-laws. While personally not in accord with the present system of representation, either national or local, I am not dealing with that subject at this time. What I have in mind is purely of a local character, and I wish to say that the sooner the laws of this department are changed so as to give Local Building Trades Councils the right to the referendum vote of the local laws, the sooner we will establish stable conditions in the Local Building Trades Unions throughout the country.

It is all well enough for us to say that one organization should have as much to say as the other. I believe the representation in the Local Building Trades Council, so far as delegates are concerned, is just. I am also of the opinion that enforcement of the laws of the local councils can safely be left to the present system of representation, but I reiterate more emphatically than I did at Tampa, if possible, the necessity of all laws that the local organizations are required to comply with be first submitted to their entire membership for their adoption or rejection.

Many of our critics have pointed to the State Building Trades Council of California as being the model trades organization of the world, and I want to inform those same parties that what makes it the power that it is, is their system of representation and taxation, and in my opinion they never would have reached their present stage of efficiency along any other course than that which they have adopted, and they have demonstrated by their past decisions very plainly that the larger organizations of which so much fear has been expressed have at no time taken advantage of the smaller, but quite to the contrary, certain jurisdictions have been conceded to some of the smaller organizations that in other localities have been denied them.

Another prominent evidence of the benefits and the good results from the system advocated here is the fact that two organizations of carpenters exist in the city of San Francisco, and the best of feeling is maintained between them. I know of one or two instances where local councils have adopted the system and have never heard a complaint emanating from there in regard to any organization refusing to affiliate.

—Working Cards—

At the Tampa convention we had up to that time issued about 125,000 Building Trades Council Cards, and there were several cities who printed their own cards. I, at that time, urged that some steps be taken to establish a universal working card system. During the last quarter we issued about the same number of cards from the office as we did a year ago, and there were issued by cities using cuts furnished by the department about as many more, making, all told, about 250,000 men carrying a Building Trades Department card. This is a fair showing, but I wish to again urge the necessity of some system whereby every Building Trades Council man will be carrying a card in some respects similar to his fellow-craftsmen in other cities. This can be arranged at no great cost whatever. All that is necessary is that all secretaries order their cards through the Building Trades Department, General Office or from the factory where they are made. In either case it will be immaterial so long as the cards are of a uniform size and color. Secretary Spencer has, by great labor, worked out a design and made arrangements whereby cards can be secured from one factory and manufactured in a design that can not be duplicated. If this is done the different cities and State Building Trades Councils will be in a position to order their cards direct and can then distribute them to their affiliated Local Building Trades Councils or local unions, as the case may be.

The reason that I urged this is that it gives us an opportunity to keep in touch with the growth and loss of our membership. If a city orders 1,000 cards one quarter, a hundred or more the next quarter or a hundred less, we know exactly what they are doing.

It is hard for one not connected with the office of the department to realize how hard it is to secure reports from the secretaries of the various councils, but by adopting the working card system of universal size and design, the demand for working cards will always be an evidence of their progress or otherwise. The cards can be furnished absolutely blank on both sides if desired, and the Building Trades Councils, state or local, may then print anything they desire upon them and any council who has been suspended for any cause whatever will be deprived of using this card, and when once an individual sees that his card is not the same as the building trades man of other cities, he immediately begins to ask the reason why, and this has in the past, and will in the future, materially strengthen the discipline of the department over its Local Building Trades Councils, and the discipline of the Local Building Trades Councils over its affiliated local unions. There has been no one thing in the past which has tended to strengthen the department so much as the universal working card, and the more it is used, the stronger our organization will grow. I know of several instances where organizations have withdrawn from the Building Trades Council, and when the membership observed that the cards furnished them were different from those of other crafts, they im-

mediately insisted on reaffiliation, and this plan, if followed out for one year, will prove of such a benefit that it will never be discontinued.

I trust the Law Committee will give this matter their undivided attention, for anything that will tend to bind our members closer together will at the same time promote the welfare of the affiliated Internationals as well.

—State Building Trades Council—

We have, as we had at the time of the Tampa convention, two State Building Trades Councils, and both are continuing to do good work and add to the prestige of the building trades in their respective states.

The State Building Trades Council of California needs no comment, I believe, regarding their condition and ability to deal with local matters. The State Building Trades Council of California was created before the department, and made its laws governing its conditions as they applied at that time. Therefore, when the department was organized at Washington, D. C., and made laws for the entire jurisdiction, very naturally there was considerable difference. However, I wish to say that all of the tendency of the above-named organizations since that has been in harmony with the department, and they are gradually amending their laws and changing their conditions to conform with our laws. To have asked them to take immediate action and upset the thoroughly organized conditions they had created would have been unwise. It has frequently been pointed out to me that organizations are affiliated in San Francisco and elsewhere that are not permitted by the department. I wish to say to this that whatever organizations are affiliated now with the Building Trades Council of California were so affiliated before the department was created, and I might add that there have been applications for affiliation refused for the reason that they were not in accord with this organization.

The New Jersey Building Trades Council has always acted in strict accordance with our laws and are doing a great work, not only in organizing building trades men, but in promoting laws in the interest of organized labor as well.

While we have not encouraged the formation of State Building Trades Councils—as there are few states where the conditions are the same as in the two above mentioned—yet I can not help but express my opinion that the formation of State Building Trades Councils for building trades purposes would be a great benefit to the movement. I do not think, however, that where a small number of councils exist in a state much good can be accomplished through their forming a state council.

—Plasterers vs. Bricklayers—

Probably no International organization has ever been placed in the same position as that of the Operative Plasterers are at the present time. It seems in many localities the Bricklayers have been doing plastering. Some years ago, on account of trouble in New York, an agreement was entered into between the Operative Plasterers and Bricklayers, providing for exchange of cards. This agreement the Operative Bricklayers have endeavored to abrogate and I am compelled to say, owing to the attitude of some of the local unions of our affiliated organizations, it has been very difficult for them to accomplish. The plasterers are only asking for that which has been granted them by this department and over which there is no jurisdictional dispute. The Bricklayers have amended their title, and they are now known as the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union. The Plasterers are very well able to cope with the situation and have never asked for assistance other than not to take action against them. In some locals sympathetic action has been taken in behalf of the Plasterers, but where such assistance has been given the trades have done the same on their own volition.

I wish to call the attention of this convention to the fact that if the International Officers are not in position to assist the Plasterers to secure the work which they are entitled, and to which there is no question over their rights, they are in position to prevent their locals from giving assistance to the organizations not affiliated with this department.

I am positive that if the Plasterers are not prevented by such action as just mentioned, they will soon have possession of all the work claimed by their craft. I would urge that the International Officers not only assist the Plasterers wherever possible for them to do so, but prevent their local union from taking any stand against them.

—Electrical Workers' Case—

Perhaps nothing has caused the officers of this department and the labor movement more concern than the division in the ranks of the Electrical Workers. The duty of the international movement is very plain in the premises, and in looking back I can not help but express my opinion to the effect that had no consideration been given to the secession movement and their membership given to understand that they were in the wrong and would receive no recognition until they associated themselves with the international movement, conditions would be materially better than they are at present. The American Federation of Labor, at its Toronto convention, appointed a committee to endeavor to settle their difficulties and try to bring the two warring factions together. In this they have signally failed—not due, however, to any fault of the committee, as I believe they did as much, and perhaps more, than any three men could have done in a like position.

In conversation with the members of the committee appointed by the American Federation of Labor, they expressed their desire that

I co-operate with them and take no action toward instructing local Building Trades Councils to unseat the seceding Electrical Workers. I desired to assist this committee in every way possible, attended their first meeting held in Springfield and assured them of my co-operation.

On February 13th the following communication was addressed to me by them:

"The Special Committee appointed by the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of taking up the dispute between the two factions of the Electrical Workers, I desire to make a request in view of the situation which has developed since the recent Toronto convention of the A. F. of L.

"We have learned that there are at present several local unions affiliated with the so-called Reid faction of the Electrical Workers, which are seated in local councils of the Building Trades Department, this being in contravention to the laws of the A. F. of L.

"In view of the tense feeling existing between the two factions of the Electrical Workers and the many difficulties which must be overcome before amalgamation can be effected, our committee believes that no good purpose could be accomplished at this time by the unseating of these Reid locals.

"We, therefore, take the liberty of requesting that you lend our committee such assistance as you can by not taking any action at this time which would bring about the unseating of the local unions referred to, as such action in our opinion would tend to make our labors difficult.

"Trusting you will find it possible to comply with our request and to assist in the work that this committee have undertaken, we remain,

"Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "FRANK DUFFY,
"A. L. URICH,
"JOHN P. FREY,
"Committee."

On February 16th I answered them as follows:

"I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 13th inst., in which your request that the Building Trades Department lend its assistance to your committee by not taking any action for the time being that will lead to the unseating of local unions of the Reid faction of the Electrical Workers. I beg to say that such a course will be repugnant to the Building Trades Department, but if by its observance it is possible to bring about a solidification of the Electrical Workers in one organization under the banner of the American Federation of Labor we shall cheerfully respect your wish."

And since that time there has been no change in the situation.

Where Local Building Trades Councils have been formed, we have notified them that the seceding Electrical Workers could not participate in the formation of the Building Trades Councils. We have repeatedly forbidden admission of them into councils, but have taken no action against local Building Trades Councils where the secessionists were seated prior to this communication. I may add at this time, however, that Grand President McNulty did not approve of the course followed, but in the interests of harmony, he raised no objections, and I feel now that the attitude assumed by him has been the means of strengthening the International organization of Electrical Workers in their position, as they have showed their desire to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty and were willing to waive their undisputed rights in the interest of harmony.

I feel, however, that this condition can not go on, and, in my opinion, all Local Building Trades Councils where the seceding organization of Electrical Workers are at present affiliated, should be instructed to unseat them at once and to assist the International Electrical Workers in reorganizing the craft.

In the meantime I might add also that I feel that there are many organizations of Electrical Workers who have been led astray through misrepresentation and a lack of opportunity to know the true conditions, and I feel that it would not be asking too much for the organizers of the various International organizations to explain the situation to their members in the affected localities to the end that all Electrical Workers would be brought into one organization.

It is very dangerous for the international movement that secessionists should be encouraged or given any assistance whatever. Some organizations may feel that they are not affected by the division in the craft above mentioned, but no one can tell when this trouble will arise within the ranks of some other affiliated International, and if a firm and determined stand is taken in this case, it may be the means of preventing a recurrence in some other craft. I can not emphasize this too strongly and urge that the International Officers take this home to themselves and in the interests of discipline in the ranks of their own organization, do everything in their power for the people who are now in need of assistance, assuring them that in case of like trouble the Electrical Workers will never be found wanting.

—Hod Carriers and Building Laborers—

This organization is at the present time, as it has been for years past, greatly divided. There are one or two different so-called Internationals and hundreds of independent local unions of hod-carriers and building laborers scattered throughout the country. I shall not go back in the history of this movement farther than the Tampa convention, when an effort was made that would, if followed out, have solidified the hod-carriers and building laborers throughout the country and made of them one of the largest, strongest and best organizations under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

The officers of this department, as well as those of the American Federation of Labor, have done everything in their power to solidify this movement. The matter was dealt with at the Denver convention of the department and also at the convention following at Tampa. In order to place this matter before the convention intelligently, I herewith quote the recommendation of the Tampa convention:

"We, therefore, recommend:

"First—That the Executive Officers of the H. & B. L. I. Association be, and they are hereby ordered to furnish the President of this department on or before January 1, 1910, with a list of their local unions, number of members in good standing in each local union, a copy of their International constitution, and such other information in connection with their organization as the President may require.

"Second—That the state and local departments of B. T. Councils be, and they are hereby ordered to furnish the President of this department, on or before January 1, 1910, with a list of the Independent Hod-Carriers' Unions and their members in good standing, and such other information in connection with hod-carriers' organizations in their various localities as the President may require.

"Third—That the President of this department, acting in conjunction with the President of the Hod-Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Association, shall call a special convention of all the organized hod-carriers in the United States and Canada to convene in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on or about the first Monday in May, 1910.

"Fourth—That the representation to said convention be, and is hereby, fixed on the following basis:

"One delegate for one hundred members or less.

"Two delegates for two hundred and fifty members.

"Three delegates for five hundred members.

"Four delegates for eight hundred members.

"Five delegates for one thousand members or more.

"Fifth—That the convention be held under the auspices and direction of the President of the department. That suspended, expelled and independent local unions pay an amount of money equal to 30 cents for each member in good standing on January 1, 1910; that said money be paid to the Secretary-Treasurer of this department on or before March 1, 1910, and held in custody by him until the convention at Indianapolis completes its labors, at which time (except as hereinafter provided for), it is to be turned over to the duly authorized officers elected by said convention.

"Seventh—That the mileage of the delegates whose unions also had delegates at the Elmira convention be paid out of this special fund by the Secretary-Treasurer of this department before he turns it over to the duly authorized officer elected by the Indianapolis convention.

"Eighth—That in the event the Executive Officers of the H. C. and B. L. I. Association fail to comply with the order of this convention and co-operate with the President of this department as hereinbefore specified, the Executive Council is hereby directed to suspend the said H. C. and B. L. I. Association and request the A. F. of L. to revoke its charter and then proceed without delay to organize that craft into one solid and compact International Union, under the protection of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor."

This action was adopted after considerable discussion and a great deal of time spent, and had it been conscientiously adhered to by International Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers and by the independent local unions throughout the country, I am satisfied the much-desired object would have been attained, but opposition was started at once.

The International Officers of the Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers interposed every objection possible. Our office was refused a list of their local organizations; I might add, however, that we secured their addresses through other sources. February 21st the following communication was sent to all the local unions of the International Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers:

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions of the International Hod-Carriers' and Building Laborers' Unions of America:

Dear Sirs and Brothers.

Many inquiries have been received at the General Office of this International Union about the holding of a convention of the Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers in May, 1910. Our locals have also forwarded to us letters and blanks that have been received from the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

I beg to take this opportunity to inform all local unions affiliated with the I. H. & B. L. U. that there will be no legal convention of the Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers held in May, 1910. The action of the Building Trades Department is illegal and unconstitutional and unbecoming any department of the American Federation of Labor. Therefore, I warn our locals to ignore entirely all letters, convention calls, etc., that may be sent to you by the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and above all, do not send any money to the Building Trades Department.

If any of our locals have sent money to the Building Trades Department, to Wm. J. Spencer or Jas. Kirby, you should notify this office at once.

If a convention of our organization is to be held at any time, you will be notified by the General Office.

Trusting that you will carry out these instructions for your own good, and the good of

your International Union, and the labor movement at large, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) D. D'ALESSANDRO.

Attest: ERNEST VILLARD,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

We, however, went ahead with the instructions of the convention, but owing to the fact of the dilatory manner in which the independent unions responded, we were unable to call the convention at the time stated in the resolutions and deferred action until June, when we hoped to be able to have secured sufficient support from the independent organizations to make the matter a success. In this, however, we were not able to secure the co-operation to the extent that we were justified in believing we were entitled to. We received responses from seventeen cities who sent, as per instructions, $1,366.80. This would represent 4,556 men. Realizing that we would not be justified in following out the instructions of the Tampa convention to the extent of calling a convention and insisting on a complete reorganization, we had a conference with President Gompers and President D'Alessandro of the Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers, and it was decided that owing to the fact that we had not received sufficient responses from the independent organizations, we would hold a conference instead at Indianapolis the first week in June and try to have the organizations who had paid their per capita tax, as per instructions, to affiliate with the International Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers. The delegates representing the independents refused to associate with the International Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers unless there was a complete reorganization and an election of officers held at once. The conference was held at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and several days were spent in endeavoring to reach an understanding. On June 9th the International Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers, through their representatives, submitted the following proposition:

"Indianapolis, Ind., June 9, 1910.

"The Executive Board of the International Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers:

"In special session assembled at the Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind., considering that there is a conference between the Executive Board of the International Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, and representatives of the independent unions in accordance with the decision of the convention of the Building Trades Department at Tampa, Fla., and,

"Considering that the constitution of our International Union provides in Section 41 for the chartering of independent unions under the most favorable conditions, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Executive Board of the International Hod-Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department, agree to accept under our membership the members' dues of the independent unions or expelled unions, upon the payment of 30 cents for each member, 15 cents of this to cover the cost of due book and 15 cents for the first month's per capita tax, and be it further

"Resolved, That we, by special allowance, furnish a charter and supplies free of cost to those unions which are represented or not represented in this conference, but only for those who concurred in the cause of the Building Trades Department, that they will apply for a charter; and, be it further

"Resolved, That if the independent unions represented in the Indianapolis conference become affiliated at once as a whole, the Executive Board of International Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers' Union, three months after date, will submit by referendum vote to all the locals in good standing affiliated with the International Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers' Union, the question that a special convention shall be called in the month of February, 1911, in a place to be designated by the Executive Board; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary, Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, shall have the privilege of examining the ballots of the local unions voting on that referendum.

"D. D'ALESSANDRO,
"H. P. SMITH,
"E. A. HOPKINS,
"N. R. SOLITTO,
"W. W. CORDELL,
"A. PIERSON,
"ANTONIO AMODSO,
"ERNEST VILLARD."

The independent organization, on the same day, submitted their plan, which is as follows:

"Indianapolis, Ind., June 9, 1910.

"To the Officers of the General Conference, viz.: The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor:

"Gentlemen—We, the members of the independent unions, responding to the call of the Building Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor, come to the city of Indianapolis for the purpose of holding a conference under the auspices of said department, and with full power to act, believing before we left our respective cities that we all, including the Executive Board of the I. H. & B. L. U., enter into this conference on an equal basis, according to the decision rendered at the Tampa convention, feeling it to be for the best interests of all concerned in the building industry.

"We, the undersigned, representatives of independent unions of laborers, submit and recommend the following:

"Whereas, The present administration of the International Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers is deceitful and incompetent, which has been proved by documentary evidence; and,

"Whereas, The present administration of the International Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers has openly discriminated by catering to one element exclusively; and,

"Whereas, We believe in the American labor movement, viz.: equality for all; and,

"Whereas, The present administration of the I. H. & B. L. U. refuses to give either justice or equality, we, therefore, demand that the present administration of the I. H. & B. L. U. be deposed from office and that a convention of all laborers in the United States and Canada be called by the officers of the Building Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor the first week in July, 1910, the convention to be held under the auspices of the same, for the purpose of consolidating all laborers in the building industry.

"TIM DUNNE,
"RALPH VERRECCHIA,
"PATRICK JUDGE."

It will readily be seen that two propositions so widely divergent, with determined opposition against further concessions being granted, made the position of the representatives of the department a difficult one, and we were, therefore, compelled to adjourn without having accomplished that for which we were called together.

Secretary Morrison was present, also Vice-President Huber of the American Federation of Labor, Secretary Duffy and several others, who all used their influence in the interests of the mutual concessions, and while the representatives of the International Hod-Carriers assumed the position that they could not take any action contrary to the constitution, nevertheless their past actions proved that this statement was not correct. While this attitude was criticised by many of the representatives of the independent local unions, they themselves, by their frequent expressions, showed that many of them, too, were there with instructions.

The conference was adjourned without having accomplished that for which it was called.

Secretary Spencer corresponded with all of the independent unions who had sent money to the department and urged that they take out a charter in the International Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers' Union. Several of these did so, while the money was returned to the others.

I have no criticisms in this case other than as applies to the laborers themselves, both independent and national. Had either party worked in harmony with the Building Trades Department great benefits would have been derived; had the officers of the International Hod-Carriers worked in unison with us it would have been the means of strengthening their position as well as that of the International, and had the independent unions done likewise, nothing could have prevented the department from adjusting their differences.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the International Association of Hod-Carriers and Brick Laborers should receive the support of the Building Trades Department wherever possible.

It is true that they did not show a disposition to assist the department to bring into their ranks the members of the independent locals throughout the country. It is, however, also true that the independent organizations insisted upon conditions that the officers of the International Association could scarcely be expected to comply with, and I would, therefore, recommend and urge that the locals of the Building Trades Council give all the assistance in their power toward organized building laborers in the above-named organization.

—Chicago, Ill.—

One year ago this time the Building Trades in the City of Chicago were in a very chaotic condition. There was an organization in existence known as the Associated Building Trades, also a chartered Building Trades Council. The crafts were about evenly divided in the two organizations, but the greatest number of men were affiliated with the department. About the time of the meeting of the Tampa convention some friction arose in the Painters' District Council, whereby a number of locals withdrew from the Painters' District Council and formed what they termed the Painters' Joint Conference Board, and applied and were admitted to the Building Trades Council. This was not in accordance with the laws of the department, but the painters who withdrew from their council and Building Trades Council assumed that they were complying with the laws of the department by affiliating with the Local Council.

I attended several conferences, in which President Gompers, acting as chairman, endeavored to bring the two different factions together, but the position assumed by the representatives of the Painters' District Council was of such a nature that it was impossible to effect a settlement.

The Painters' District Council made and signed an agreement with the Master Painters of Chicago for 56½c per hour. This was repudiated by the painters affiliated with the Building Trades Council, and they refused to comply with it, demanding 60c per hour, and without much trouble succeeded in signing up an agreement with the contractors of Chicago for 60c per hour. The winning of this advance in wages for the painters affiliated with the Building Trades Council immediately brought the other local unions, who were affiliated with the Painters' District Council, in line with the Building Trades Department, so that at the present time they are all affiliated with the council.

About the same time the Associated Building Trades seemed to have lost several of their organizations, who then proceeded to form what was termed a "Middle-of-the-Road Organization." After several meetings with the representatives of the crafts forming the last-named organization, an understanding was reached,

and at the present time I am pleased to state that all of the building trades in Chicago are affiliated with the Building Trades Council, carrying a department card and working harmoniously together.

—Evansville, Ind.—

About the first of last May the carpenters, sheet metal workers and electricians moved for better conditions and increased wages. This was denied them by the contractors, and they asked for a committee to meet them to endeavor to adjust the differences and effect a settlement, but unfortunately their advances were not met favorably—quite to the contrary, they were turned down without ceremony. They exasperated the contractors to such an extent that they refused to enter into any negotiations whatever. The trouble immediately involved the painters, plumbers and plasterers. The plasterers, however, withdrew from the Building Trades Council, leaving the five trades named to fight their own battles.

I was called to Evansville during the month of July and spent some little time visiting the different influential business men to endeavor to bring the contractors and mechanics together, but the employers refused absolutely to meet any one, with the result that I left the city without having made any progress whatever toward adjusting the trouble.

The carpenters, in order to provide work for their men, bought a planing mill. This, for a time, was quite successful, and it seemed that the men would eventually win, but after a continuous struggle for some time, the organization was compelled to give it up.

I could not pass this by without complimenting the building trades men in the city of Evansville for the magnificent fight that they put up and the manner in which they supported each other, and I feel sure that where a council is composed of men of such caliber, it is only a matter of time until they will regain—not only what they lost—but get what they ask for as well.

—Denver, Colo.—

It is with regret that I am again compelled to report the conditions in Denver, having improved very little since the time of the convention. In fact, matters seem to have drifted along, and for a time appeared to be growing worse. These conditions are of the same character practically as were reported at the Tampa convention and seem to be growing from bad to worse. The same obstacle against harmony seems to exist in Denver as maintained there a year ago, and the prospects for bettering the conditions appear rather remote. The subject was brought to the attention of the executive council of the department at its meeting held at Atlantic City in June by the following resolution:

"Communications from the cement workers, sheet metal workers, plumbers and steam fitters, and organizer of Amalgamated carpenters, were laid before the council drawing attention to the action of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in refusing to work with members of the council unless said members would tear up the cards of the Building Trades Council, and further drawing attention to the non-affiliation of the carpenters, plasterers, electrical workers, lathers, stone cutters and granite cutters.

"It was moved that the secretary of the department be instructed to communicate with the International unions whose locals are not affiliated with the Denver Building Trades Council, requesting that an officer be sent to Denver, July 26, to compel their respective locals to affiliate, and that President Kirby be instructed to represent the department in Denver, and in such conferences as may be held, and to participate in the conference."

Owing to matters over which I have no control, I was unable to reach Denver until August 8. When I arrived in that city I found that the organizations that were not affiliated with the Building Trades Department had a temporary organization. I attended one of their meetings for the purpose of listening to their grievances against the Building Trades Council. One of their principal objections, as stated by them to me, was, that organizations were seated in the council that were not in accord with the department nationally, and that some of our organizations had representatives from local unions instead of from District Councils and central bodies, according to our constitution. They also claimed that the amalgamated carpenters should be represented through a joint District Council with the Brotherhood, and they asked that a new election be held and new officers of the Building Trades Council elected.

The first part of their request, applying to non-affiliated organizations and representation from central bodies and District Councils, I considered just and equitable. The latter request that a new election be held and new officers elected, I considered too ridiculous to give consideration, inasmuch as the same feelings were extant when other officers were in charge of the Building Trades Council.

After going over the situation with all parties and spending a great deal of time with the International officers present the following plan was adopted:

1. That all unaffiliated eligible unions shall become affiliated with the local building trades council on or before September, 1910.

2. That all hostilities must cease immediately.

3. That any Local Union or unions now affiliated with the Local Building Trades Council, not entitled to affiliation per the laws and decisions of the Building Trades Department, shall be suspended from membership on or before September 16, 1910.

4. That where there are two or more Local Unions of the same craft or Interna-

tional organization existing in the city, said Local Unions must be represented in the Local Building Trades Council through a District Council, in accordance with Section No. 39 of the constitution of the Building Trades Department on or before September 16, 1910.

5. In the event that any union or unions affected by this decision fail to abide by it on or before September 16, 1910, the officers of the Building Trades Department shall request their respective International organizations to revoke their charter immediately.

6. In the event of the Local Building Trades Council refusing to abide by this decision on or before September 16, 1910, President Kirby shall revoke the charter thereof, and immediately institute a new Building Trades Council in the City of Denver, strictly in accordance with the constitution of the Building Trades Department.

7. All unaffiliated unions shall be required to take a working card of the Local Building Trades Council for each member for the months of October, November and December.

8. President James Kirby shall preside at the meeting of the Local Building Trades Council on September 16, 1910, and see to it that this plan is put into effect in detail.

On behalf of
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters,
O. L. BRADFORD.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers,
ROBT. BYRON.
Lathers' International Union,
WM. J. McSORLEY.
Brotherhood of Painters,
JOHN M. FINAN,
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,
F. J. McNULTY.
The Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor,
JAMES KIRBY, President.

A copy of this plan was sent to every Local Union in the city of Denver, and to every International organization affiliated with the Building Trades Department, and they were all asked to use their influence to the end that we might have a United Building Trades Council in that city.

I attended the regular meeting of the Building Trades Council on September 16, 1910, and took charge of the meeting. I wish to say that at the meeting prior to that, which I attended, the Local Building Trades Council took action to comply with instructions given above, and I found that they had carried out the letter and spirit of the law. Every organization was seated in accordance with the laws of the Building Trades Department, and much to the regret of the Local Building Trades men, the art glass workers, who had always heretofore been a part of the Building Trades Council had been unseated. The Brotherhood of Carpenters were present with a committee, who stated that if the Building Trades Council would respect their agreement until the expiration of same, that is, not call strikes where it would affect the employers who had signed the agreement, they felt sure that the Brotherhood of Carpenters would immediately affiliate. This assurance the council refused to give, with the result that the carpenters have not as yet seen fit to affiliate with the Building Trades Council. The last information I have is to the effect that the stone cutters have since affiliated with the council, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, plasterers and granite cutters are still outside of the fold.

The plumbers of that city had just passed through a long and serious lock-out, which grew out of the building trades fight. They are, however, regaining their own, and, if not now, will soon be in better condition than they were heretofore.

I feel sure that had I been able to secure the personal assistance of some of the International officers, whose organizations are not associated with the department in Denver, results would have been different, but for some reason best known to themselves, the International officers of several organizations were not present, and this, together with the fact that the Tampa convention rules against the action of the president of the department on a technicality, made the situation more difficult to deal with than it would have been otherwise.

The only recommendation that I could make in the premises is that the International officers urge their organizations to affiliate, and I realize at the same time how useless it is.

—Newark, N. J.—

While Newark, N. J., is, perhaps, affected more in this case than any other city, nevertheless, the same conditions prevail in other localities. There are several International organizations in New York City whose Local Unions control that part of the State of New Jersey, of which Newark and surrounding territory is a part. While several International organizations concede the control of the above territory to their Local Unions of Newark, there is a very successful Building Trades Council in Newark, and what hampers them quite frequently is the fact that the New York Building Trades men refuse to obey the orders of the Newark Building Trades Council. This confliction of authority frequently leads to complicated conditions. I could, if necessary, cite several organizations and several jobs where this has worked detrimental to the interest of all concerned. I believe that if a Building Trades Council is given jurisdiction in any locality, it should have absolute control, and no members of an affiliated organization should have the right to come into its territory and work without strictly complying with the laws and orders of that council. To do otherwise is to create a chaotic condition and a confliction of authority, which cannot help but destroy whatever good has been accomplished by the Local Unions of the locality in which the Building Trades Council is situ-

ated. The laws of some of the Internationals permit their members to work in other jurisdictions without transferring. This is an internal matter, over which the department exercises no control, neither is it necessary that they should, but all Internationals should compel their members to comply with the instructions of the Building Trades Council when going from oue locality to another. We have seen the spectacle of the mechanics quitting when instructed to by the Local Council, and of their being ordered back to work by the representatives of the Local Union to which they belong. In the city of Newark there exists an independent local union of tile layers. This organization was formerly seated in the Building Trades Council, but through the efforts of this office have been unseated. They, however, do the work in Newark regardless of the New York tile layers, and, in my opinion, they should be chartered by the International tile layers. I so recommended to their officers, and while some of their International officers appeared in favor, they seemed to be of the opinion that I should attend the tile layers' convention and urge that such action be taken. I did not feel that it was the place of the president of the Building Trades Department to enter into controversy of that kind in the conventions of an affiliated organization. I felt that it would be presuming on my part to take such steps, but I believe that had the men who expressed themselves as favoring the chartering of the tile layers of Newark taken the same stand at their convention, there might have been different action taken. The New York building trades men will find it difficult to organize the tile layers of Newark without the assistance of the Newark mechanics, and the Newark building trades men will hesitate to assist the New York Building Trades Council until there is a more thorough understanding regarding the observing of local rules, and while I am told overtures have been made by the tile layers of New York to those of Newark, nevertheless, there has been no adjustment of the misunderstanding, and while at this time the most acute conditions exist in the city of Newark, they prevail elsewhere to a greater or lesser extent.

I bring this matter to the attention of the convention that some steps may be taken or some plan adopted wherehy such conditions as outlined above can be eliminated or minimized.

I suggest creation of permanent conference board and refer to special committee of New Jersey and New York.

—Employers' Liability—

I feel that I would not be doing justice to the mechanics of the building trades if I did not again urge them to take whatever political action that lies within their power to abolish the fellow-servant law and the assumed-risk act. Also, again, bring to mind the necessity of taking some action in our legislative bodies that will abolish the system of insurance that protects the employer against financial loss from injuries received by his workmen. I do not urge this in the spirit of antagonism against our employers, only in the fairness to ourselves and our families. If the casualty insurance companies, doing business as above mentioned, could be eliminated, I feel positive that more care would be exercised by our employers in the erection of their buildings and in the use of up-to-date safety appliances. So long as others fight their battles and pay their bills, it is immaterial to the employer how many are injured, but once let the responsibility and loss be placed on those who are in position to prevent it and a great change will be immediately noticed.

—Political Action—

I have in several instances taken up matters with the government where contractors holding government contracts, were inclined to pay less than union wages, and in some instances I have been successful in bringing pressure to bear upon the contractors to pay the prevailing rate of wages, and that being done, the question of union and non-union immediately adjusts itself, and I would again urge, as I did at Denver and again at Tampa, that whatever influence the building trades men can exert, be used to have congress take some steps that will cause government contractors to respect the wages and conditions in the localities where work is done.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer:

Balance on hand September 1, 1909	$ 2,278.68
Receipts from all sources	20,396.01
Grand total	$22,674.69
Total disbursements	18,851.13
Balance on hand September 1, 1910	$ 3,823.56

Your delegates introduced resolutions calling for representation according to taxation and the making of local B. T. department by-laws by the referendum vote. Also the resolution endorsed by the Des Moines convention, relative to the erection of hollow metal trim.

Herewith follow the resolutions referred to;

—Resolution No. 10—

By Delegates Wm. B. Macfarlane, James Hopkins, D. F. Featherston, J. T. Cosgrove, L. B. Regan, Wm. Greibling, James Kirby of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners:

Whereas, Much dissatisfaction is caused on account of the representation of Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in

local Building Trades Councils chartered by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, Such representation is not in accord with the taxation levied—the minority controlling the majority while the majority pays the freight; therefore, be it

Resolved, That representation of all bodies affiliated with the department, whether locally or nationally, be regulated proportionately, according to taxation paid.

—Resolution No. 13—

Whereas, The laws governing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are made by referendum vote of its members—a two-thirds vote of all members voting being necessary to make them law, and

Whereas, Section 39 of the constitution of the Building Trades Department governing Local Councils specifies that all laws and rules of Local Councils shall be submitted to all affiliated locals for a referendum vote, a majority vote of the locals affiliated to be necessary for adoption of same; provided, however, that such laws or rules have been previously forwarded to the General Office for approval, and

Whereas, Section 39 conflicts with the method and manner used by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in making its laws, and

Whereas, The constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America prohibits any of its unions from affiliating with central bodies whose constitutions or by-laws conflict with those of the U. B.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all local laws, before becoming operative and in force, be submitted to referendum vote of the members of the organizations affiliated, a two-thirds majority vote of all members voting being necessary to make it law.

—Resolution No. 15—

To the Third Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor:

At the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Des Moines, Ia., from September 16 to 30, 1910, the following resolutions were read, concurred in by the convention and referred to the St. Louis convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, The erection of the material known as hollow metal trim, sash and doors, metallic trim, sash and doors, and metal trim, was awarded to the carpenters by the Hon. Wm. J. Gaynor, who had been selected as umpire in accordance to all the laws and requirements laid down by the arbitration plan, in the matter of arbitration between the sheet metal workers on one side, and the Joint District Council of Carpenters on the other, and

Whereas, Our General Executive Board has ruled on several occasions that the U. B. of C. & J. of A. claims jurisdiction over the erecting and placing of all hollow metal sash, frames, doors and trim, and

Whereas, The carpenters have been erecting this material since it first appeared on the market, and are still erecting it in New York City, as well as in a number of other cities, for the reason that it is a strictly carpenter's proposition and requires the methods and skill of the carpenters to prepare the grounds in order to apply and properly execute the work, and

Whereas, Every effort is being made by the sheet metal workers and the Kalameine Association to deprive the carpenters of the erection of this material; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Sixteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in regular session assembled, That we declare emphatically and unequivocally as a whole to retain the erection of steel and hollow metal trim, sash, and doors, in accordance with the rulings of our General Executive Board; and, be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. be notified of our action, and that our delegates to the conventions of the A. F. of L. and the Building Trades Department are hereby instructed to carry out these resolutions.

The report of the Executive Council dealt with many important matters, namely, the Metal Trades Department, American League Professional Base Ball Clubs re Cleveland Club vs. B. L. Council, American Brotherhood of Cement Workers vs. San Francisco B. T. Council and Elevator Constructors, appeal of International Association Steam and Hot Water Fitters against action of Tampa convention and decision of Executive Council of the A. F. of L. thereon, Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance vs. U. B. of C. and J. of A., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, appeal of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union against action of Tampa convention and decision of Executive Council of the A. F. of L. thereon, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers vs. International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Marble Workers' International Association vs. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association re State Treads and Hodcarriers and Building Laborers re Tampa convention.

(Continued on Page 33 in back of Magazine.)

GENERAL VOTE

ON THE

Amendments to the Constitution

AS AGREED TO AND ADOPTED BY THE

Sixteenth Biennial Convention

HELD IN

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 19 to Sept. 30, 1910

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1	...	297	8	278	270	2	209	3	245	2	287	...	297	...	280	...	275	...	287	...	290	...
2	315	...	298	7	21	283	21	283	309	...	310	...	305	...	303	...	300	2	294	11	304	...
3	13	...	13	...	3	10	12	...	12	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	...	13	...	13
4	91	...	90	...	20	62	7	78	36	6	86	...	41	12	84	...	85	...	78	2	72	...
5	164	1	173	...	...	174	...	174	176	...	177	...	181	...	182	...	184	...	190	...	186	...
6	36	...	36	...	...	36	25	11	36	...	35	1	36	...	36	...	36	...	...	35	...	35
7	46	8	57	...	24	30	240	17	34	...	...	24	26	...	42	1	44	...	2	31	...	33
8	262	...	262	...	261	...	263	...	260	...	260	...	258	...	256	...	256	...	256	...	256	...
9	102	8	110	...	75	35	75	35	108	...	108	...	108	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...
10	98	2	110	...	110	...	110	2	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...
11	164	...	165	...	115	58	12	96	206	...	206	...	206	...	206	...	205	...	205	...	209	...
12	66	...	110	...	3	113	49	...	84	...	90	...	64	1	71	1	61	1	1	87	85	1
13	30	...	51	...	...	72	72	...	39	...	46	...	40	...	46	...	42	...	44	...	38	...
14	40	...	43	...	4	39	9	31	29	11	38	...	38	...	38	...	37	1	...	37	...	39
15	37	...	37	...	36	1	37	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	29	...	29	...
16	19	1	15	...	18	...	4	11	22	...	22	...	22	...	24	...	22	...	2	18	5	14
17	17	...	15	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	20	...	20	...	21	...	18	...	...	20	13	...
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19	34	2	20	...	...	...	12	5	...	23	...	...	6	10	5	6	2	10	13	2	25	...
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22	...	665	...	665	662	3	662	3	665	...	665	...	..	665	...	665	...	665	665	...	665	...
23	24	...	24	...	41	...	41	1	41	...	41	...	1	40	41	...	41	...	...	...	40	1
24	59	...	55	...	1	77	15	47	34	...	41	...	72	...	53	...	50	...	...	60	4	41
26	17	15	34	...	4	38	6	34	14	...	48	...	51	...	50	...	44	...	3	37	5	38
27	46	...	46	...	4	38	2	38	...	49	24	5	45	...	43	...	43	...	42	...	42	...
28	19	...	24	...	...	...	18	1	14	1	15	1	14	...	21	...	20	...	17	...	14	...
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31	25	...	26	...	1	36	16	28	39	...	39	...	31	8	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...
32	186	...	174	...	...	226	...	236	235	...	206	...	194	...	173	...	182	...	...	206	...	202
33	3	48	23	7	26	18	26	18	28	5	30	...	26	...	22	...	24	...	26	...	26	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1	...	276	279	...	284	...	1	279	267	...	...	281	284	...	290	...	287	...	290	...	274	...
2	304	...	301	...	307	2	17	283	292	...	1	292	308	...	307	...	302	...	300	...	300	...
3	13	...	13	...	13	...	2	10	11	...	...	9	6	4	12	...	12	...	7	4	2	8
4	32	29	41	16	2	67	18	31	61	...	36	15	...	51	56	...	44	2	44	...	37	...
5	182	...	189	...	192	...	46	74	194	...	...	196	193	1	105	3	189	...	190	...	190	...
6	31	2	33	...	33	...	...	33	33	...	...	33	...	33	33	...	33	...	32	1	33	...
7	40	...	37	...	39	...	38	1	39	...	17	14	34	...	34	...	30	2	20	...	23	...
8	250	4	252	...	248	...	248	...	248	...	246	2	248	...	245	...	230	12	225	...	225	...
9	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...
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11	209	...	210	...	210	...	206	...	211	...	212	...	211	...	211	...	209	...	208	...	208	...
12	87	1	78	1	101	1	58	64	152	...	2	150	7	33	111	...	108	...	140	...	110	...
13	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	28	3	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...
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24	4	73	2	72	73	...	...	119	84	8	...	60	4	62	49	17	52	3	2	55	...	69
26	42	...	38	...	39	...	10	38	50	...	43	1	4	27	39	...	2	29	24	2	22	...
27	29	8	31	6	44	...	1	35	39	...	40	...	34	4	...	34	19	...	21	...	21	...
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31	38	1	39	...	38	1	39	...	39	...	38	1	33	6	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...
32	104	...	120	...	134	...	25	144	120	...	...	194	...	123	...	99	106	...	96	...	96	...
33	24	...	25	...	24	...	4	16	20	...	2	37	...	44	37	...	28	1	35	...	24	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1	290	...	284	...	287	...	286	...	281	...	284	...	287	...	283	...	287	...	281	...	286	...
2	298	...	291	...	289	5	290	...	296	...	294	...	289	...	293	...	293	...	291	...	291	...
3	1	9	10	...	10	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	9	3	11	1	12	...	12	...
4	39	...	49	...	52	...	50	...	43	...	46	...	41	...	51	...	49	...	41	...	41	...
5	190	...	190	...	190	1	187	...	189	1	191	...	191	...	190	...	188	...	187	...	183	...
6	33	...	31	2	33	...	...	33	23	10	33	...	32	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...
7	25	...	29	...	27	...	28	...	29	...	27	...	27	...	28	...	26	...	27	...	17	8
8	205	...	195	...	190	...	175	...	175	...	175	...	168	...	168	...	161	...	143	...	143	...
9	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...	107	...
10	121	...	121	...	121	...	121	...	121	...	121	...	121	...	121	...	121	...	121	...	121	...
11	208	...	208	...	207	...	204	5	208	...	207	...	207	...	18	191	209	...	209	...	209	...
12	96	...	114	...	115	...	109	...	96	...	114	...	128	...	96	...	107	...	97	...	99	...
13	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	30	...	30	...	31	...
14	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
15	37	...	9	23	12	8	8	15	37	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	23	...	23	...
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18	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	12	4	16	...	16	...
19	9	2	13	...	...	19	20	...	13	...	7	4	9	...	15	...	7	...	17	...	13	...
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26	30	...	7	13	29	...	28	...	22	...	26	...	35	...	29	...	32	...	25	...	35	...
27	21	...	18	...	15	...	15	...	13	...	15	...	15	...	12	...	8	3	9	...	12	...
28	13	...	12	...	12	...	11	3	5	7	14	...	13	...	15	...	13	...	12	...	9	3
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31	39	...	...	39	8	21	...	29	28	1	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...
32	74	...	3	117	95	...	114	...	80	1	97	...	143	...	115	...	192	...	190	...	190	...
33	26	...	...	31	30	...	...	30	20	1	25	...	32	...	...	26	11	6	32	...	19	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
36	27	...	25	...	...	35	...	40	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	..	40	...
37	14	...	21	...	...	23	...	18	19	...	22	...	22	...	18	...	12	...	3	16	...	...
38	15	2	16	4	...	...	4	16	20	...	17	3	20	...	20	...	20	...	1	19	16	4
39	16	...	16	...	...	16	...	17	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	...	17
41	48	...	48	...	18	30	18	30	47	1	48	...	48	...	47	...	43	...	36	8	39	6
42	40	...	40	...	16	16	38	...	31	...	36	...	33	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	...	...
43	58	41	105	...	35	67	32	70	92	1	87	1	87	...	84	...	40	...	38	2	40	1
44	9	2	10	1	...	17	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
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46	34	...	29	...	27	...	1	33	31	...	34	...	32	...	32	...	30	...	29	...	29	...
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52	183	12	180	15	103	92	103	92	125	70	97	98	170	25	170	25	195	...	98	97	100	95
53	80	...	80	...	77	2	77	2	82	...	82	...	81	...	81	...	80	...	80	1	81	...
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55	71	5	54	4	...	...	5	40	39	3	30	...	17	3	19	2	16	5	24	2	21	...
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58	11	261	272	3	268	16	302	...	267	...	361	...	361	...	357	...	361	...	354	...	361	...
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61	19	4	22	...	2	25	1	24	1	15	13	...	15	...	16	...	14	...	...	21	18	...
62	94	...	113	...	1	160	49	27	64	...	85	...	112	...	103	...	92	...	74	...	78	4
63	33	...	33	...	39	1	25	1	33	...	33	...	39	...	34	...	31	1	34	1	27	1
64	24	12	33	2	34	12	17	29	41	...	47	...	41	...	43	...	35	1	24	14	24	...
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67	29	...	23	...	2	38	2	48	...	48	27	...	29	...	29	...	27	...	...	24	...	17
68	21	...	24	...	2	26	1	24	...	8	23	1	19	3	27	...	15	2	6	18	12	11
71	2	18	20	2	...	...	16	5	14	5	18	1	18	...	19	...	2	18	2	21	...	22
72	1	64	...	56	17	25	44	2	42	1	45	...	42	...	41	...	41	...	...	43	37	1
75	5	58	29	15	62	27	2	69	45	1	71	...	42	...	89	...	...	31	...	58	...	38
76	2	20	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
36	40	...	40	...	...	40	40	...	40	...	...	40	...	36	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...
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53	81	...	81	...	1	78	80	1	80	...	31	32	51	1	59	...	59	...	55	...	55	...
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64	36	1	26	2	24	...	34	...	33	1	20	8	7	17	23	...	11	9	18	1	19	1
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
36	37	...	3	34	...	36	...	36	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	11	4	12	6	9	8
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43	44	...	43	1	44	...	44	...	39	5	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	35	9
44	16	...	16	...	...	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
45	24	...	24	...	25	...	28	...	28	...	25	...	30	...	27	1	24	...	25	3	25	...
46	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...
48	14	...	1	13	11	2	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
51	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	...
52	194	1	193	...	180	15	195	...	120	75	195	...	125	70	195	...	161	34	192	3	194	1
53	55	...	54	...	51	...	53	1	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...
54	225	...	225	...	225	...	225	...	225	...	225	...	225	...	225	...	225	...	225	...	225	...
55	15	1	17	...	16	...	17	...	16	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	19	...	1	14	1	16
56	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	1	19	...	19	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	6
58	359	...	359	...	359	...	355	...	355	...	355	...	355	...	357	...	...	357	...	357	...	357
60	32	2	23	...	38	...	33	...	32	...	33	...	32	...	32	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
61	11	...	8	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	8	4	7	...	11	...	9	...	9	...	8	1
62	76	2	...	74	79	...	68	...	65	...	71	...	65	...	44	1	68	...	66	...	66	...
63	23	...	17	1	21	...	18	3	18	...	20	1	17	1	17	1	22	1	16	...	16	...
64	21	1	21	...	18	...	2	...	23	...	24	...	25	...	21	2	22	1	19	2	19	2
65	122	...	122	...	122	...	122	...	122	...	122	...	122	...	122	...	122	...	122	...	122	...
66	28	...	25	...	25	...	22	1	17	...	11	9	31	...	22	1	7	16	...	28	...	30
67	...	22	2	9	12	1	3	12	11	...	14	1	14	1	15	...	5	7	11	1	14	...
68	25	3	24	1	27	...	26	1	...	...	28	1	25	...	28	...	25	1	24	2	23	2
71	22	...	20	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	1	17	2	17	2	19	...	19	...	19	...
72	39	...	38	1	32	...	26	1	27	...	27	...	27	...	22	...	21	1	21	...	25	...
75	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...
76	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...
77	31	...	30	1	29	...	31	...	30	...	34	...	34	1	38	1	35	1	27	...	28	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
78	...	90	87	...	14	66	...	...	74	...	74	...	71	...	68	...	...	68	57	...	55	...
79	62	...	61	1	6	56	...	62	62	1	63	...	62	...	58	...	58	1	...	58	...	59
80	267	...	267	...	120	155	...	...	287	...	287	...	287	...	267	...	284	...	285	...	287	...
81	17	...	11	6	7	10	12	5	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	...	17	14	3
82	25	...	23	...	1	25	9	5	6	...	7	...	8	1	4	2	8	...	6	...	9	...
83	10	3	11	...	...	...	10	2	12	...	13	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
87	39	2	29	1	26	14	3	31	38	...	30	...	32	...	25	...	31	...	27	11	28	2
88	16	...	17	...	...	17	...	17	14	...	14	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	14	1	...	...
89	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
90	30	...	26	...	1	36	...	...	19	...	21	...	17	1	10	2	10	1	5	2	2	7
91	26	...	5	15	26	...	26	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	6	8	23	...	22	...
96	30	18	24	19	52	...	...	...	56	...	51	...	47	...	49	...	45	...	49	...	46	...
97	50	...	50	...	...	50	...	50	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	3	47	...	50	50	...
98	127	...	134	...	105	10	105	10	112	...	111	1	110	2	117	...	120	...	112	...	114	...
99	25	2	28	2	3	33	38	2	39	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	42	...	42	...
103	100	...	122	...	2	115	91	23	117	1	136	1	157	...	151	1	161	...	134	3	130	1
104	32	...	32	...	17	6	17	6	31	...	31	...	...	28	3	16	...	21	19	2	19	2
105	43	...	43	...	1	42	1	42	34	4	39	...	40	...	40	...	32	...	2	29	...	28
106	54	...	50	...	9	59	34	20	26	...	50	...	79	3	75	1	65	...	18	13	44	9
107	9	...	9	...	...	...	7	2	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...
109	47	3	50	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	...	50	...	50	...	50
110	15	...	15	...	8	7	8	7	13	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	13	2	13	...
111	37	1	42	1	3	46	5	32	12	3	21	...	39	...	31	...	...	...	23	2	26	...
115	21	...	23	...	21	...	21	...	24	...	24	...	22	...	22	...	24	...	14	5	17	...
116	...	20	...	20	1	16	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	20	1	18	2
117	...	440	440	...	435	4	436	3	441	...	441	...	436	...	439	...	402	26	1	398	5	326
118	43	1	44	...	42	4	42	4	45	...	40	5	45	...	42	...	44	...	43	2	45	...
119	33	...	33	...	1	36	1	36	30	9	37	...	45	...	45	...	51	1	...	51	...	51
121	12	...	12	...	1	11	1	11	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	6	3	8	3
122	63	...	63	...	63	...	19	44	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	57	6	61	...
125	34	27	46	15	14	51	14	51	64	1	65	...	40	1	41	...	40	1	17	24	22	6
127	25	...	28	...	...	29	9	14	26	3	29	...	22	...	22	...	18	...	26	...	19	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
78	...	64	...	64	64	...	11	25	40	...	40	...	40	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
79	45	...	45	...	42	...	...	42	42	1	8	34	1	41	1	41	7	35	42	...	42	...
80	287	...	287	...	286	1	282	4	194	...	36	81	286	1	287	...	287	...	287	...	287	...
81	16	1	17	...	17	...	...	17	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
82	8	...	5	...	7	...	8	...	7	...	6	1	...	10	...	11	4	...	7	...	6	...
83	4	4	6	7	13	...	6	7	10	2	2	6	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
87	33	...	23	...	30	1	15	20	45	...	19	10	24	4	28	...	36	1	14	12	16	8
88	13	...	10	1	...	7	...	12	5	2	...	14	...	17	1	9	4	6	6	2	10	...
89	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
90	21	3	24	...	8	16	25	5	16	3	22	1	12	...	23	1	22	...	17	1	19	1
91	22	...	23	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	1	22	23	1	24	...	24	...	24	...
96	36	20	43	...	44	...	42	6	48	...	40	...	52	...	49	...	45	...	41	...	43	...
97	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	...	50	50	...	50	...
98	111	1	116	1	101	6	101	8	114	1	29	80	45	49	68	7	71	8	47	2	65	3
99	42	...	40	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...
103	137	7	103	24	105	2	107	12	153	...	76	25	88	42	153	...	140	...	104	17	84	16
104	17	...	17	...	17	1	20	1	21	...	15	5	1	17	20	...	19	...	14	1	14	1
105	21	9	2	10	20	...	21	...	22	...	1	20	...	20	1	15	1	17	16	...	16	...
106	47	6	34	4	32	...	37	18	55	...	16	53	19	50	83	...	72	2	32	1	24	...
107	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...
109	50	...	...	50	50	...	...	50	49	1	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...
110	14	...	14	...	13	...	12	2	15	...	10	3	9	4	14	1	15	...	14	...	13	...
111	29	...	34	...	23	1	11	15	33	...	14	36	11	20	34	1	20	1	27	1	27	...
115	18	...	20	...	16	...	14	...	23	...	9	11	9	5	21	...	14	...	1	18	1	11
116	18	1	19	...	19	...	15	4	20	...	12	4	20	...	20	...	19	3	18	...	20	...
117	2	356	340	22	390	12	375	...	440	2	54	326	354	...	390	...	386	...	340	...	370	...
118	39	...	40	...	40	1	41	...	42	...	...	36	37	1	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...
119	50	...	24	24	40	8	55	...	61	...	60	...	60	...	63	...	10	...	59	...	57	...
121	7	4	6	4	7	1	...	12	3	6	1	11	6	2	8	...	2	7	11	...	11	...
122	61	...	61	...	51	...	51	...	50	1	22	27	38	1	34	4	21	...	21	...	21	...
125	11	17	11	17	28	...	8	20	24	...	24	4	9	19	25	3	28	...	18	...	18	...
127	24	...	25	...	24	...	...	33	20	...	16	8	17	8	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
78	28	...	28	...	...	28	29	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	28	...	28	...	27	...	25	...
79	42	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	38	...	38	...
80	287	...	286	1	287	...	287	...	287	...	287	...	287	...	287	...	182	42	...	287	...	287
81	17	...	15	2	17	...	12	5	15	2	17	...	17	...	17	...	14	3	17	...	17	...
82	5	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	11	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
87	16	8	26	...	33	...	22	...	24	...	21	...	25	1	32	...	28	...	35	...	30	...
88	11	...	3	3	5	...	7	1	5	1	8	...	10	...	9	...	9	2	10	1	9	...
89	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
90	19	1	1	24	...	14	1	17	6	...	12	...	22	...	13	3	23	...	20	...	21	...
91	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
96	39	...	41	...	37	...	39	...	38	...	36	...	35	...	35	...	34	...	34	...	34	...
97	50	...	...	50	50	...	50	...	...	50	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...
98	73	2	71	...	57	...	71	...	63	...	66	...	72	...	70	...	76	...	64	...	74	...
99	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...
103	72	19	67	22	95	...	114	1	104	...	106	...	96	...	108	...	116	...	105	...	92	...
104	14	1	14	...	11	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
105	16	...	16	...	...	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
106	25	...	48	1	18	2	65	...	43	...	57	...	30	...	38	6	72	...	32	2	34	...
107	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
109	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...
110	13	...	13	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
111	27	1	25	1	26	1	33	1	23	1	23	1	24	2	25	3	32	1	21	1	21	4
115	2	11	11	...	21	...	22	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	14	1	11	...	13	...
116	20	...	20	...	20	...	18	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
117	324	...	439	...	416	...	412	...	387	...	319	...	389	...	311	...	198	...	216	...	287	...
118	37	...	29	...	29	...	22	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	25	...
119	59	...	58	...	57	...	1	61	41	13	50	...	57	...	59	...	61	...	61	...	61	...
121	11	...	...	11	11	1	7	3	8	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	8	2	4	5
122	21	...	21	...	21	...	20	1	20	1	19	...	21	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	21	...
125	18	...	17	1	18	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
127	19	...	16	...	18	...	21	...	13	8	21	...	22	...	19	...	29	...	20	...	22	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
129	20	...	20	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
130	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	...
131	46	...	59	1	1	50	...	52	49	...	48	...	45	...	45	...	44	...	41	...	39	...
132	72	4	62	3	8	61	6	53	59	2	57	...	45	...	43	4	13	6	7	6	35	2
133	27	...	27	...	...	...	1	25	12	10	16	1	21	...	21	1	20	1	...	20	1	19
134	8	102	5	105	28	82	...	...	106	2	4	102	99	...	99	...	...	97	84	3	80	3
135	13	...	24	...	20	3	...	...	24	...	22	...	23	1	23	...	22	...	23	...	24	...
136	12	...	12	...	...	12	2	10	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	11	...	11
137	13	...	13	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
139	12	4	14	2	1	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	14	2	14	2	16	...	16	...	16	...
142	39	...	39	...	31	8	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	38	...	33	5	38	...
144	14	...	14	...	12	2	10	1	7	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	11	...	14	...	13	...
146	1	28	1	15	31	1	31	1	15	...	32	1	31	...	31	...	...	33	...	36	...	31
147	31	...	36	...	2	80	2	80	80	2	8	74	80	2	82	...	82	...	84	...	80	2
148	43	...	53	...	...	55	62	...	65	...	65	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...
149	22	...	22	...	2	20	2	20	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	20	2	22	...
151	2	16	1	16	7	16	7	16	21	...	20	...	...	19	...	21	21	1	8	16	...	21
152	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
153	18	...	16	1	2	16	16	1	15	...	15	...	18	...	17	...	15	3	2	15	1	16
154	7	...	6	...	...	10	5	...	6	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	5	...	5	...	7	...
155	1	45	47	...	44	3	44	3	49	...	48	1	48	1	48	1	49	...	49	...	49	...
157	18	...	18	...	1	17	13	5	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	2	16	18	...
158	312	...	303	...	188	62	15	280	272	2	259	3	289	...	277	...	271	...	48	158	34	173
159	15	...	15	...	8	7	...	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
160	130	...	130	...	...	...	10	70	130	...	125	...	125	...	122	...	121	...	112	2	110	...
161	9	...	53	...	...	59	...	...	10	23	39	...	43	...	52	1	59	...	5	40	...	46
162	20	...	...	...	25	...	...	28	26	...	...	26	29	...	29	...	29	...	22	...	30	...
164	...	17	...	17	17	...	4	8	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...
165	19	...	18	...	...	20	...	26	21	...	22	...	30	...	31	...	32	...	18	5	28	1
166	18	...	17	...	10	7	...	20	...	4	25	...	26	...	26	...	20	...	18	...	21	...
167	...	248	...	248	248	...	248	...	248	...	248	...	248	...	248	...	248	...	...	248	248	...
168	15	...	15	...	...	9	...	...	10	...	4	5	10	1	...	12	4	5	...	12	13	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
129	20	...	20	...	1	11	...	19	19	...	...	18	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
130	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	8	...
131	9	21	11	13	34	1	31	...	31	...	1	27	4	24	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...
132	52	2	31	1	31	...	48	...	20	1	2	46	20	13	35	1	34	2	25	3	19	...
133	12	10	3	15	15	4	...	20	16	2	1	18	...	20	19	...	18	...	12	6	12	7
134	82	1	82	1	82	...	9	73	71	...	71	...	70	...	66	4	70	...	70	...	70	...
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139	14	...	16	...	14	2	16	...	14	2	...	...	6	9	...	16	16	...	16	...	14	2
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144	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	1	13	1	13	14	...	...	14	14	...	14	...
146	5	19	3	14	...	32	23	...	30	...	27	1	...	27	...	21	...	22	17	...	17	...
147	78	4	80	2	80	2	2	80	2	80	80	2	80	2	82	...	80	...	80	...	80	...
148	69	...	69	...	69	...	2	71	71	...	...	69	69	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...
149	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	22	22	...	...	22	3	19	19	3	21	1	22	...	22	...
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152	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
153	14	3	15	2	13	2	17	1	16	...	2	16	...	17	17	1	14	3	17	1	17	1
154	7	...	6	...	7	...	...	11	7	...	...	10	7	...	8	...	5	...	8	...	6	...
155	49	...	49	...	...	49	45	4	49	...	...	49	47	2	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...
157	18	...	18	...	8	10	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
158	79	...	79	...	60	...	102	...	102	...	58	6	22	111	123	...	139	...	118	...	112	...
159	12	3	15	...	5	10	1	14	9	6	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
160	110	...	107	...	100	...	...	50	97	...	...	92	93	...	90	...	90	...	90	...	87	...
161	37	1	41	...	31	...	...	53	44	...	...	42	22	5	38	...	49	...	32	...	33	...
162	30	...	30	...	30	...	25	...	30	...	...	31	...	22	28	...	26	...	25	...	25	...
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165	27	...	28	...	21	...	5	25	28	...	...	30	4	25	25	...	23	...	12	...	24	...
166	21	...	22	...	23	...	18	1	18	...	17	1	...	20	21	...	16	...	15	...	17	...
167	248	...	248	...	248	...	...	248	248	...	248	...	248	...	248	...	248	...	248	...	248	...
168	5	1	7	1	12	...	12	...	11	...	4	7	7	3	12	...	10	1	9	1	9	2

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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130	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
131	29	...	29	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	24	6	20	10
132	21	...	19	1	26	...	30	2	24	...	24	1	24	1	21	...	26	...	19	...	15	...
133	12	4	19	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	5	13	19	1	19	...	20	...
134	70	...	70	...	70	...	59	11	70	...	70	...	65	5	65	5	70	...	70	...	70	...
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136	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12
137	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	20	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
139	15	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	14	2	16	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	14	2	16	...
142	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
144	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
146	10	...	19	...	1	15	22	...	6	6	18	...	16	2	19	...	21	...	21	...	22	...
147	82	...	2	80	80	2	2	80	80	2	82	...	82	...	80	2	82	...	80	2	80	2
148	72	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	68	...	68	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	60	...	60	...
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151	26	...	4	3	10	...	20	1	11	...	12	...	...	20	17	...	17	...	20	...	20	...
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153	18	...	18	...	17	1	18	...	17	1	16	2	18	...	12	1	16	1	17	...	17	...
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160	85	...	85	...	85	...	...	80	80	...	79	...	79	...	77	...	77	...	75	...	75	...
161	35	...	25	4	2	16	37	...	12	...	28	...	30	...	30	...	29	...	24	...	29	...
162	25	...	25	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	24	...	25	...	25	...	26	...	24	...	21	...
164	14	...	14	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
165	23	...	24	...	27	...	23	...	21	...	24	...	20	...	22	...	18	2	18	...	22	...
166	19	...	22	...	22	...	23	...	23	...	21	...	20	...	22	...	...	16	17	...	20	...
167	248	...	...	248	248	...	248	...	...	248	248	...	248	...	...	248	248	...	248	...	248	...
168	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	10	2	10	...	11	...	8	2	10	4	11	1	11	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
169	50	...	50	...	20	25	20	25	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	4	26	...	34
170	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	8	2	7	3
171	40	2	40	2	31	14	...	47	45	...	52	1	54	2	48	...	36	4	52	...	33	...
172	50	...	50	...	50	...	4	46	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...
174	6	53	7	62	...	70	46	19	24	45	71	...	73	...	71	...	7	67	...	76	1	75
175	39	...	39	...	...	39	...	40	40	...	39	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	...	41	41	...
176	17	...	19	...	1	18	...	...	17	...	17	...	13	1	14	1	16	1	...	17	8	...
177	39	...	55	...	17	30	17	30	36	...	60	...	54	5	70	...	61	...	47	...	52	...
178	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
179	48	...	48	...	...	48	...	57	...	55	55	...	55	...	51	...	35	...	30	...	30	...
181	172	...	172	...	...	190	...	190	188	...	188	...	191	...	192	...	193	...	107	86	97	96
182	28	...	23	...	1	22	14	6	18	...	21	...	24	...	14	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
183	8	29	31	2	35	1	26	...	34	...	29	...	39	...	40	...	38	...	22	4	26	1
184	32	...	38	...	...	...	3	35	38	...	38	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
186	11	...	10	...	...	...	4	7	8	...	8	...	8	1	10	1	5	...	4	7	5	6
187	28	...	23	...	3	23	...	30	...	8	19	...	24	...	22	...	23	...	11	...	9	1
188	45	...	41	...	...	48	...	45	4	33	38	4	41	...	39	...	42	...	34	1	35	...
191	8	...	11	...	...	12	...	14	9	...	7	...	9	...	14	...	8	...	6	4	14	...
192	14	...	14	...	1	13	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	...	14	14	...
193	19	...	21	...	17	1	17	1	20	...	20	...	23	...	22	...	20	...	17	...	18	...
194	20	...	21	...	11	7	...	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	20	...	18	...	...	20	1	20
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196	1	42	...	40	1	44	2	37	20	...	35	...	33	...	20	...	12	6	5	...	11	2
197	17	1	21	...	13	8	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	1	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
198	55	1	50	...	3	52	2	48	4	...	35	...	33	...	37	...	30	...	5	6	14	2
199	27	...	62	...	...	...	62	...	55	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	38	...	38	...	38	...
201	...	69	2	70	...	...	4	67	36	35	68	...	47	22	40	17	4	69	5	66	2	68
202	24	6	30	...	13	16	20	2	27	...	31	1	31	1	27	2	29	...	18	10	26	...
203	29	...	31	...	...	35	4	21	32	...	23	...	23	...	29	...	22	...	...	22	...	...
204	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	7
206	7	2	5	3	9	7	6	6	8	...	13	1	7	3	10	2	11	2	3	7	1	14
207	9	...	9	...	2	8	2	8	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	8	...	9	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
169	5	23	15	8	4	23	13	3	26	1	10	14	...	22	26	...	24	...	24	...	22	...
170	10	...	10	...	8	2	1	9	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	1	9	10	...	10	...
171	55	...	53	...	49	...	44	...	45	...	31	14	47	2	10	29	36	2	43	...	40	...
172	50	...	50	...	50	...	...	50	50	...	...	50	...	50	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...
174	66	7	63	6	74	...	22	46	72	...	...	71	63	7	72	...	69	2	72	1	71	...
175	41	...	41	...	41	...	2	39	40	1	2	39	40	1	41	...	39	2	39	1	40	...
176	8	1	12	...	2	4	6	9	7	...	...	11	2	6	5	1	8	2	9	...	10	...
177	58	...	56	...	53	...	39	13	53	3	3	54	26	31	46	...	43	...	45	...	50	...
178	25	...	25	...	25	...	16	9	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
179	28	...	16	1	15	...	15	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	12	...	16	...	14	...	14	...
181	196	...	171	...	172	...	40	132	172	...	10	162	130	2	133	...	141	1	142	...	142	...
182	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
183	22	1	26	...	37	...	27	4	35	...	11	18	15	13	35	...	34	...	35	...	35	...
184	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	25	3	2	30	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
186	...	13	...	13	2	7	...	13	10	...	2	10	8	1	10	1	...	11	3	1	2	7
187	1	14	...	2	17	...	1	30	31	...	...	32	...	33	4	22	20	...	13	2	28	...
188	39	2	36	2	33	...	12	20	31	...	31	3	6	3	38	...	28	3	33	2	26	2
191	2	9	1	10	5	3	...	12	2	2	1	11	2	5	13	...	7	...	5	...	11	...
192	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	...
193	21	...	19	...	21	...	2	18	20	...	...	18	1	20	...	22	17	1	22	...	16	...
194	17	...	20	...	13	...	19	1	19	...	8	6	10	...	19	...	18	...	10	1	9	...
195	28	...	28	...	28	...	2	26	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
196	18	...	22	...	16	1	21	...	19	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	15	...	13	...	14	...
197	20	...	6	12	16	3	16	5	20	...	...	20	8	12	19	1	10	9	20	...	20	...
198	25	3	24	3	24	1	19	8	33	...	7	21	28	...	37	...	28	3	12	2	16	1
199	30	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	26	...	1	20	21	...	21	1	20	...	20	...	22	...
201	...	69	...	70	6	59	6	57	71	...	61	5	2	66	71	...	...	68	50	7	56	5
202	29	...	28	...	25	...	27	2	29	...	1	25	1	25	22	1	22	...	23	...	21	...
203	16	1	19	...	...	15	...	31	29	...	1	33	13	...	16	1	21	...	22	...	21	...
204	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	...
206	1	13	1	13	15	...	6	2	15	...	1	9	...	11	...	9	...	9	13	...	14	...
207	9	...	9	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
169	23	...	5	14	14	...	15	...	14	...	18	...	12	...	16	...	15	...	14	...	13	...
170	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
171	42	...	37	...	41	...	36	6	41	...	42	...	...	...	38	...	33	...	31	10	33	5
172	50	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	...
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175	40	...	2	38	40	...	2	38	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...
176	12	...	12	1	...	11	12	...	7	...	9	...	8	...	10	...	3	9	7	...	8	1
177	49	...	41	...	41	...	42	...	43	...	42	...	38	...	38	1	37	...	38	...	37	...
178	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
179	12	...	9	...	10	...	11	...	13	...	12	...	8	...	10	...	8	...	12	...	11	...
181	142	...	142	...	145	...	146	...	147	...	147	...	147	...	149	...	149	...	151	...	145	6
182	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
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184	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
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187	18	...	17	4	9	...	29	...	...	3	31	...	15	...	15	...	25	1	...	24	...	22
188	27	2	13	6	22	4	39	...	26	...	35	...	34	...	40	...	34	...	29	...	27	...
191	9	...	5	5	7	2	10	1	7	...	1	7	5	...	10	...	14	...	8	...	12	...
192	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
193	16	...	4	9	15	2	16	...	16	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	15	...	15	...
194	15	...	8	9	8	2	13	...	11	...	12	2	20	...	17	...	14	...	17	...	18	...
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196	17	...	10	...	10	2	10	2	10	...	11	...	13	...	12	...	8	...	7	...	10	...
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199	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	21	...	21	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
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202	22	...	18	1	20	...	25	1	25	...	21	...	25	...	10	11	23	...	24	...	26	...
203	21	...	...	18	17	1	15	...	13	...	18	...	19	...	19	...	20	...	22	...	23	...
204	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7
206	14	...	7	...	9	...	13	...	12	...	14	...	11	...	8	...	15	...	14	...	16	...
207	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	9	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
208	14	...	14	...	1	13	1	13	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	14	...	13	1
209	140	...	140	...	...	155	...	...	155	...	160	...	160	...	160	...	161	...	158	...	158	...
210	38	...	52	...	...	53	...	53	54	...	54	1	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...
211	56	...	56	...	...	57	1	47	33	...	33	...	33	...	35	...	25	3	14	1	29	...
213	119	...	119	...	90	29	89	30	95	24	119	...	112	7	118	1	118	1	104	11	112	3
215	23	...	26	...	3	20	1	11	8	...	23	...	26	...	25	...	26	...	4	14	12	...
216	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
218	20	...	24	...	4	26	1	31	6	23	33	1	33	1	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...
219	65	1	57	1	...	76	...	76	17	1	60	...	47	...	54	...	11	4	...	80	2	78
220	20	...	20	...	1	18	17	1	8	...	18	...	21	...	19	...	19	...	10	6	14	3
222	9	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	10	1	9	...	11	...	13	...	...	13	...	8
223	12	...	12	...	8	7	...	...	6	5	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
224	25	...	30	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	28	...	29	...	31	...	31	...	29	...
227	17	...	16	1	...	...	...	17	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	1	15	2	17	...
228	5	19	10	9	23	...	23	...	17	...	12	...	1	16	...	17	...	17	16	...	14	...
230	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	10	6	2	10	...	10	...	10	...	8	2	1	9	9	...
231	32	...	28	...	12	23	12	23	6	15	20	...	33	...	33	...	25	...	44	...	33	...
233	13	...	13	...	...	...	11	2	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
235	20	...	17	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	17	...	19	...
236	31	...	29	2	...	31	...	31	19	3	19	1	25	...	24	...	18	...	...	18	24	8
237	18	...	18	...	1	16	...	19	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	19	...
239	24	12	28	11	20	8	...	38	24	6	24	6	22	8	28	10	22	12	22	12	24	8
240	104	...	102	2	5	99	11	89	95	9	94	10	104	...	101	3	99	5	3	101	...	104
241	60	...	53	...	27	28	...	45	49	...	38	1	39	...	29	...	34	...	42	...	28	...
242	180	...	180	...	...	...	1	179	182	...	184	...	...	...	186	...	185	...	182	...	182	...
243	17	...	17	...	4	13	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
245	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	9	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10
246	34	...	33	1	2	32	...	30	28	6	27	...	28	1	27	2	27	2	...	34	17	17
247	88	1	83	...	...	83	...	83	82	...	83	...	87	...	88	...	84	...	86	...	75	...
249	8	22	...	36	34	2	...	...	36	2	35	1	36	...	36	...	38	...	38	...	38	...
250	16	...	18	...	...	19	...	20	7	...	13	...	16	...	15	...	6	...	5	...	6	...
251	...	13	1	10	12	...	...	17	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
208	10	4	10	4	10	4	...	14	12	2	14	...	4	10	15	...	13	2	13	2	14	...
209	158	...	158	...	158	...	158	...	146	...	140	...	140	...	140	...	138	...	138	...	138	...
210	55	...	55	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	52	1	53	...	53	...	31	22	51	1	49	4
211	26	...	31	...	26	...	...	34	36	...	36	1	...	32	25	...	...	33	...	34	...	34
213	111	4	111	4	111	4	111	4	115	...	107	8	112	3	115	...	113	2	114	1	115	...
215	23	...	24	...	17	...	19	...	26	...	...	27	6	15	9	13	19	1	9	...	14	...
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219	80	...	80	...	...	80	...	85	85	...	...	85	85	...	85	...	85	...	85	...	85	...
220	20	...	20	...	19	...	21	...	16	...	14	7	...	20	11	1	16	1	11	...	17	...
222	9	2	10	...	9	...	...	13	14	...	...	14	...	12	14	...	13	...	12	...	13	...
223	15	...	15	...	15	...	2	11	9	2	8	4	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
224	31	...	31	...	32	...	32	...	31	...	27	2	...	31	33	...	13	8	15	3	12	...
227	17	...	17	...	17	...	2	15	17	...	...	17	17	...	17	...	16	1	17	...	17	...
228	1	10	...	10	16	...	13	...	16	...	12	2	9	...	12	...	10	...	11	...	11	...
230	1	9	8	...	10	...	8	...	10	...	6	4	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
231	10	8	10	1	15	...	36	...	27	...	...	57	...	57	5	34	23	...	25	...	24	...
233	15	...	15	...	14	...	8	6	14	...	14	...	...	14	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...
235	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	6	11	...	20	20	...	19	...	20	...	20	...
236	32	...	31	4	37	1	...	48	44	1	...	48	9	34	41	...	37	...	19	10	25	10
237	18	...	18	...	19	...	...	17	19	...	16	1	18	...	18	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
239	22	11	26	8	30	...	36	...	22	11	36	...	36	...	32	...	34	...	36	...	26	...
240	87	15	94	10	95	8	104	...	94	10	10	94	87	17	95	9	104	...	104	...	104	...
241	40	...	36	...	36	1	30	1	38	1	4	27	21	14	34	...	35	1	36	...	35	...
242	180	...	180	...	180	...	2	176	178	...	177	...	20	150	174	...	174	...	174	...	174	...
243	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
245	10	...	10	...	4	6	...	10	9	1	...	10	...	10	8	2	...	10	...	10	...	10
246	34	...	34	...	4	19	4	26	29	...	...	34	3	31	34	...	34	...	29	1	26	...
247	78	...	75	...	71	...	...	15	71	...	56	...	35	17	56	...	54	...	56	...	41	...
249	37	1	38	...	36	2	4	34	38	...	31	7	1	37	38	...	38	...	...	...	38	...
250	10	...	9	...	12	...	11	...	30	...	...	30	8	...	12	...	6	...	7	...	10	...
251	6	8	7	7	17	...	...	17	17	...	...	17	...	17	1	16	14	...	16	...	16	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
208	14	...	12	2	13	...	13	...	12	...	11	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	12	...
209	138	...	137	...	137	...	137	...	137	...	137	...	137	...	131	...	121	...	101	...	101	...
210	49	4	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...
211	...	34	3	17	20	...	...	23	11	...	12	...	15	...	16	...	15	...	18	...	20	...
213	115	...	115	...	115	...	115	...	112	3	106	9	113	2	115	...	115	...	115	...	115	...
215	22	...	...	27	1	17	1	21	10	1	3	11	24	...	2	16	27	...	24	...	26	...
216	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	14	...	16	...	16	...
218	30	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
219	85	...	83	2	85	...	85	...	85	...	85	...	85	...	82	3	...	85	85	...	85	...
220	20	...	17	...	19	...	24	...	23	...	16	3	22	...	18	...	21	...	19	...	21	...
222	13	...	11	...	8	...	14	...	8	...	10	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	12	...
223	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	3	15	...	15	...
224	12	...	22	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...
227	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	1	17	...	13	4	5	12	6	11
228	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	12	1	12	...	13	...	11	...	8	2	9	2
230	9	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...
231	23	...	13	3	23	...	23	...	21	...	21	...	23	...	23	...	9	9	23	...	28	...
233	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	5	10	15	...	15	...	15	...
235	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	...	20	...	20	...	...	20	20	...	...	20	...	19
236	29	4	25	...	38	...	38	...	33	...	37	...	35	...	37	...	30	3	33	...	33	...
237	19	...	...	19	1	15	9	8	13	1	17	...	16	...	18	...	17	...	15	...	19	...
239	28	...	36	...	36	...	38	...	28	3	36	...	32	...	31	...	30	...	26	...	29	...
240	104	...	95	9	104	...	95	9	89	15	76	28	93	11	75	29	82	22	95	9	79	25
241	35	...	28	2	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	25	3	28	...	29	...	26	2
242	174	...	174	...	173	...	174	...	172	...	172	...	170	...	166	...	164	...	154	...	150	...
243	16	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
245	...	10	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...
246	30	2	27	2	23	1	34	...	31	1	33	1	28	...	15	3	30	1	2	30	21	2
247	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	9	2	13	...	13	...
249	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	37	1	37	1	37	1	37	1	37	1	37	1
250	10	...	14	...	11	...	14	...	9	...	8	...	13	...	3	...	8	...	9	...	3	...
251	14	...	10	...	...	13	...	11	14	...	17	...	17	...	13	...	13	2	13	...	14	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
252	24	...	24	...	...	...	1	25	24	2	25	2	26	...	26	...	7	14	25	2	25	2
254	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	...	14
256	31	...	35	...	1	34	1	34	33	1	34	...	34	...	35	...	34	...	34	...	35	...
257	83	...	86	...	37	40	2	71	71	...	77	...	84	...	83	...	81	...	74	...	73	...
258	...	...	73	...	...	...	2	78	73	...	76	...	69	...	71	...	76	...	...	79	...	77
260	38	...	37	1	37	1	38	...	37	1	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	35	1
261	2	27	25	...	...	...	11	16	7	1	28	...	23	...	22	...	15	2	24	...	25	1
262	120	...	132	...	38	99	38	99	58	...	78	...	84	...	34	50	98	1	47	5	52	3
264	12	...	12	...	...	...	8	3	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	...
265	20	...	22	...	1	17	...	...	15	...	12	...	15	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...
266	39	9	59	19	72	17	108	...	38	2	68	3	17	43	1	86	...	81	74	1	74	1
268	16	...	19	...	...	19	...	19	17	...	19	1	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	19	...	19
269	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...
271	45	...	35	...	18	...	18	...	47	...	49	...	33	...	37	...	25	2	14	3	20	2
272	...	37	...	37	...	...	33	...	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37
273	108	...	100	...	12	131	...	...	88	5	78	...	34	1	68	...	72	1	1	105	11	65
275	17	...	...	14	1	13	...	...	13	...	15	...	12	...	14	...	11	...	15	...	13	...
276	20	2	15	1	2	21	18	28	25	...	38	...	26	6	26	1	39	...	28	17	33	3
277	31	...	25	1	...	29	...	29	24	1	27	...	27	...	24	...	1	12	1	12	13	...
279	21	1	20	...	11	14	...	22	15	...	23	...	22	...	19	1	17	1	12	5	13	...
280	9	...	9	1	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	1	10	...
282	45	...	45	...	45	...	...	45	45	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	49	...	...	49	...	50
283	32	2	30	...	34	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...
284	20	...	19	...	5	13	...	19	20	...	20	...	16	2	18	1	19	...	18	...	19	...
285	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	33	...	34	...	33	...	33	...	24	...	29	...	29	...
286	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
287	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	14	9	1	...	12	12	...	11	...	13	...	4	9	3	10
288	14	...	15	...	...	15	...	16	2	12	16	...	13	...	13	...	10	...	...	14	...	15
289	48	...	48	...	...	48	...	48	47	2	49	...	49	...	49	...	50	...	18	32	50	...
291	231	...	257	...	40	130	29	67	225	...	234	...	239	...	247	...	248	...	2	202	...	239
292	14	...	15	...	2	13	11	6	13	...	15	...	16	...	17	1	19	...	...	21	...	21
293	7	...	7	...	9	...	9	...	1	2	8	...	5	...	1	1	4	2	...	1	2	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
252	24	1	24	1	25	...	24	2	25	...	24	1	1	23	21	4	24	...	3	21	3	21
254	...	14	9	5	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
256	17	16	28	5	34	...	34	...	33	1	...	34	5	20	33	...	32	1	33	...	33	...
257	73	1	65	...	70	...	74	...	73	...	8	54	4	42	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...
258	62	...	48	...	59	...	53	...	74	...	9	51	49	...	61	1	63	...	44	...	34	...
260	34	1	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	34	1	34	...	33	1	34	...	34	...
261	27	...	23	...	22	...	16	2	22	...	...	29	6	18	23	...	16	5	17	2	18	...
262	91	2	48	12	89	2	68	4	195	...	3	134	162	...	115	...	95	7	54	...	27	...
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265	11	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	...	12	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	...
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268	18	1	19	...	10	5	...	14	19	...	3	16	7	5	15	...	14	3	12	...	12	...
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271	61	...	43	...	43	1	52	...	42	...	...	45	23	7	41	...	25	...	25	...	29	...
272	30	2	26	1	27	...	...	37	39	...	3	28	34	...	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37
273	23	1	63	...	44	...	64	2	115	...	...	177	4	93	126	...	83	1	100	...	73	...
275	13	...	13	...	10	...	6	6	7	5	5	12	4	11	15	...	1	16	11	...	15	...
276	44	2	25	1	35	...	43	...	47	...	21	23	4	41	44	...	43	...	39	...	35	...
277	13	...	13	...	12	1	9	3	40	...	13	...	13	...	2	11	42	...	42	...	42	...
279	18	3	20	...	19	...	24	...	25	...	13	9	20	2	28	...	6	22	6	4	6	4
280	10	...	10	...	9	...	...	10	9	1	1	9	...	10	10	...	3	7	9	1	9	1
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283	33	...	33	...	33	...	2	31	33	...	...	33	...	33	33	...	8	23	36	...	36	...
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287	13	...	12	...	11	...	7	5	10	...	10	...	7	6	12	...	13	...	10	...	13	...
288	...	14	11	...	13	...	8	5	14	...	10	...	...	15	14	...	5	5	5	2	8	...
289	50	...	50	...	50	...	...	51	50	...	51	...	2	49	34	17	2	49	51	...	52	...
291	18	154	7	104	169	...	180	6	205	...	130	32	3	208	3	172	191	...	141	...	141	...
292	...	20	...	21	...	19	10	10	20	1	1	18	...	21	9	6	11	10	17	...	11	...
293	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	5	...	2	1	1	1	5	6	...	2	...	1	...	5	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
252	3	21	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	24	24	1	23	...	23	...
254	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
256	33	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	33	...	33	...	1	32	1	32
257	41	...	41	...	41	...	25	10	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...
258	20	...	65	2	51	1	58	...	46	...	47	...	55	...	49	...	41	...	29	...	14	6
260	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
261	19	1	12	...	22	...	21	...	19	...	19	...	24	...	21	...	25	...	20	1	19	1
262	28	...	4	157	4	157	95	2	18	...	100	1	100	...	66	2	130	2	95	2	95	2
264	12	...	10	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...
265	10	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	6	...	9	...	10	...
266	2	76	58	...	64	...	73	...	51	...	67	1	58	...	36	1	83	...	6	40	2	67
268	7	...	1	11	4	1	5	6	11	1	14	...	10	...	12	...	11	...	10	...	10	...
269	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
271	24	...	21	1	17	...	22	...	19	1	17	...	42	...	19	...	25	...	27	...	36	...
272	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	34	...	30	...	30	...	...	37	...	37
273	66	...	77	...	...	68	5	91	20	...	64	...	103	...	100	...	50	...	50	...	50	...
275	13	...	12	1	16	...	1	17	9	...	14	...	14	1	10	...	11	1	16	...	9	2
276	31	...	21	2	24	...	27	1	21	...	24	...	27	...	27	...	24	...	21	...	22	...
277	41	1	...	42	42	...	...	43	43	...	43	...	43	...	40	3	43	...	43	...	...	43
279	7	4	12	6	9	1	11	...	7	...	8	1	18	...	18	...	17	...	15	...	17	...
280	9	1	10	...	10	...	...	10	8	2	2	8	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
282	45	...	45	...	45	...	...	45	...	45	...	45	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...
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284	17	...	16	...	18	...	20	...	15	...	18	...	19	...	11	3	19	...	19	...	18	...
285	27	...	22	...	22	...	26	...	...	...	20	...	26	...	...	...	25	...	23	...	22	...
286	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	18	6	13	9
287	11	...	5	7	6	5	4	4	13	...	9	1	11	...	9	...	6	5	14	...	14	...
288	8	...	11	...	...	...	8	2	13	...	13	...	13	1	14	...	13	...	13	...	14	...
289	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...
291	141	...	25	12	120	1	...	219	9	27	93	1	183	...	140	...	195	...	31	4	34	...
292	16	...	18	...	20	...	20	...	18	...	21	...	20	...	16	1	21	...	7	...	20	...
293	3	...	3	...	2	...	6	...	5	...	5	...	4	...	5	...	3	...	...	2	5	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
294	6	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...
295	9	...	8	...	5	12	12	2	3	9	12	...	20	...	21	...	10	...	4	5	5	2
296	38	...	38	...	...	...	2	33	36	...	...	36	36	...	35	...	36	...	36	...	36	...
299	50	...	50	...	...	50	...	50	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...
300	60	...	60	...	4	56	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...
301	23	...	25	...	1	24	1	24	12	5	20	...	21	...	21	...	24	...	...	26	...	26
302	27	6	33	...	...	33	1	32	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	...	33	...	33
303	25	...	25	...	...	25	...	25	...	2	12	...	18	...	16	...	18	1	15	1	...	...
304	24	1	25	...	1	24	1	24	24	1	24	...	22	...	25	...	23	...	14	10	20	2
306	...	18	4	13	10	12	17	4	12	5	5	12	16	...	21	1	3	18	27	...	24	...
307	17	3	18	2	3	18	...	...	17	4	13	8	17	4	17	4	17	4	4	17	10	11
308	1	45	52	4	41	6	38	1	41	...	40	...	39	...	39	...	41	...	39	...	39	...
309	917	...	917	...	...	917	...	917	917	...	917	...	917	...	917	...	917	...	917	...	917	...
310	10	...	11	...	...	14	5	8	...	9	9	1	11	...	12	...	8	2	...	11	6	...
311	28	1	...	...	...	...	6	20	25	...	23	...	30	...	29	...	...	26	24	...	28	...
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316	27	1	28	...	14	14	14	14	25	3	23	5	20	6	19	7	17	6	20	1	19	2
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325	56	...	51	...	16	28	2	49	30	3	46	...	46	1	46	...	46	...	1	43	46	2
327	2	37	2	37	1	62	38	2	44	...	32	...	27	...	30	...	28	...	28	...	29	...
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329	22	...	28	...	9	21	9	21	7	20	...	25	32	...	32	...	32	...	...	32	...	24
330	9	2	10	2	4	6	12	...	11	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	1	12	...
335	6	20	28	2	29	1	27	...	31	...	37	...	11	18	...	39	14	6	...	34	...	34

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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301	13	1	22	1	22	4	11	13	28	...	5	20	22	...	22	...	15	1	18	1	18	1
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303	20	...	20	...	20	...	1	19	20	...	11	5	13	...	20	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
304	24	1	24	3	27	...	26	...	25	...	1	24	27	...	30	...	24	6	28	2	30	...
306	4	19	6	8	5	14	25	4	29	...	28	2	16	2	21	...	...	22	12	1	14	1
307	17	4	17	4	14	7	5	16	22	1	16	6	17	5	22	...	18	5	17	6	18	5
308	43	...	44	...	44	...	45	...	38	...	2	36	37	...	35	...	10	15	25	4	22	4
309	917	...	917	...	916	1	917	...	917	...	905	12	...	917	...	917	917	...	917	...	917	...
310	...	12	...	10	11	...	6	4	9	...	12	...	1	9	10	...	6	...	8	1	9	...
311	24	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	1	21	1	...	27	27	1	27	...	22	...	25	...
312	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
313	6	...	6	...	6	1	...	6	6	...	7	...	...	6	7	...	6	...	6	...	7	...
314	...	70	...	70	70	...	1	69	3	64	1	66	61	6	67	...	62	5	65	2	66	1
316	20	1	20	1	21	...	21	...	21	...	19	2	11	10	20	...	17	3	20	...	19	1
317	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	1	8	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
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321	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	21	21	...	...	21	2	15	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	...
322	54	7	55	1	38	3	7	45	49	...	22	20	40	18	52	...	46	3	2	52	2	55
323	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	16	...	9	3	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
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325	46	...	46	...	48	...	48	...	51	...	...	56	...	56	55	...	56	...	...	56	...	54
327	27	...	29	...	27	...	5	25	25	...	...	23	21	...	22	...	23	...	19	...	21	...
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329	19	8	19	10	29	...	28	...	25	1	28	2	4	24	27	...	13	15	20	7	19	7
330	10	2	12	...	12	...	1	11	12	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
335	29	...	32	...	33	...	3	26	36	...	3	27	11	3	33	...	38	...	31	...	30	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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296	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
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301	18	1	16	2	19	...	14	...	10	1	23	...	22	...	14	...	18	...	17	...	17	...
302	33	...	...	33	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...
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306	10	2	1	15	5	2	1	18	8	1	12	1	14	...	15	...	9	1	8	1	7	8
307	20	2	18	4	19	3	22	...	22	...	20	2	22	...	22	...	20	2	21	1	22	...
308	26	2	30	...	28	...	6	23	28	...	31	...	30	...	46	...	31	...	26	...	27	...
309	917	...	917	...	917	...	917	...	917	...	916	1	917	...	917	...	917	...	...	917	...	917
310	9	...	8	1	7	2	10	...	8	...	9	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	11	...
311	23	...	23	...	26	...	27	...	21	...	24	...	26	1	23	3	27	...	26	1	26	...
312	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
313	7	...	6	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	6	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
314	63	4	65	...	14	51	64	1	64	...	64	...	64	...	24	29	64	...	64	...	64	...
316	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
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320	20	...	3	...	17	...	20	...	3	5	20	...	20	...	20	...	15	4	1	1	20	...
321	18	...	...	19	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
322	1	42	55	...	46	...	48	...	31	...	45	...	44	...	37	...	44	...	34	...	42	...
323	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
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325	...	56	27	6	53	2	...	56	56	...	56	...	56	...	55	1	8	42	...	56	...	56
327	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	...
328	1	20	21	...	21	...	21	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
329	18	7	18	5	19	6	21	1	22	...	24	1	24	...	24	3	25	3	22	1	20	1
330	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1
335	34	...	36	...	26	...	31	...	30	...	38	...	36	...	29	...	1	37	2	32	...	26

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
336	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	39	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	31	4	37	...
337	20	...	20	...	...	20	2	18	13	3	20	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	12	7	10	11
338	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	27	29	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	32	...	32	...
340	96	...	97	...	2	107	8	84	82	...	109	...	98	...	98	...	95	...	90	...	93	...
342	13	...	16	...	...	16	...	17	12	...	17	...	18	...	17	...	18	...	4	14	16	...
343	90	6	107	...	...	107	...	...	103	...	84	...	72	15	74	1	30	...	14	5	35	...
345	38	...	...	...	36	2	38	6	35	...	37	...	30	...	32	...	33	...	33	2	33	...
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349	4	6	7	2	4	6	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	9	...	10	...
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358	16	3	15	1	...	16	1	15	6	10	15	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	15	15	...
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362	4	25	4	29	...	35	...	35	...	35	16	17	17	2	18	2	10	7	...	23	1	16
363	21	...	21	...	8	13	8	13	18	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
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378	40	...	39	1	7	32	2	38	41	...	41	...	41	...	42	...	40	...	41	...	41	...
380	18	...	20	...	2	26	2	26	1	27	29	...	22	...	22	...	25	...	...	29	6	1
381	51	...	52	...	8	51	8	51	23	...	38	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	4	46	28	...
382	11	6	19	1	...	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
336	40	...	40	...	40	...	8	27	34	2	4	31	...	40	35	...	37	1	37	...	37	...
337	...	21	...	21	21	...	...	21	19	2	...	21	2	19	16	3	...	19	19	2	20	1
338	32	...	30	1	32	...	32	...	32	...	33	...	34	...	...	...	34	...	34	...	34	...
340	95	...	94	...	96	...	102	...	105	...	...	97	15	43	115	...	112	...	108	...	114	...
342	20	...	22	...	16	...	7	6	22	...	1	15	23	...	26	...	16	1	16	...	17	...
343	33	...	36	...	37	...	40	2	37	1	40	1	29	...	...	31	34	...	35	...	36	...
345	31	...	32	...	28	...	14	19	28	...	1	30	...	26	28	...	27	1	29	...	28	...
346	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...
349	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	3	8	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	10	...
350	25	...	25	...	28	...	22	1	23	...	23	...	27	...	29	...	4	17	25	...	25	1
351	...	19	...	17	...	19	1	20	9	2	13	...	9	...	20	...	16	4	17	...	15	...
352	39	1	38	2	40	...	...	40	40	...	1	39	...	40	40	...	...	40	24	7	24	1
354	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
355	37	...	33	2	36	...	37	3	47	...	33	5	3	25	31	...	30	...	29	...	30	...
358	9	6	13	2	15	...	1	14	15	...	...	15	1	14	15	...	7	8	...	15	...	15
359	22	5	...	27	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	25	25	...	25	...
360	36	...	27	...	29	5	22	8	30	1	5	27	30	3	31	1	30	...	31	...	35	...
361	45	...	45	...	1	46	16	21	45	1	4	40	4	40	40	2	...	41	41	...	41	...
362	5	12	2	17	11	1	16	...	16	...	...	12	1	8	...	12	4	8	14	...	10	...
363	21	...	17	...	21	...	...	20	20	...	20	...	...	20	19	...	19	...	19	...	17	...
364	7	30	6	29	38	3	15	22	47	...	37	4	3	34	37	...	...	40	40	...	41	...
365	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	11	2	8	5	13	...	9	1	10	...	10	...
367	9	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	9	...	...	9	10	...	10	...	1	9	10	...	10	...
369	42	...	42	...	42	...	16	16	41	...	32	...	37	1	31	...	43	...	40	...	42	...
370	...	17	...	17	18	...	6	8	10	...	16	...	3	7	10	4	10	...	...	13	1	10
371	36	2	30	2	30	1	29	4	30	...	...	40	19	17	39	...	19	9	33	...	26	1
375	88	6	95	3	...	119	125	65	118	4	58	7	8	52	...	129	114	...	1	112	...	103
377	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
378	40	1	41	...	36	...	...	39	39	...	2	20	22	1	22	...	19	2	24	...	24	...
380	...	10	12	...	4	1	...	29	18	...	...	29	3	26	27	2	...	8	10	...	10	...
381	45	...	45	...	45	...	6	34	69	...	...	69	6	21	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...
382	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	27	27	...	...	27	...	27	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
336	37	...	35	...	35	...	32	2	34	...	30	...	31	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
337	21	...	21	...	16	5	2	19	2	19	15	6	18	3	15	2	5	10	21	...	20	1
338	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	35	...	35	...
340	110	...	89	...	104	...	55	7	...	83	101	...	98	1	94	...	1	57	97	...	100	...
342	...	...	14	...	22	...	15	2	18	...	16	...	22	...	16	1	17	...	17	...	19	...
343	36	...	36	...	36	...	31	...	33	...	31	...	33	...	33	...	31	1	29	...	...	32
345	26	...	28	...	30	...	30	...	29	...	31	...	30	...	30	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
346	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
349	10	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
350	24	...	12	...	21	...	25	...	25	...	26	...	25	...	24	...	27	...	23	1	22	...
351	17	...	...	23	4	6	...	21	7	1	19	...	15	1	11	...	15	...	23	...	23	...
352	40	...	38	1	39	1	26	3	39	1	2	32	33	...	37	...	37	1	35	...	35	...
354	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
355	25	...	30	...	32	...	34	...	11	...	27	...	33	...	30	...	24	...	22	...	24	...
358	...	15	...	15	15	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	1
359	23	...	23	...	23	...	1	22	23	...	23	...	23	...	5	18	22	...	22	...	22	...
360	35	...	36	...	20	10	35	1	31	1	36	...	36	...	36	...	26	5	33	...	35	...
361	41	...	38	3	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...
362	10	...	7	3	9	...	11	...	11	...	8	...	12	...	9	2	11	...	11	...	8	...
363	17	...	16	...	17	...	15	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
364	43	...	38	2	38	...	34	...	32	2	31	...	32	...	33	...	36	3	40	...	41	...
365	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
367	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	7	3	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
369	44	...	44	...	41	...	44	...	41	...	40	...	43	...	38	...	38	...	36	...	37	...
370	...	11	5	1	6	...	1	9	7	5	...	12	11	3	13	...	10	...	7	4	10	1
371	31	...	28	...	32	...	37	1	34	...	26	1	33	...	31	...	21	...	13	1	26	1
375	...	92	1	107	62	1	...	126	181	...	95	...	108	...	77	1	140	...	45	1	25	70
377	20	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
378	24	...	23	3	24	2	24	2	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...
380	10	...	15	...	20	...	29	...	9	...	12	...	24	...	3	2	11	...	24	...	24	...
381	45	...	8	46	46	...	...	46	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...
382	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
384	44	...	44	...	8	36	...	44	19	25	44	...	44	...	44	...	41	...	9	32	...	40
386	25	...	30	1	3	24	24	2	20	1	22	...	25	...	22	...	37	...	28	...	35	...
387	180	1	191	...	17	183	220	...	230	...	232	...	234	...	237	...	238	...	234	4	234	4
388	251	...	251	...	...	251	...	251	251	...	251	...	251	...	248	3	251	...	...	251	248	...
390	95	...	95	...	95	...	98	...	97	...	95	...	98	...	90	...	90	...	90	...	90	...
391	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	57	1	57	...
392	20	3	19	2	8	11	2	17	20	...	20	1	20	1	20	1	15	6	14	3	20	1
394	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
395	25	...	24	1	...	25	...	25	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
396	9	...	15	...	...	15	...	15	13	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	2	10	1	11
401	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	14	...	14	...
403	10	...	10	...	1	9	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
406	19	...	19	...	4	15	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	19	...
407	19	2	20	1	16	2	2	14	18	...	19	...	19	...	15	...	...	14	10	2	12	2
408	51	...	51	...	4	47	5	45	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...
409	28	6	22	...	4	16	...	...	13	...	10	...	14	...	14	...	8	...	10	...	10	...
410	...	72	...	72	72	...	42	...	72	...	...	72	72	...	72	...	...	72	72	...	72	...
413	52	3	34	1	18	37	50	5	54	1	54	1	16	39	25	30	45	10	...	55	...	55
415	10	...	8	...	...	7	...	7	8	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	10	...	9
416	118	...	118	...	2	120	2	120	100	4	104	...	99	2	114	...	127	...	...	127	122	4
418	6	10	19	...	18	1	...	22	20	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	21	...	22	...
419	282	...	286	...	181	102	192	89	281	...	284	...	286	...	281	...	279	...	1	274	2	276
422	102	...	102	...	...	...	...	103	102	...	102	...	102	...	102	...	102	...	102	...	102	...
423	...	70	...	70	...	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	...	70	...	70	70	...	70	...	70	...
426	3	43	46	...	...	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	7	39	46	...	46	...
427	108	...	106	...	...	106	6	96	22	23	70	...	64	...	66	...	70	2	63	...	64	...
429	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	37	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	35	...	35
430	31	...	33	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	32	1	32	...
431	36	...	37	...	...	37	...	...	27	10	37	10	36	...	36	...	35	...	...	35	1	34
432	14	21	57	...	28	7	29	...	21	...	20	1	19	...	24	...	21	...	15	...	17	...
433	9	...	9	...	...	12	7	8	15	...	13	...	15	...	17	...	13	...	17	...	17	...
434	21	23	37	4	14	18	14	18	42	...	26	...	23	...	23	...	24	...	24	...	26	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
384	40	...	40	...	40	...	...	40	40	...	...	40	1	39	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...
386	27	3	20	...	23	3	36	...	36	...	...	30	8	17	26	...	20	...	18	...	28	...
387	246	2	246	2	248	4	12	247	249	...	...	251	251	...	251	...	260	...	261	...	261	...
388	...	248	...	248	248	...	248	...	246	...	...	246	...	246	246	...	243	...	243	...	243	...
390	88	...	88	...	88	...	87	8	87	...	87	...	85	...	85	...	78	...	78	...	75	1
391	57	1	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	56	1	57	...	57	...	35	2	37	...	37	...
392	11	9	12	7	19	...	15	4	18	...	13	...	...	17	17	...	1	16	17	...	17	...
394	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
395	25	...	25	...	25	...	5	20	25	...	4	21	...	25	23	2	23	...	23	...	23	...
396	12	...	12	...	12	...	5	6	9	...	1	6	9	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	9	...
401	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
403	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...
406	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	19	...	...	19	19	...
407	18	...	18	...	15	...	2	17	16	1	17	...	...	19	21	...	...	21	17	...	16	...
408	51	...	51	...	51	...	...	51	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...
409	11	...	10	...	12	...	13	...	10	...	4	5	11	...	14	...	15	1	4	1	...	...
410	72	...	72	...	...	72	...	72	...	...	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	72	72	...	72	...
413	...	55	11	44	55	...	54	1	55	...	55	...	46	9	54	1	50	5	55	...	55	...
415	9	...	4	6	9	1	...	10	9	...	6	1	...	10	7	1	9	...	6	...	4	...
416	120	4	120	...	110	...	4	106	106	1	1	106	107	...	107	1	100	...	98	...	97	...
418	22	...	22	...	22	...	20	...	22	...	...	25	...	21	22	...	22	...	20	...	22	...
419	263	...	250	...	243	24	264	...	251	...	2	240	239	...	242	...	236	...	229	...	218	...
422	102	...	102	...	102	...	102	...	102	...	102	...	20	46	102	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
423	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	...	70	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...
426	7	39	6	40	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...
427	65	...	70	...	62	...	67	...	70	...	50	3	55	...	55	...	58	...	55	...	55	...
429	...	35	...	35	35	...	...	35	35	...	...	35	35	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...
430	33	...	33	...	33	...	29	3	33	...	33	...	...	33	33	...	29	...	30	...	30	...
431	34	...	35	...	35	...	1	34	32	3	...	35	...	35	35	...	33	2	36	...	36	...
432	19	...	27	...	26	...	25	1	25	...	6	29	10	24	25	...	13	3	24	...	19	...
433	17	...	17	...	18	...	17	...	17	...	15	1	15	...	17	1	8	8	16	1	16	1
434	28	1	21	...	17	...	17	1	24	...	4	26	29	2	30	...	29	...	16	...	29	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
384	39	...	39	...	39	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...
386	28	...	17	1	20	...	28	...	25	...	25	...	32	...	30	...	5	14	7	4	20	...
387	261	...	20	248	268	...	20	248	279	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...
388	243	...	242	...	242	...	242	...	241	...	241	...	241	...	241	...	241	...	241	...	241	...
390	74	...	74	...	74	...	70	...	67	...	67	...	65	...	60	...	54	...	49	...	48	...
391	37	...	37	...	37	...	5	32	37	...	36	1	37	...	37	...	37	...	35	2	37	...
392	17	...	15	2	16	...	2	13	13	3	17	...	17	...	16	1	17	...	17	...	16	1
394	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
395	23	...	23	...	...	23	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
396	8	...	3	8	5	1	9	...	7	...	9	...	7	...	7	...	11	...	9	...	11	...
401	14	...	3	4	14	...	7	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
403	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
406	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
407	20	...	12	...	4	...	18	...	13	...	16	...	14	...	13	...	11	1	14	...	12	1
408	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...
409	8	...	10	...	12	...	11	1	7	...	11	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	18	...	10	...
410	72	...	72	...	...	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	...
413	55	...	...	55	...	55	55	...	52	3	55	...	55	...	2	53	22	33	55	...	55	...
415	7	...	5	3	5	...	9	...	7	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	2	7	...	8	...	7
416	95	...	92	...	90	...	90	...	85	...	85	...	82	...	82	...	76	...	70	...	70	1
418	22	...	20	...	21	...	22	...	21	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	17	...	...	22	19	2
419	221	...	226	...	227	...	231	...	238	...	246	...	256	...	229	...	162	...	87	...	79	...
422	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	99	...	99	...	99	...	97	...	97	...	97	...	97	...
423	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...
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427	53	...	53	...	49	...	52	...	50	...	51	...	51	...	59	...	39	2	47	...	47	...
429	36	...	...	36	...	36	...	36	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...
430	31	...	32	...	32	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	31	...	28	...	21	...	29	...
431	36	...	1	34	34	2	34	2	2	34	36	...	36	...	...	36	34	2	36	...	36	...
432	21	...	3	24	1	22	2	30	24	...	20	...	28	...	27	...	24	...	22	...	21	...
433	15	...	15	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	19	...	18	...	18	...
434	29	...	18	...	19	...	27	1	22	...	16	...	25	...	22	...	26	...	10	...	9	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
435	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	7	2	...	8	...	9
436	9	3	7	5	2	10	1	11	8	4	11	1	12	...	12	...	11	1	8	4	6	7
437	50	...	46	...	40	5	40	...	50	...	50	...	38	...	41	...	38	...	33	...	26	...
438	3	29	10	13	13	22	10	19	28	...	29	...	12	11	7	11	15	10	20	...	24	...
440	141	...	141	...	141	...	135	...	135	...	135	...	135	2	135	2	125	...	125	...	136	...
441	22	...	24	...	31	1	35	...	24	...	19	...	33	...	34	...	37	...	15	2	22	...
443	27	...	27	...	...	27	...	27	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
444	30	...	32	5	24	...	5	24	25	3	28	...	28	...	30	...	23	...	12	...	23	...
447	26	...	26	...	11	17	11	17	25	...	26	...	29	...	28	...	28	...	...	23	...	21
448	3	35	31	6	...	48	...	48	28	1	21	9	19	9	17	2	23	1	20	1	23	...
450	17	...	17	...	...	17	...	17	10	7	13	4	15	2	15	2	16	1	1	16	1	16
451	93	...	93	...	...	93	...	93	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...
453	26	...	29	...	21	6	2	23	25	...	26	...	29	...	28	...	24	1	...	24	24	2
455	...	20	...	20	17	1	14	3	15	4	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	6	10	18	...
457	200	...	145	...	...	206	...	206	148	...	9	107	120	...	137	...	150	...	1	119	...	116
458	27	...	27	...	2	28	...	28	2	32	31	...	31	...	30	...	30	...	...	30	...	31
460	18	...	19	...	...	20	15	...	15	...	22	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	19	...	17	...
461	36	...	36	...	17	19	35	...	34	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	40	...	42	...
465	28	...	30	1	27	2	27	2	...	...	29	...	31	...	32	...	...	33	28	...	34	...
470	26	5	26	...	...	35	...	35	25	...	8	9	25	...	21	...	21	...	...	21	1	21
471	106	...	122	...	4	97	78	16	...	120	...	108	109	1	108	...	105	...	...	110	...	110
473	...	47	47	...	43	4	47	...	52	...	53	...	53	...	57	...	...	59	55	4	59	...
474	30	...	30	...	...	29	...	29	29	1	30	...	30	...	30	...	3	27	...	30	...	28
475	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
476	14	127	1	151	103	37	117	...	105	...	...	125	3	110	3	110	...	103	...	104	...	104
478	229	...	229	...	4	247	...	...	250	9	258	1	262	...	262	...	266	...	266	...	266	...
479	8	1	11	...	...	...	3	8	9	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
481	9	...	10	...	...	12	2	8	10	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	10	1	5	4	...	9
482	72	3	72	4	45	31	41	35	75	1	74	1	72	3	72	4	19	31	17	11	40	...
483	46	1	46	...	...	46	...	46	48	1	49	...	50	...	48	1	50	...	17	25	10	27
486	...	65	...	65	64	...	64	...	64	1	65	...	3	62	...	65	...	65	1	64	...	65
487	25	2	27	7	4	23	2	25	7	20	27	...	20	7	19	8	20	7	4	23	25	2

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
435	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	3	4	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
436	4	8	6	7	12	...	...	12	2	10	...	12	1	11	...	12	2	10	12	...	12	...
437	42	...	42	...	42	...	39	...	35	...	...	40	35	1	24	5	28	...	33	...	33	...
438	34	...	31	...	31	...	24	...	33	...	8	24	22	6	18	...	20	...	17	...	22	...
440	136	...	136	...	51	49	135	...	137	...	...	136	128	1	130	1	96	...	130	...	130	...
441	27	...	37	...	32	...	32	...	29	...	2	36	30	2	34	...	29	...	25	...	27	...
443	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	3	24	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
444	27	1	26	...	14	5	26	1	37	...	19	1	5	28	31	5	...	20	23	...	22	...
447	...	24	...	24	28	...	28	...	28	...	...	28	...	28	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
448	20	...	17	2	15	...	14	...	15	...	...	21	17	2	19	...	8	15	12	5	12	2
450	...	18	2	16	3	7	14	4	15	1	2	14	...	17	1	16	16	1	16	1	16	1
451	93	...	93	...	93	...	...	93	93	...	...	93	...	93	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...
453	18	3	22	2	3	17	1	26	26	...	...	26	2	22	23	...	23	...	21	...	23	...
455	19	1	20	...	22	...	21	...	21	...	...	21	...	16	12	...	14	...	11	...	13	...
457	135	1	83	...	99	...	3	102	145	...	175	4	172	...	141	...	94	3	120	...	123	...
458	1	29	...	30	30	...	...	30	30	...	2	29	15	7	31	...	28	3	30	1	30	1
460	18	...	15	...	14	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	14	1	19	...
461	42	...	42	...	42	...	39	1	42	...	2	40	35	4	42	...	4	35	42	...	42	...
465	31	...	29	...	1	29	34	...	32	...	...	33	32	...	30	...	28	...	26	...	27	...
470	20	...	21	...	22	...	21	2	21	...	15	5	...	21	21	...	17	2	16	...	18	...
471	103	...	103	...	1	82	2	107	96	...	85	4	1	80	89	...	89	...	78	...	78	...
473	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	...	59	58	1	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...
474	9	19	9	20	1	28	...	29	...	29	29	...	1	28	29	...	28	1	28	1	28	1
475	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
476	...	104	...	104	138	...	138	...	138	...	138	...	...	117	...	117	110	...	110	...	110	...
478	266	...	266	...	266	...	266	...	266	...	...	269	...	269	269	...	271	...	271	...	268	...
479	11	...	11	...	11	...	3	8	11	...	2	7	3	7	10	...	...	10	10	...	11	...
481	5	4	9	3	11	...	2	7	11	...	...	11	2	8	10	...	...	8	7	...	10	...
482	74	...	74	...	74	...	42	23	74	...	74	...	72	1	72	...	...	72	71	1	68	...
483	...	51	...	51	51	...	2	47	51	...	8	39	1	47	51	...	...	51	51	...	51	...
486	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	...	64	...	64	63	...	62	...	62	...
487	26	1	26	1	4	23	...	27	10	14	25	2	...	27	27	...	...	27	27	...	27	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
435	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	6	3	9	...	9	...
436	12	...	12	...	12	...	8	4	...	12	12	...	7	9	...	...	4	8	12	...	12	...
437	33	...	1	27	20	2	27	3	19	...	30	...	22	...	26	...	33	...	33	...	33	...
438	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
440	130	...	135	...	135	...	135	...	135	...	135	...	134	...	134	...	134	...	20	85	21	83
441	26	...	7	21	13	8	17	...	22	...	29	...	32	...	24	...	25	...	19	...	7	...
443	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	16	11	27	...	27	...
444	21	...	30	...	31	...	26	...	20	...	21	...	16	1	17	...	25	...	16	...	21	...
447	28	...	...	28	...	28	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
448	15	2	...	20	12	1	3	16	16	...	13	...	11	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	18	...
450	16	1	1	14	10	6	15	1	5	11	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
451	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...
453	23	...	14	5	20	...	20	1	7	9	20	...	18	...	19	...	20	...	...	20	1	23
455	13	...	11	...	9	...	1	8	10	...	10	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	8	...
457	127	...	119	...	124	...	130	...	88	...	82	...	96	...	77	...	103	...	107	...	108	...
458	30	1	31	...	31	...	31	...	30	1	29	2	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...
460	18	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	6	8	17	...	18	...	17	...
461	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	41	1	42	...	42	...	42	...
465	26	...	1	25	26	...	2	31	27	1	25	...	26	...	26	...	15	1	22	...	22	...
470	19	...	12	1	15	...	15	...	17	...	3	12	18	...	11	3	19	...	17	...	15	...
471	78	...	...	85	...	85	...	85	85	...	85	...	85	...	85	...	85	...	85	...	85	...
473	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	58	...	49	...	49	...	49	...
474	28	...	...	28	28	...	1	27	3	25	28	...	11	17	16	12	1	27	28	...	28	...
475	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
476	110	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	...	...	124	...	124	...	124	...	124	...
478	268	...	258	...	239	...	239	...	239	...	201	...	201	...	201	...	201	...	201	...	201	...
479	11	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	10	...	9	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1
481	10	...	6	1	9	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	2	7	8	2	9	...	9	...
482	65	...	...	65	39	1	46	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...
483	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...
486	62	...	60	...	60	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	...	55	55	...	54	...	54	...	54	...
487	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	24	...	24	...	23	...	23	...	10	12	23	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
490	36	20	49	1	32	34	...	...	37	...	39	...	38	...	46	1	31	1	...	...	35	...
491	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	...
492	32	...	16	2	...	...	22	2	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
493	171	4	176	...	8	168	8	168	175	1	176	...	176	...	176	...	176	...	160	16	176	...
494	14	18	25	8	5	37	11	23	15	12	23	...	16	...	15	2	16	...	4	11	6	1
495	10	...	12	...	7	5	7	5	14	...	13	...	14	...	15	...	12	1	14	...	14	...
496	22	...	15	5	5	16	17	4	6	4	18	...	20	...	14	1	12	...	9	...	10	3
497	120	...	120	...	...	145	...	...	113	...	117	...	108	...	110	...	...	126	...	95	115	...
499	...	...	22	...	8	13	11	3	16	...	21	...	6	15	10	11	20	2	18	...	18	...
500	27	1	24	2	2	25	2	25	4	9	27	1	26	1	26	1	17	5	8	13	18	4
503	6	2	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
504	209	21	200	5	76	166	...	...	120	75	135	28	146	28	130	23	137	21	76	118	74	115
505	11	2	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...
507	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	40	30	...	30	...	24	...	26	...	25	...	18	...	29	...
508	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	11	...	13
509	57	...	57	...	3	55	17	26	29	...	34	...	37	...	43	...	43	...	18	20	30	6
510	14	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	12	2	4	10	1	14
511	30	...	30	...	14	16	27	3	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	29	1	30	...
513	74	...	66	...	...	89	...	89	92	...	90	...	92	...	92	...	90	1	90	1	82	1
514	9	26	7	35	...	...	21	17	37	1	38	...	5	35	4	30	9	25	35	...	33	2
515	33	...	34	...	19	10	19	10	27	...	34	...	34	1	26	...	33	...	27	2	29	2
518	16	...	16	...	17	1	3	15	17	...	16	1	17	...	17	...	17	...	6	11	6	11
520	13	...	12	...	2	10	4	9	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	6	8	12	...
521	50	...	60	...	6	70	23	48	39	...	51	...	67	...	61	...	70	...	48	13	2	75
522	46	...	46	...	...	46	...	46	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...
523	16	1	21	2	3	3	...	15	16	...	...	18	...	17	18	...	16	...	13	...	16	...
524	15	...	12	...	3	9	...	...	8	2	9	2	10	2	...	...	15	...	12	...	10	...
526	23	2	25	...	23	2	24	1	25	1	26	...	27	...	26	...	26	...	25	1	25	1
528	60	...	60	...	1	59	...	19	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	55	...	53	2	...	50
531	33	1	25	...	22	1	30	...	20	...	28	...	30	...	28	...	16	2	23	...	30	...
532	23	...	21	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	19	...	18	...	19	...	18	...	19	...	17	...
534	17	1	21	...	2	14	3	12	21	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	12	8	22	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
490	52	1	47	...	29	12	40	...	67	...	5	71	38	8	78	...	44	1	55	...	51	...
491	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
492	32	...	32	...	14	2	8	12	32	...	...	32	7	13	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
493	176	...	176	...	176	...	12	164	176	...	3	173	1	175	176	...	175	1	176	...	176	...
494	5	9	1	13	11	7	14	3	21	...	8	8	7	10	18	...	16	...	18	...	20	...
495	13	1	12	2	12	...	10	3	12	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
496	8	4	7	4	12	6	1	20	20	...	9	6	12	4	13	2	10	3	14	5	10	...
497	112	...	120	...	123	...	...	154	126	...	80	27	124	...	116	...	...	...	93	...	118	...
499	20	3	17	1	11	2	11	11	14	1	23	1	1	21	16	2	...	18	9	6	9	5
500	25	2	25	2	3	4	1	25	25	1	1	26	3	22	25	1	17	5	25	1	25	1
503	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	6	2	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
504	70	120	18	142	131	18	140	15	150	2	15	130	125	17	112	16	126	7	76	58	76	58
505	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	13	2	11	13	...	...	13	13	...	13	...
507	26	...	29	...	26	...	1	35	35	...	...	32	...	27	16	...	20	...	19	...	20	...
508	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	14	15	...	1	15	...	11	...	10
509	24	24	24	24	46	...	4	43	48	...	...	47	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...
510	2	13	1	14	1	14	2	13	14	1	...	15	7	6	14	...	11	...	9	...	10	...
511	28	2	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	7	23	9	21	30	...	27	3	30	...	30	...
513	89	...	93	...	93	...	90	...	92	...	1	90	...	83	80	1	81	...	87	1	87	1
514	28	...	31	...	31	...	32	...	35	...	...	35	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...
515	28	...	21	5	12	3	23	1	26	...	31	...	1	33	27	...	25	...	2	24	1	21
518	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	1	17	...	16	1	14	3	17	...	16	1	17	...	17	...
520	14	...	14	...	13	1	14	...	12	2	1	13	11	2	14	...	14	...	12	...	14	...
521	75	...	80	...	48	2	50	7	125	...	...	65	20	2	50	...	55	...	45	...	42	...
522	5	41	...	46	46	...	...	46	46	...	2	44	46	...	45	1	45	1	45	1	46	...
523	18	...	17	...	...	17	6	4	15	...	7	6	11	4	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
524	11	...	11	...	14	...	1	11	10	...	14	...	...	13	12	...	4	9	11	...	11	...
526	26	...	25	1	26	...	25	...	26	...	26	...	19	4	26	...	26	...	26	...	27	...
528	...	...	49	1	48	2	...	19	49	1	4	46	41	4	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
531	28	...	27	...	2	32	...	34	30	4	...	34	...	34	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...
532	17	...	16	...	17	...	16	1	18	...	4	8	15	...	15	...	...	11	14	...	13	...
534	22	...	22	...	21	...	16	2	22	...	2	18	11	9	21	...	14	2	20	...	23	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
490	50	...	56	...	34	...	51	1	47	...	52	...	47	1	48	2	46	2	18	...	33	1
491	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
492	19	1	10	4	32	...	13	2	32	...	11	3	17	1	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
493	176	...	174	2	176	...	176	...	176	...	176	...	176	...	1	175	175	1	176	...	176	...
494	19	...	18	1	20	...	19	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	7	16	22	...	23	...	23	...
495	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	18	...	13	...	13	...
496	13	...	15	1	13	...	14	...	17	...	15	...	17	...	18	...	19	1	15	...	20	...
497	108	...	127	...	125	...	126	...	19	76	82	...	128	...	68	82	126	...	95	14	92	...
499	13	4	9	5	7	1	14	2	12	...	6	9	18	...	13	2	10	5	12	1	12	3
500	21	1	16	2	16	2	24	2	8	4	27	1	23	1	23	1	26	1	26	1	21	2
503	8	...	7	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
504	73	56	84	54	118	19	118	14	110	18	83	36	85	33	18	73	83	4	...	...	...	...
505	13	...	8	5	12	1	12	1	11	2	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
507	19	...	21	...	22	...	19	...	23	...	23	...	24	...	19	...	20	...	15	...	20	...
508	1	10	3	10	1	8	5	4	...	7	1	10	2	6	6	1	3	9	12	...	12	...
509	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...
510	10	...	9	1	10	...	9	1	...	9	8	...	7	2	9	...	9	...	10	...	10	...
511	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...
513	87	1	...	87	79	...	...	90	87	...	82	...	84	...	87	...	86	...	86	...	86	...
514	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	38	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...
515	1	23	11	6	22	1	22	...	24	...	20	...	...	...	23	...	24	...	24	...	21	...
518	17	...	17	...	17	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	13	1	14	...	14	...
520	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	5	...	4	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
521	56	...	21	26	42	3	40	...	16	7	40	...	55	...	47	...	40	4	39	...	39	...
522	46	...	2	44	...	46	46	...	10	14	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	1	45
523	9	...	16	...	8	1	10	1	10	...	10	...	12	...	8	...	10	...	11	1	6	1
524	11	...	9	2	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
526	26	...	25	1	26	...	26	...	26	...	25	1	25	1	26	...	25	...	26	...	26	...
528	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	1	18	1	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
531	34	...	34	...	34	...	32	...	28	...	28	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...
532	13	...	7	4	19	...	19	...	14	...	17	...	17	...	11	...	13	...	15	...	13	...
534	22	...	22	...	22	...	14	...	19	...	20	...	24	...	18	...	22	...	22	...	21	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
535	19	...	19	...	...	19	...	19	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	...	18	...	18
536	20	...	20	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	20	...	18	2	20	...	20	...	...	20	...	24
537	1	19	18	2	19	1	8	12	17	3	12	8	16	4	12	8	17	3	18	2	12	8
538	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	5	1	5	1	4	2	5	...	5	...	5	...
540	25	...	25	...	12	16	28	...	15	...	25	...	24	...	23	...	22	...	17	...	21	...
541	19	...	19	...	1	16	1	16	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	1	10	4	6	8
543	10	...	10	...	...	9	...	9	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
545	7	...	6	1	1	6	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	7	...
546	10	...	10	1	3	8	3	7	7	...	7	...	11	...	12	...	10	...	10	...	2	7
548	17	...	17	...	1	17	...	17	17	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	17	...
549	29	2	18	...	1	28	...	...	25	...	25	...	24	...	24	...	26	...	10	8	22	...
550	31	7	28	4	5	33	2	36	29	...	...	29	22	3	27	3	...	23	...	23	...	23
551	...	36	45	2	25	8	4	40	20	...	19	1	22	...	15	...	20	...	14	28	31	6
552	12	4	16	...	16	...	15	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	2	16	...
554	22	...	19	...	...	12	...	20	17	9	19	...	19	...	22	...	19	...	17	...	18	...
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558	26	...	26	...	1	27	...	...	26	...	32	...	28	...	23	1	32	...	28	...	28	...
559	37	...	39	...	38	2	19	...	29	2	34	...	2	29	2	29	31	1	18	1	25	...
561	...	26	28	...	...	28	...	28	27	...	30	...	31	...	29	1	...	31	5	26	2	29
562	20	7	24	3	11	15	19	4	21	1	25	...	22	...	21	...	22	...	1	21	1	21
564	43	...	43	...	...	56	36	4	25	...	58	...	46	...	31	...	42	...	...	46	25	...
568	14	...	14	...	2	12	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
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572	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
574	39	...	44	...	16	23	10	30	39	1	40	...	41	...	41	...	37	1	7	33	...	37
576	21	1	21	1	1	21	17	5	14	8	14	8	22	...	22	...	21	1	...	22	2	20
577	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
578	52	...	49	...	...	...	...	49	44	...	40	...	42	...	40	...	45	...	34	...	41	...
581	22	...	22	...	5	16	5	16	16	6	22	...	22	...	22	...	23	...	3	20	2	22
582	14	1	18	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	23	...	17
586	72	...	78	...	...	...	50	7	80	...	80	...	...	42	...	40	35	...	1	30	1	30

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
535	13	2	18	...	18	...	...	18	15	...	1	17	4	12	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
536	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	25	...	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25
537	20	...	20	...	18	2	1	19	20	...	1	19	20	...	20	...	...	20	22	...	20	2
538	5	...	5	...	5	...	3	1	5	...	1	4	5	...	4	...	5	...	5	...	5	...
540	17	5	16	2	9	6	20	2	21	...	4	18	23	1	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	...
541	6	1	17	...	18	...	...	19	20	...	...	20	4	11	18	...	17	...	15	...	15	...
543	10	...	10	...	1	9	7	3	10	...	...	10	9	1	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...
545	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	2	5	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
546	6	4	9	1	10	...	4	6	6	4	10	...	2	8	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
548	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
549	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	25	14	3	23	...	18	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	14	...
550	...	25	...	25	21	1	4	12	22	...	7	11	9	2	14	...	10	...	9	...	9	...
551	47	...	57	...	37	1	...	59	50	...	57	...	30	14	38	...	10	18	1	33	54	...
552	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	10	6	...	16	7	9	16	...	8	8	10	6	12	4
554	17	...	18	...	21	...	12	3	15	...	...	16	16	1	16	...	2	10	12	...	11	...
556	6	9	...	...	11	2	...	26	22	...	...	22	...	22	21	1	18	...	1	16	...	21
557	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	4	5	10	...	10	...
558	27	...	25	...	25	...	26	...	24	...	19	1	24	1	26	...	28	...	27	...	26	...
559	25	7	31	...	32	...	33	...	34	...	3	26	14	10	28	...	25	3	29	...	29	...
561	...	25	11	13	30	...	2	30	30	...	...	33	1	32	20	9	24	2	25	1	32	...
562	17	4	18	3	17	2	21	...	20	1	12	9	1	22	21	...	20	1	1	18	...	18
564	28	...	34	...	...	44	26	...	62	...	65	...	56	...	58	...	35	...	45	...	48	...
568	...	14	...	14	14	...	...	14	14	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	...	14	14	...	14	...
571	14	...	10	3	14	...	9	4	13	...	1	11	12	1	11	...	11	...	12	...	12	...
572	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	11	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...
574	30	4	32	1	31	...	...	36	35	...	...	30	3	28	32	...	32	1	30	...	33	...
576	20	2	18	4	22	...	16	6	21	1	...	22	...	22	22	...	16	6	22	...	22	...
577	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
578	35	2	34	...	29	3	29	...	33	...	...	35	31	...	27	...	27	...	25	...	29	...
581	3	21	2	22	22	1	4	20	23	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	20	3	23	...	23	...
582	17	...	17	1	...	19	16	4	19	1	...	23	19	...	17	...	19	...	17	...	17	...
586	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	21	...	18	5	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
535	17	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
536	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	25	...	...	25	2	23	...	25
537	22	...	22	...	18	4	20	2	2	20	18	4	22	...	20	...	20	...	20	2	22	...
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541	15	1	8	2	7	...	7	2	10	1	12	...	13	...	11	1	4	8	8	...	15	...
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546	9	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	7	2	9	...	10	...	8	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
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551	40	6	36	2	39	9	50	...	42	3	51	...	44	...	20	5	34	...	40	...	45	...
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554	11	...	10	3	15	...	12	...	10	...	10	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	9	...	11	...
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559	27	...	29	...	27	...	28	...	28	...	29	...	29	...	28	...	29	...	25	...	27	...
561	29	...	11	12	28	...	30	1	29	...	30	1	31	...	38	...	21	5	25	1	20	11
562	3	18	3	18	19	1	22	...	19	...	17	2	18	...	20	...	24	...	21	...	25	...
564	45	...	40	...	56	...	56	...	45	...	45	...	56	...	45	...	56	...	55	...	55	...
568	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
571	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	...	6	2	8	...	10	...
572	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
574	33	...	22	6	14	1	1	32	23	1	31	1	31	1	31	...	30	...	29	...	31	...
576	22	...	21	1	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...
577	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
578	29	...	14	7	25	1	25	5	24	...	20	1	29	...	29	...	33	...	18	...	24	...
581	23	...	23	...	23	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	13	5	18	1	19	...	19	...
582	17	...	18	...	5	6	...	18	15	...	15	...	15	...	17	...	...	17	19	...	19	...
586	20	...	20	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
587	9	...	10	...	...	...	9	1	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	1	9	...	10
589	3	35	14	12	4	19	...	...	14	3	15	...	20	...	21	...	19	1	14	2	17	...
592	27	2	31	...	3	31	2	32	29	...	37	...	33	...	34	...	32	...	...	29	1	25
593	55	...	55	...	53	2	49	6	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	...	55	55	...
595	33	...	41	...	32	...	32	...	40	...	44	...	45	...	42	1	41	...	36	7	39	...
597	16	...	16	...	...	16	...	16	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	18	...	18
598	11	...	11	...	1	10	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
600	27	...	24	...	...	24	17	3	23	...	23	...	21	...	24	...	23	...	24	...	20	...
601	34	...	33	1	27	7	34	...	37	...	37	...	36	1	35	2	36	1	35	2	35	2
603	28	...	...	30	...	33	...	...	...	...	12	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	12	1	...	11
605	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
606	53	...	53	...	...	53	2	51	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	...	53	53	...
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611	14	...	14	...	...	14	...	14	8	4	15	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	16	1	16	...
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616	25	...	26	...	...	...	...	42	12	...	30	2	27	...	19	...	9	1	5	13	2	43
617	80	...	80	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	77	3	77	...	77	...	75	1	76	...	76	...
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621	11	...	12	...	1	9	...	8	9	...	7	...	11	...	11	...	9	2	6	1	7	...
622	61	...	61	...	...	...	3	28	34	...	33	...	40	...	33	...	34	...	9	24	4	22
624	35	...	45	..	33	6	19	18	29	...	35	...	4	31	2	30	37	...	28	...	28	...
625	15	...	10	...	5	9	8	6	7	...	12	...	12	...	6	...	5	...	8	...	5	...
626	3	36	...	39	...	39	...	...	38	1	40	...	...	40	...	40	40	...	40	...	40	...
627	29	...	27	...	15	11	19	1	23	...	23	...	27	...	26	...	26	...	21	...	25	...
628	...	...	28	...	...	35	36	...	37	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	43	...
629	12	...	15	...	...	20	...	19	10	...	11	...	15	...	11	...	20	...	...	14	14	...
632	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	25	...	25	...	25
633	48	...	48	...	3	45	...	...	27	...	47	...	46	1	48	...	48	...	...	47	...	48
635	57	...	61	...	...	66	...	66	34	...	37	...	36	2	40	1	51	1	1	40	1	37
636	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
637	...	45	...	45	...	...	22	12	12	18	43	...	46	...	46	...	45	...	43	...	45	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
587	8	...	9	...	...	10	...	10	9	...	...	9	...	10	7	1	10	...	10	...	10	...
589	15	...	15	...	16	...	13	2	9	2	10	7	...	21	19	1	9	...	17	...	...	...
592	5	19	3	22	27	...	14	18	20	...	2	22	...	24	31	...	3	20	26	1	24	1
593	55	...	55	...	55	...	...	55	55	...	53	2	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...
595	41	1	39	...	40	...	37	2	43	...	22	6	1	26	27	...	19	...	18	...	17	...
597	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	18	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	...	18	18	...	...	...
598	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	11	1	10	8	3	11	...	11	...	11	...
600	23	...	22	...	25	...	2	23	23	...	6	17	...	28	21	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
601	36	1	36	1	35	2	2	35	36	1	1	36	33	4	36	1	37	...	37	...	37	...
603	9	5	7	8	3	...	1	14	10	...	...	...	11	2	22	...	8	7	14	...	16	...
605	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
606	53	...	53	...	1	52	...	53	53	...	...	53	...	53	53	...	53	...	...	53	...	53
610	18	3	21	...	19	2	...	21	18	3	21	...	1	20	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
611	18	...	15	...	18	...	...	21	19	...	2	15	3	15	15	...	16	1	17	...	18	...
614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
615	...	12	...	12	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	8	3	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
616	18	...	19	...	5	2	20	...	44	...	2	28	32	3	30	1	22	...	12	...	22	...
617	76	...	76	...	76	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	65	5	70	...	69	1	70	...	70	...
620	...	12	...	12	8	1	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...
621	9	...	12	...	5	...	...	12	11	...	12	...	...	7	1	7	...	12	8	...	4	...
622	3	16	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	2	23	22	1	15	2	20	...	20	...
624	32	...	30	...	...	37	33	...	38	...	...	37	...	36	34	...	28	1	27	...	27	...
625	8	...	8	...	6	1	6	1	3	...	8	2	6	...	6	...	3	...	4	...	7	...
626	40	...	39	1	39	1	31	9	40	...	32	8	38	2	40	...	38	2	40	...	40	...
627	12	5	25	...	27	...	22	1	23	...	16	6	15	4	23	1	20	4	...	8	26	...
628	43	...	43	...	44	...	6	34	45	...	...	46	45	...	45	...	45	...	43	...	43	...
629	14	...	13	...	15	...	14	...	21	...	1	17	11	3	17	...	17	...	16	...	18	...
632	24	1	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	25	...	25	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
633	47	1	48	...	28	1	48	...	20	...	...	48	38	...	48	...	48	...	46	1	46	2
635	29	...	26	...	29	2	31	6	34	...	4	28	4	14	15	2	4	11	16	...	14	...
636	14	...	14	...	12	2	...	14	14	...	...	14	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
637	43	1	42	...	44	...	18	24	44	...	6	33	34	7	45	...	41	...	45	...	43	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
587	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
589	12	...	15	...	15	...	18	...	1	1	14	...	18	...	15	...	17	...	15	...	14	...
592	22	1	22	...	24	...	26	...	22	...	21	1	21	...	16	1	22	...	21	...	21	2
593	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...
595	19	...	12	4	13	...	...	20	16	...	17	...	15	...	13	3	1	13	14	...	18	...
597	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	...
598	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
600	25	...	7	15	11	9	6	19	21	...	21	...	25	...	22	...	22	...	23	...	22	...
601	37	...	37	...	36	1	4	33	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
603	12	...	1	12	10	...	18	1	7	1	11	2	12	1	12	1	20	...	14	1	13	2
605	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
606	54	...	...	53	...	53	...	53	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...
610	21	...	1	20	18	3	21	...	20	1	21	...	21	...	21	...	20	1	21	...	21	...
611	17	...	13	...	15	...	17	...	16	...	18	...	20	...	14	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	20	...	20	...	20
615	11	...	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
616	20	...	24	...	20	...	20	...	14	2	19	...	26	...	12	...	22	...	16	...	8	...
617	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...
620	12	...	10	...	12	...	12	...	8	...	9	...	12	...	10	...	12	...	12	...	9	...
621	8	...	12	...	13	...	4	2	11	1	11	...	9	...	9	...	6	...	13	...	13	...
622	22	...	13	4	16	...	25	1	23	...	22	...	23	1	18	...	29	...	22	...	22	...
624	27	...	28	...	28	...	31	...	30	...	33	...	28	...	29	...	...	31	...	33	...	33
625	5	...	8	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	7	...	5	...	3	...	2	...
626	40	...	36	4	40	...	35	5	36	4	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...
627	25	...	24	...	23	...	22	...	19	...	17	...	21	...	23	...	19	...	12	...	22	...
628	43	...	43	...	43	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...
629	18	...	18	...	17	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	17	...	17	...	2	9	16	...	16	...
632	20	...	20	...	...	20	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
633	42	2	1	47	25	...	36	...	48	...	48	...	38	4	48	...	47	1	47	1	48	...
635	15	...	23	...	18	...	20	...	20	...	21	...	25	...	22	...	27	...	19	...	23	1
636	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
637	44	...	35	1	42	...	43	...	32	...	45	...	36	...	44	...	42	...	40	1	42	1

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3, First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
638	1	21	1	17	13	...	13	...	13	...	19	...	20	...	16	...	...	12	...	14	...	14
639	188	...	192	...	1	199	...	201	201	...	201	...	201	...	201	...	201	...	5	196	2	199
640	...	37	37	...	...	37	...	37	...	37	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	...	37	37	...
641	25	...	25	...	...	...	25	3	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	21	5	25	1
644	17	...	17	...	17	...	2	15	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
646	23	...	24	...	7	15	7	15	21	...	22	...	24	...	19	...	22	...	20	...	18	...
647	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
648	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
649	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
650	18	...	18	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	...	18
651	19	5	20	...	...	26	...	26	...	21	20	...	13	2	24	...	6	6	15	...	18	...
653	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
655	33	...	33	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	34	...	32	2	32	3	32	...	1	34	1	34
656	21	...	17	...	17	...	7	5	12	...	14	...	11	...	8	1	9	...	11	...	12	...
657	76	...	76	...	1	85	68	10	76	...	72	...	80	...	85	...	78	...	58	3	63	2
658	9	...	9	...	1	10	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
664	21	...	22	...	...	21	...	21	24	...	21	...	23	...	22	...	23	...	19	...	20	...
665	10	...	9	...	4	6	1	5	7	...	8	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	1	8	1	7
667	27	...	33	...	...	41	27	5	45	...	43	...	43	...	39	...	45	...	46	1	44	...
668	20	...	20	...	2	20	2	20	6	8	17	3	15	1	19	1	21	1	3	19	...	22
669	15	...	15	...	...	15	...	16	16	1	18	...	18	...	17	1	19	...	...	19	...	19
674	27	...	27	...	...	27	...	27	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
675	9	...	8	...	...	9	8	...	8	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
678	52	1	55	...	25	26	25	26	50	...	63	...	61	...	58	...	58	...	...	61	6	59
679	27	...	23	...	...	44	...	44	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	43	...	43	...
680	23	...	24	...	...	28	...	28	7	7	22	...	24	...	27	...	24	...	...	28	21	2
683	14	...	23	...	...	42	...	41	4	22	17	6	18	1	25	...	19	4	10	6	1	4
687	25	...	26	...	1	26	...	26	8	1	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	35	...	36	...
688	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	21	...	21	...	21	...	20	1	21	...	21	...
691	4	5	...	9	2	7	1	8	9	...	7	1	7	1	7	...	7	...	5	2	...	12
692	41	3	60	...	1	55	...	...	55	...	43	...	50	...	56	...	60	...	55	...	42	...
696	35	...	37	...	1	37	...	...	22	2	30	...	3	22	1	20	25	...	25	2	22	1

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
638	10	3	10	3	4	10	4	8	14	...	12	3	...	9	10	...	10	...	12	...	12	...
639	204	...	204	...	14	29	...	198	198	...	196	2	19	172	170	...	145	...	...	...	168	...
640	1	36	37	...	37	...	...	37	37	...	...	37	...	37	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
641	25	1	26	...	28	...	3	25	29	...	28	1	...	28	28	...	27	1	24	1	25	...
644	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	18	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
646	17	...	20	...	22	...	20	...	21	...	15	3	12	...	22	...	22	...	21	...	22	...
647	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	2	7	5	4	...	9	9	...	9	...
648	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	...
649	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	11	1
650	...	18	...	18	18	...	...	18	18	...	18	...	...	18	18	...	5	13	16	...	16	...
651	18	...	18	...	17	...	16	...	16	...	20	1	1	14	18	...	16	...	14	...	16	...
653	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
655	34	1	35	...	33	...	35	...	35	...	...	35	...	35	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
656	11	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	10	...	...	11	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...
657	57	2	65	3	59	4	23	35	61	...	57	...	7	50	65	...	53	3	53	1	62	4
658	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
664	20	...	22	...	21	...	...	24	21	...	...	20	24	...	21	...	23	...	21	...	21	...
665	1	7	2	5	9	...	...	9	8	1	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	8	...	9	...
667	3	27	6	25	46	...	5	38	47	...	...	46	4	33	36	1	43	...	37	...	43	...
668	5	17	2	20	19	1	22	...	16	2	5	13	2	13	13	...	19	1	18	...	16	...
669	4	12	15	2	12	6	1	17	1	17	12	4	1	18	12	5	18	1	18	1	18	1
674	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	27	27	...	...	27	...	27	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
675	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	8	1	9	...	9	...	9	...
678	4	54	6	47	8	40	45	3	62	...	54	1	63	...	63	...	60	...	69	...	62	...
679	43	...	40	3	43	...	1	42	42	1	31	8	...	43	41	1	42	1	43	...	43	...
680	21	1	22	1	18	4	...	28	8	17	24	3	1	22	8	16	26	...	27	...	26	...
683	1	20	1	21	8	4	1	29	33	...	...	31	1	27	29	...	29	...	6	14	8	5
687	36	...	36	...	36	...	...	36	35	...	...	36	9	13	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...
688	21	...	2	19	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	21	21	...	21	...	1	20	1	20
691	8	4	10	5	...	15	1	14	15	...	...	15	9	1	11	...	12	...	15	...	15	...
692	48	...	50	...	37	...	3	45	45	...	...	48	...	45	45	...	35	...	37	...	38	...
696	22	1	16	...	24	...	20	3	25	...	2	20	21	7	27	...	22	5	19	4	19	4

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
638	10	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	12	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
639	116	...	116	...	115	...	...	117	25	...	115	...	115	...	115	...	115	...	116	...	116	...
640	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	...	37	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
641	25	...	7	18	5	20	23	2	17	6	23	2	25	...	25	...	23	3	24	...	22	...
644	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
646	21	...	20	...	19	...	22	...	7	15	20	1	21	...	23	...	20	...	21	...	22	...
647	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
648	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...
649	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...
650	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
651	16	...	9	6	4	7	10	...	15	...	16	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	15	...
653	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	18	...	16	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
655	35	...	34	...	34	...	20	14	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...
656	9	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	8	1	10	...	8	...	9	...
657	59	3	64	...	58	...	60	...	49	2	52	...	41	3	59	1	52	1	50	1	66	1
658	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
664	22	...	20	...	22	...	23	...	20	...	21	...	21	...	22	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
665	9	...	7	...	8	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	7	2	...	8	7	1	7	1
667	37	...	39	...	36	...	37	...	36	...	38	...	41	...	37	...	1	32	30	1	31	...
668	19	...	...	20	...	17	13	5	9	9	18	...	12	3	14	2	17	1	16	2	14	2
669	17	1	10	5	12	5	18	...	17	1	18	...	18	...	18	...	3	15	14	3	5	11
674	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
675	9	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
678	54	...	1	55	35	...	59	...	50	...	59	...	49	...	55	...	54	...	55	...	52	...
679	43	...	40	...	43	...	43	1	43	...	43	1	43	...	43	...	42	1	43	...	43	...
680	26	...	6	13	1	21	...	25	7	5	25	...	6	7	9	...	5	5	15	...	16	1
683	25	...	...	16	1	5	21	...	10	...	12	...	5	2	8	4	12	...	18	...	9	1
687	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	16	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...
688	1	20	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	16	5	21	...	21	...
691	15	...	...	9	8	...	12	...	9	...	13	...	12	1	11	1	13	...	14	...	10	...
692	38	...	38	...	38	...	36	...	32	...	30	...	32	...	32	...	33	...	32	...	31	...
696	19	4	25	...	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	21	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
698	38	...	38	...	2	38	36	4	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	38	2	40	...	40	...
699	6	3	9	...	10	...	11	...	9	...	9	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	8	...
700	10	2	11	1	...	...	...	16	...	11	11	...	15	...	14	...	13	...	12	2	10	2
701	28	10	30	8	1	38	14	26	40	...	28	12	19	...	19	2	21	...	21	...	21	2
703	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	10	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	10	...	2	8	...	9
704	19	...	17	2	...	...	17	2	18	...	18	...	18	...	19	...	20	...	...	20	...	20
705	15	...	15	...	9	5	...	15	15	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
707	72	...	70	2	10	62	66	6	72	...	72	...	68	4	56	16	58	14	63	9	65	...
708	13	...	17	...	1	15	17	...	17	...	17	1	17	...	17	...	17	...	1	17	17	...
710	45	...	45	...	41	4	...	...	43	2	45	...	45	...	43	2	43	2	42	3	41	3
711	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
712	17	...	24	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	23	...	28	...	22	...	25	...	...	26	...	26
713	30	...	30	...	15	11	2	27	19	...	25	...	15	2	22	3	26	...	14	2	24	...
716	21	...	27	...	...	30	...	30	3	27	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	...	30	...	29
718	13	...	14	...	6	9	9	4	13	...	15	...	14	...	13	...	14	...	...	16	6	8
720	20	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
723	88	...	40	...	4	30	4	30	35	...	40	...	41	...	38	2	40	1	25	...	44	...
724	47	...	47	...	...	47	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...
725	33	1	33	...	12	20	...	38	39	...	38	...	39	...	35	...	38	...	...	37	...	39
728	10	...	10	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	3	8
729	10	...	10	...	3	7	5	5	2	8	10	...	10	...	9	1	1	9	...	10	...	10
730	58	...	58	...	...	57	...	57	57	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...
731	15	...	15	...	13	2	13	2	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	12	3	12	3
736	57	...	57	...	38	11	52	...	58	...	73	...	65	1	35	3	47	1	43	...	20	...
737	7	...	7	...	7	...	3	4	5	2	7	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	4	3	7	...
738	16	...	22	...	...	25	5	19	24	...	25	...	25	...	26	...	25	...	22	1	24	...
741	12	1	11	...	...	16	2	10	12	...	10	...	6	4	9	1	12	1	...	16	1	10
742	12	1	15	...	1	13	...	18	15	...	13	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	11	5	12	5
743	27	...	25	...	16	12	24	1	20	...	22	...	22	...	15	...	16	...	9	5	11	3
744	18	...	20	...	9	10	...	...	21	...	20	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	12	8	8	10
746	50	...	40	...	...	56	...	56	51	...	42	...	44	...	44	...	45	...	34	9	33	...
747	42	...	35	...	5	33	46	...	36	...	45	...	45	...	41	...	44	...	33	...	34	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
698	40	...	40	...	40	...	25	14	39	...	38	1	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...
699	12	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	8	10	...	9	...	8	1	3	4
700	3	9	1	8	10	...	1	11	9	4	...	15	...	12	10	...	2	9	9	...	9	...
701	21	2	21	2	21	2	21	2	21	2	18	5	1	22	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
703	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
704	18	2	19	1	13	5	...	19	19	...	...	19	1	18	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
705	13	1	14	...	14	...	2	11	14	...	14	...	...	15	15	...	...	15	...	15	...	15
707	68	2	60	5	61	10	...	66	68	...	68	...	68	1	67	1	69	...	69	...	69	...
708	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	1	17	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	...
710	44	...	44	...	16	28	40	3	44	...	44	...	1	43	42	2	...	43	44	...	44	...
711	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	5	...	8	...	8	...
712	20	2	20	1	3	14	24	...	24	...	...	27	15	3	23	...	22	2	18	...	21	...
713	20	3	11	...	29	...	25	...	33	...	26	...	4	19	4	21	16	...	17	...	21	...
716	...	...	...	29	29	...	2	27	29	...	...	29	26	3	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...
718	11	...	11	1	...	17	3	11	14	...	4	9	7	8	10	...	12	...	14	...	15	...
720	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	20	19	...	17	...	19	...	18	1	16	...	17	...	17	...
723	42	...	53	1	45	...	45	...	46	...	53	...	40	2	52	...	41	...	41	...	52	...
724	47	...	47	...	47	...	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...
725	39	...	39	...	38	...	38	...	37	...	35	2	35	1	36	...	31	...	31	...	31	...
728	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	11	1	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
729	4	6	4	6	5	5	3	7	9	1	...	10	4	6	6	4	10	...	9	1	9	1
730	52	...	52	...	52	...	...	52	52	...	...	52	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...
731	...	15	...	15	12	...	10	2	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
736	...	38	...	41	40	...	43	...	62	...	47	...	...	33	45	...	...	36	42	...	42	...
737	7	...	7	...	7	...	3	4	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	5	2	7	...	7	...
738	22	...	21	...	21	...	25	...	24	...	6	17	25	...	25	...	22	...	23	...	25	...
741	16	...	14	1	12	...	...	16	5	6	...	16	7	2	13	...	14	...	13	...	9	...
742	8	10	4	12	20	...	11	7	20	...	...	20	1	17	19	...	19	...	17	2	17	1
743	18	...	18	...	18	...	13	5	18	...	1	17	8	10	17	...	17	...	15	...	17	...
744	...	20	2	17	18	...	11	9	18	...	...	20	...	18	17	2	19	...	20	...	20	...
746	30	...	41	...	49	...	...	49	49	...	...	49	...	49	49	...	44	...	49	...	49	...
747	46	...	39	...	45	...	6	42	45	...	...	45	15	25	46	...	44	...	34	...	39	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
698	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...
699	4	1	8	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	9	...	8	...	7	...	6	...	8	...	7	...
700	11	...	7	...	9	...	...	11	8	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	15	...	7	...	13	...
701	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	20	1
703	10	...	2	8	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
704	19	...	19	...	18	1	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
705	...	15	1	13	...	15	1	12	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
707	68	1	66	3	67	2	66	2	67	1	65	3	65	3	68	...	68	...	67	...	65	...
708	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	16	...	15	...	15	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	1
710	44	...	1	37	...	39	37	2	37	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...
711	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	...
712	21	...	...	32	19	...	...	29	22	...	26	...	24	...	9	...	23	...	20	...	18	...
713	20	...	21	...	21	...	24	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	26	...	7	...	16	...	16	...
716	29	...	28	1	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...
718	11	...	2	8	...	6	3	9	1	2	10	...	12	...	10	...	3	9	4	5	5	10
720	17	...	13	...	15	...	...	11	8	...	16	...	10	...	12	2	19	...	...	19	...	19
723	45	...	40	...	40	...	28	...	33	...	36	...	38	1	48	...	50	...	41	...	45	...
724	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...
725	31	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...
728	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
729	9	1	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	8	2	10	...	10	...	9	1	7	3	3	7
730	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...
731	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	11	1	11	1
736	42	...	44	...	43	...	44	3	42	...	42	...	44	...	42	...	44	...	46	...	46	...
737	7	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
738	24	...	25	...	22	...	22	...	23	1	22	...	21	1	23	...	25	...	22	...	22	...
741	10	...	6	3	15	...	13	...	...	6	8	...	15	...	13	...	12	...	7	...	14	...
742	17	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	17	...	17	...	15	1	17	...	17	...	18	...
743	17	...	16	...	13	...	15	...	14	...	6	9	14	...	13	...	14	...	9	...	8	...
744	20	...	15	1	18	...	20	...	17	...	20	...	20	...	18	...	18	...	16	...	17	...
746	49	...	25	15	24	...	21	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	29	...	29	...	29	...
747	28	...	34	...	35	...	33	...	33	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	34	1	35	1

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
750	70	...	70	...	...	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	65	5	70	...	70	...	70	...
751	19	...	19	...	...	18	3	16	4	12	13	1	18	...	19	...	19	...	12	6	9	7
755	64	...	64	...	6	50	...	56	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	43	14	55	...
756	8	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	2	2	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
759	12	...	12	...	11	...	11	1	4	8	12	...	4	8	...	11	12	...	12	...	12	...
762	26	2	36	...	...	...	19	7	29	...	33	...	33	...	35	...	30	1	2	22	...	35
764	62	...	76	...	4	74	...	...	69	...	75	...	69	...	67	...	53	...	...	54	...	53
766	20	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
767	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	4	5	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9
768	27	3	11	10	...	...	1	29	4	17	...	12	5	10	...	10	4	10	1	10	1	11
769	33	...	36	...	...	...	27	...	25	...	34	...	35	...	29	...	22	...	22	2	17	6
771	14	...	14	...	10	5	9	7	14	...	18	...	17	...	15	...	18	...	1	18	...	19
772	33	...	36	...	1	38	1	37	12	5	32	...	35	...	34	...	30	...	32	...	29	...
774	89	3	97	...	...	...	...	102	40	4	68	2	54	3	62	1	89	1	...	99	41	1
776	20	...	20	...	1	19	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	20	1	21	...
779	30	...	30	...	15	14	15	14	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	31	...	31	...	31	...
780	11	...	10	...	3	11	9	4	6	2	14	...	17	...	16	...	10	...	6	...	18	...
782	56	3	68	...	62	8	57	8	...	...	66	1	65	...	67	1	67	...	...	...	66	2
783	34	...	28	...	37	2	...	...	27	...	27	...	24	...	25	...	18	...	19	...	23	...
784	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
785	23	...	23	...	...	...	9	21	4	13	4	13	21	...	23	...	22	...	12	5	22	...
791	27	2	27	...	...	31	...	31	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	1	30	...	31
792	69	...	108	...	95	27	55	23	46	...	45	...	34	1	49	...	21	...	39	...	27	...
794	10	...	9	...	8	...	8	3	8	...	11	...	10	...	7	...	11	...	11	...	10	...
796	12	...	12	...	...	9	11	...	14	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	12	1	14	1
797	6	...	9	...	1	9	8	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	6	4	11	...
800	11	...	8	...	1	12	1	12	10	3	10	3	3	10	11	2	13	...	13	...	9	4
801	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	...	74	74	...	74	...
803	7	5	14	...	4	9	...	13	4	...	11	...	11	1	12	...	6	...	...	13	14	...
808	6	89	...	92	72	19	90	2	22	19	74	...	78	...	48	...	...	48	17	5	17	5
811	11	3	15	...	...	...	4	10	7	2	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	6	6	3	7
812	8	...	9	...	1	7	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
750	70	...	70	...	10	60	25	45	70	...	70	...	70	...	65	5	68	2	70	...	70	...
751	5	7	8	5	8	2	18	1	19	...	...	19	...	19	18	...	5	10	17	...	18	...
755	55	...	55	...	55	...	54	1	55	...	53	2	...	54	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...
756	7	...	6	...	4	2	...	8	...	8	7	3	...	10	...	3	4	2	8	...	7	1
759	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	5	7	...	11	11	...	...	11	12	...	12	...
762	...	29	1	27	26	...	10	20	15	3	6	18	19	4	4	7	5	15	20	...	18	...
764	...	54	1	53	17	38	21	22	50	2	2	53	...	38	48	...	46	...	25	15	46	3
766	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
767	8	1	9	...	8	1	...	8	8	...	1	7	...	8	5	3	4	4	...	8	...	8
768	10	2	12	2	6	1	10	...	10	...	...	15	13	...	16	...	7	1	9	...	5	...
769	9	11	4	14	...	27	37	...	39	...	28	5	...	36	35	...	37	...	23	6	29	3
771	19	...	18	...	20	...	12	6	20	...	...	15	1	17	20	...	19	1	15	...	20	...
772	27	...	28	...	24	1	26	...	29	...	...	30	...	30	...	23	15	2	8	...	17	...
774	37	1	36	...	19	...	16	101	25	1	3	76	8	12	36	3	39	1	67	1	37	1
776	21	...	21	...	1	20	20	...	20	...	...	21	1	20	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
779	31	...	31	...	31	...	...	31	28	...	...	29	...	30	32	...	2	29	28	1	30	...
780	20	...	21	1	20	...	5	18	18	...	8	13	7	16	17	2	18	2	18	...	19	...
782	68	1	69	...	67	1	1	67	52	13	11	56	...	68	54	7	66	2	66	2	63	3
783	28	...	33	...	25	...	4	29	32	...	4	20	5	16	22	...	25	...	4	29	32	...
784	7	...	7	...	7	...	4	3	7	...	7	...	2	5	7	...	3	4	7	...	7	...
785	22	1	21	2	17	3	9	13	21	...	...	21	17	3	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
791	27	3	25	4	29	1	1	29	21	2	29	...	29	...	27	...	25	...	26	...	26	...
792	24	...	26	...	16	9	19	...	22	...	2	16	25	...	20	9	16	...	16	...	10	...
794	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
796	6	7	10	1	13	...	8	6	14	...	2	12	12	2	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
797	11	...	11	...	11	...	5	6	7	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
800	2	3	9	4	9	1	1	12	14	...	5	9	10	4	14	...	3	11	4	10	7	7
801	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...
803	14	...	3	6	...	...	...	14	13	...	...	13	...	9	14	...	1	12	5	5	8	1
808	3	18	3	17	31	...	24	7	23	1	21	6	1	25	25	...	21	3	23	...	23	...
811	6	4	7	3	7	...	1	14	9	...	6	6	...	10	14	...	15	...	14	...	14	...
812	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	4	9	...	9	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
750	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...
751	18	...	5	10	7	5	11	3	17	...	18	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	14	2
755	53	...	53	1	40	...	40	...	40	...	44	1	42	2	42	...	41	...	41	...	41	...
756	6	...	6	1	6	...	8	...	5	...	8	...	4	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	8	...
759	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
762	15	...	10	2	6	2	3	15	9	4	16	...	11	...	11	...	12	1	11	...	13	...
764	41	3	34	6	36	...	37	2	35	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	44	...	38	3	38	1
766	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
767	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
768	6	...	11	...	14	...	12	...	7	...	11	1	3	1	8	...	13	...	12	...	12	...
769	22	3	22	4	22	1	24	2	26	...	27	...	27	...	22	...	28	...	27	...	24	...
771	18	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	21	...	19	...	20	...	16	...	21	...	23	...	23	...
772	17	1	19	...	1	19	22	...	13	...	18	...	20	...	20	...	17	...	16	...	15	...
774	42	...	34	1	30	1	31	4	29	...	30	...	40	5	14	1	104	1	21	...	40	1
776	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	19	2	21	...	21	...
779	30	...	30	...	26	...	26	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	23	1	22	2
780	17	...	1	20	19	1	22	...	20	...	14	...	20	...	21	...	17	...	17	...	21	...
782	61	3	53	9	65	1	64	1	44	24	64	2	65	1	15	37	63	...	66	...	67	...
783	4	20	5	16	22	...	23	...	22	1	22	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	24	...
784	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	1	6	...	3	7	...
785	21	...	10	10	5	...	...	20	12	8	20	...	19	1	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
791	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...
792	11	...	10	...	14	...	12	...	13	...	18	...	18	...	15	...	21	...	22	...	16	1
794	10	...	10	1	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	11	...
796	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	8	6	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	11	1
797	11	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	9	...	9	...
800	4	10	7	7	10	4	12	2	3	8	10	1	11	...	10	1	11	...	7	4	8	3
801	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...
803	10	1	14	...	10	...	12	...	...	2	4	...	10	...	9	1	14	...	14	...	14	...
808	23	...	29	...	22	4	24	2	13	1	26	...	24	...	4	18	28	...	27	...	25	6
811	14	...	12	...	12	...	9	5	6	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	11	...	8	3	11	1
812	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
813	17	5	14	11	19	10	8	12	5	11	16	1	24	...	21	...	17	...	4	11	2	12
815	15	...	15	...	...	15	...	15	10	5	15	...	11	4	14	1	15	...	...	15	15	...
817	11	...	10	1	...	13	...	...	7	5	7	2	6	...	9	4	9	1	10	...	7	4
821	16	...	14	2	2	18	3	14	18	...	17	1	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
824	123	...	89	...	1	112	37	36	61	...	53	...	39	...	...	62	50	...	45	...	...	...
826	7	...	9	...	5	3	5	3	12	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	...	15	...	17
829	10	1	12	...	2	11	6	7	11	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	13	1	2	13	13	...
830	18	...	17	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	8	10	14	3
831	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
840	13	...	15	...	...	15	13	2	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	6	2	15	...
841	13	...	13	...	...	...	1	12	1	12	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11
842	26	33	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...
843	8	1	7	1	1	9	3	7	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
844	14	...	14	...	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	14	...
847	19	...	17	1	8	7	14	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	13	...	12	...	15	...
849	...	19	11	8	...	19	...	...	12	7	16	3	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	...	19
850	4	3	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
857	24	...	24	...	...	24	...	25	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	5	20	5	20
858	13	1	3	1	3	14	28	...	9	...	25	...	7	...	8	...	12	...	6	...	12	...
859	46	...	48	...	...	67	...	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	69	...	66	...	63	...	64	...
860	4	...	8	2	1	9	1	4	6	...	5	1	7	1	7	1	8	1	1	3	2	4
864	25	...	22	...	12	13	17	8	25	...	34	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	26	...	23	...
866	11	...	9	...	6	...	5	...	8	...	8	...	4	...	5	...	7	...	7	...	6	...
867	10	...	18	...	...	19	4	13	8	...	13	...	17	...	15	...	10	...	7	3	6	1
874	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	3	4	...	...	7	...
877	24	...	20	...	23	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	29	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	23	...
878	17	...	22	...	5	16	5	16	19	...	18	...	16	...	19	1	18	...	1	16	19	...
879	28	...	27	...	11	24	11	24	37	...	46	...	46	...	43	...	46	...	...	49	...	47
880	8	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
881	65	...	64	1	7	58	10	55	10	55	56	9	65	...	65	...	65	...	64	...	64	...
882	10	...	10	...	8	2	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
883	42	...	45	...	...	48	...	42	35	...	34	...	35	...	36	...	34	...	1	33	4	27

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
813	18	...	18	...	24	...	...	28	28	...	19	3	4	14	5	5	20	...	16	...	22	...
815	7	8	10	5	6	9	10	5	15	...	15	...	10	5	14	1	12	3	15	...	14	1
817	5	6	10	...	4	9	8	2	11	1	13	...	...	14	14	...	13	...	12	...	13	...
821	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	15	...	...	20	...	20	15	5	...	19	20	...	20	...
824	4	35	61	...	41	...	...	82	11	3	...	15	...	15	...	16	13	2	11	1	11	1
826	5	12	...	18	12	6	15	3	17	1	5	13	4	14	17	2	18	1	19	...	19	...
829	15	...	15	...	8	2	14	...	14	...	1	13	...	12	12	1	7	5	12	...	13	...
830	18	...	18	...	13	3	...	18	18	...	3	15	...	18	18	...	15	3	16	...	17	...
831	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
840	14	1	14	1	15	...	11	4	15	...	...	15	1	14	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
841	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	11	4	7	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...
842	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	56	...	21	35	54	1	55	...	50	5	54	...	52	...
843	10	...	10	...	8	1	7	3	10	...	10	...	...	10	9	1	8	1	10	...	9	...
844	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	14	...	...	14	...	14	13	1	...	14	14	...	14	...
847	18	...	19	...	17	...	18	...	16	...	11	1	3	8	12	3	5	3	9	2	8	...
849	...	19	...	19	...	19	19	...	18	1	19	...	1	18	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
850	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...
857	25	...	25	...	25	...	4	21	25	...	...	25	...	25	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
858	13	...	11	...	10	...	12	...	11	...	11	9	11	...	16	...	10	...	9	...	9	1
859	42	7	61	...	63	...	...	65	60	...	...	52	2	41	43	...	43	...	42	...	43	...
860	5	3	5	2	3	3	5	3	4	1	4	6	6	4	6	1	3	2	4	1	4	1
864	25	...	30	...	27	...	2	32	26	1	27	3	11	19	36	...	19	1	17	9	26	...
866	6	...	6	...	8	...	6	2	...	1	7	...	7	1	7	...	9	...	9	...	7	...
867	15	...	17	...	14	...	2	13	11	...	15	...	15	...	17	...	14	...	16	...	15	...
874	6	1	7	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	7	...	1	6	7	...	7	1	7	...	7	...
877	24	...	24	...	24	...	20	3	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	12	...	12	...
878	15	1	14	1	4	16	19	1	19	...	16	4	12	1	15	...	19	1	19	...	17	...
879	...	58	...	56	54	...	9	48	54	...	...	52	60	...	60	...	59	1	56	...	65	...
880	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	9	...	9	...
881	63	1	64	...	...	64	9	55	30	34	...	63	63	...	60	3	63	...	63	...	63	...
882	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	1	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
883	29	1	33	...	32	1	34	...	34	...	...	34	...	34	33	...	...	33	32	...	34	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
813	16	...	5	4	24	...	2	12	...	14	21	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
815	15	...	9	6	15	...	5	10	7	8	15	...	15	...	5	10	15	...	15	...	7	8
817	13	...	14	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	14	...	10	4	15	...	14	...	14	...
821	20	...	18	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	2	18	20	...	2	...
824	12	1	...	14	...	14	16	...	20	...	22	...	22	...	21	...	24	...	...	20	...	20
826	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	15	4	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
829	12	...	11	...	12	...	13	...	11	...	13	...	11	2	11	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
830	17	...	14	1	18	...	18	...	17	1	17	...	17	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
831	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
840	15	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	14	1	15	...	13	2
841	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
842	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...
843	9	...	9	...	9	...	1	8	8	...	7	1	8	...	8	...	6	...	7	...	8	...
844	14	...	...	14	1	13	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
847	9	...	4	7	11	...	1	9	12	...	15	...	16	...	13	...	10	...	9	...	15	1
849	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
850	7	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
857	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
858	10	...	5	...	6	...	6	...	10	...	10	...	13	...	11	...	17	...	14	...	14	...
859	43	...	43	...	41	...	43	...	43	...	41	...	43	...	36	...	32	...	34	...	36	...
860	5	1	6	2	3	2	1	3	...	4	3	4	6	1	4	3	4	3	5	2	5	2
864	27	...	21	5	25	5	24	6	24	6	34	...	29	...	28	...	28	...	26	...	30	...
866	8	...	7	1	5	...	8	...	6	...	6	...	4	...	4	...	6	...	5	...	5	...
867	16	...	15	...	10	...	15	...	12	...	10	...	14	...	16	...	9	6	...	10	...	12
874	7	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
877	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
878	17	...	19	...	20	...	17	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	12	...	14	...
879	62	...	61	...	65	...	59	...	43	...	56	...	66	...	14	24	59	...	2	54	...	58
880	9	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
881	63	...	50	13	63	...	50	13	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	55	7	62	...	62	...
882	9	...	...	9	1	8	1	8	9	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
883	32	...	34	...	34	...	33	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	6	23	35	...	35	...	35	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
884	36	2	39	1	...	45	...	45	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...
885	14	...	12	...	6	9	6	9	9	...	14	...	13	...	16	...	12	1	6	...	10	...
888	16	...	16	...	...	17	...	...	15	...	17	...	12	...	14	...	12	...	12	...	10	...
889	23	...	23	...	...	23	...	20	15	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	...
890	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
891	13	1	14	...	9	3	8	4	12	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...
892	8	...	8	...	10	1	10	1	6	2	9	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	6	2	9	...
897	16	...	16	...	9	8	...	17	13	...	12	...	16	...	15	...	15	...	11	1	15	...
898	19	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
900	10	...	8	...	...	...	7	2	10	1	12	...	11	...	12	...	11	...	10	...	9	...
904	26	...	26	...	3	15	...	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	16	10	...	...
905	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...
910	16	...	19	...	5	4	...	...	18	...	16	...	18	...	20	...	13	...	...	14	6	8
911	32	...	34	1	3	29	...	...	33	1	12	...	25	1	28	1	29	...	19	3	29	2
912	41	...	41	...	...	41	...	41	41	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	...	30	...	36
914	11	...	12	...	...	15	...	12	...	5	4	7	13	...	14	...	14	...	1	2	14	...
915	13	...	13	...	...	...	9	4	12	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	11	1	3	8	13	...
916	...	15	2	11	14	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	...	13	1	12	...	13	7	2	11	...
917	17	...	16	...	...	21	...	21	...	19	14	...	15	...	12	...	16	...	...	21	...	21
918	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
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926	21	...	21	...	1	20	20	1	20	1	20	...	20	...	20	...	17	3	8	12	20	...
927	16	...	15	...	...	18	...	18	15	2	15	3	20	1	...	...	19	4	1	16	4	10
928	15	...	15	...	4	11	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
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934	8	...	7	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
935	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...
938	16	...	12	...	10	7	15	...	15	...	17	...	15	1	12	...	15	...	12	1	11	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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888	12	...	9	...	8	...	9	...	10	...	8	1	7	3	7	...	...	10	12	...	10	...
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934	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	...	8	...	8	7	1	8	...	8	...	8	...
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938	10	...	14	...	13	...	13	1	13	...	13	2	13	1	15	...	14	...	9	...	14	1

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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888	13	...	12	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	11	...	13	...	13	...
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905	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	7	...
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916	13	...	13	1	13	...	13	1	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	13	...
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925	7	...	...	6	7	...	9	...	8	...	10	...	9	...	6	...	9	...	8	...	9	...
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927	9	...	11	...	15	...	...	17	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	20	...	16	...	13	...
928	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
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934	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
935	10	...	8	2	9	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	28	...	10	...	30	...	10	...	10	...
938	12	...	...	16	14	...	13	...	12	...	11	...	13	...	9	...	13	...	8	...	11	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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941	...	20	20	...	...	...	1	19	19	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	...	19	...	9	6
943	19	...	23	...	14	5	4	16	20	...	3	10	19	3	18	2	22	...	19	...	19	...
944	21	1	21	...	4	15	19	1	20	...	20	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
945	29	1	32	...	...	32	...	32	29	1	32	...	30	2	32	...	31	...	31	...	31	...
947	...	13	...	13	11	...	...	...	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	13
955	30	2	4	28	2	30	7	25	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	4	28	4	28
957	35	...	35	...	...	35	...	35	22	1	35	...	12	22	...	...	25	...	4	31	...	...
958	20	...	20	...	...	20	2	18	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
959	16	...	15	1	3	12	14	2	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	1
962	11	...	10	...	...	12	...	12	6	...	7	...	14	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	14
965	9	...	2	3	...	...	20	...	19	...	21	...	22	...	23	...	22	...	6	6	3	15
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968	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
970	9	4	7	6	13	...	8	5	8	5	10	3	11	2	12	1	10	3	5	8	13	...
971	18	...	19	...	...	18	8	10	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	...
973	26	...	25	1	24	2	21	5	21	5	23	3	26	...	25	1	10	2	3	20	2	24
979	9	...	9	...	...	...	2	7	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
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985	139	...	139	...	...	140	...	140	140	...	40	85	138	...	135	...	133	...	...	131	89	11
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996	16	1	17	2	...	21	...	...	16	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
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1011	24	...	25	...	2	22	...	...	21	1	23	1	22	...	25	...	25	...	...	24	24	...
1012	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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943	14	3	9	3	18	...	15	4	18	...	1	17	2	17	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
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947	2	11	1	12	...	12	...	13	13	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	13	...	...	12	...	12
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1011	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	20	...
1012	...	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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971	20	...	20	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	22	...	15	5	19	1	18	...	19	...
973	20	...	16	4	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
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985	106	...	106	...	106	...	19	82	106	...	106	...	106	...	106	...	106	...	105	1	105	1
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997	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...
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1011	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1018	3	...	5	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	7	...	6	...	8	...	2	...	4	1	4	...
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1029	16	...	16	...	14	2	...	...	15	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	10	3
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1036	37	...	36	1	11	26	3	34	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
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1069	25	...	29	...	11	13	1	24	19	...	23	1	22	...	26	...	23	...	22	1	26	...
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1074	28	1	28	1	...	...	21	5	26	1	12	11	24	...	24	...	27	...	26	...	19	4
1075	16	...	16	...	...	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1016	33	...	16	...	44	...	17	35	54	...	1	46	23	17	49	...	46	...	8	1	7	4
1018	...	...	4	...	5	...	5	...	4	...	...	7	1	7	6	...	4	...	4	...	6	...
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1036	37	...	37	...	37	...	36	1	37	...	37	...	36	1	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
1040	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	1	15	...	6	9	4	11	10	...	16	...	14	...	14	...
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1044	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	...	11	...	10	11	...	6	5	11	...	11	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1016	7	5	16	...	14	...	48	...	20	...	34	...	44	...	12	...	52	...	28	...	17	...
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1042	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	24	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
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1045	13	...	12	...	8	...	18	...	10	...	13	...	12	...	11	...	5	...	14	...	14	...
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1051	200	...	170	40	200	...	...	200	150	60	210	...	200	...	200	...	200	...	200	...	200	...
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1069	27	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	24	...	24	...	22	...	25	...	25	...	23	...	24	...
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1074	25	...	25	...	25	...	26	...	12	4	1	19	25	1	23	1	26	...	25	...	21	...
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1076	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	15	4	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1078	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
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1082	38	...	40	...	3	32	19	...	22	2	24	1	36	...	41	...	40	...	37	3	40	...
1083	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
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1087	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	1	11	10	2
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1093	50	...	50	...	12	38	50	...	50	...	50	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	...	46	46	...
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1136	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	10	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
1137	21	2	23	...	18	5	5	18	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
1138	14	...	14	...	...	14	8	6	12	2	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	6	8	14	...
1140	...	10	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	9	...
1142	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1080	7	9	16	...	11	5	...	16	8	8	2	14	...	16	...	16	...	16	16	...	16	...
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1094	11	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	10	...	...	11	5	4	7	4	...	7	10	...	10	...
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1105	8	1	8	...	10	...	4	6	6	...	...	9	...	11	11	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
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1110	26	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	31	...	32	6	18	17	41	...	41	...
1111	30	1	15	7	31	...	...	31	31	...	...	31	31	...	31	...	31	...	6	25	6	25
1112	23	1	22	2	21	3	18	6	24	...	...	24	...	24	24	...	24	...	24	...	23	1
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1114	6	2	8	...	10	...	...	6	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	8	...	8	...	9	...
1115	35	...	35	...	...	35	...	35	35	...	...	35	...	35	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
1116	40	...	39	...	38	...	39	2	39	...	...	40	2	34	36	1	34	...	39	...	35	...
1117	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1125	13	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	1	11	7	1	7	...	11	...	8	...	20	...	20	...
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1132	18	...	18	...	18	...	2	16	18	...	1	17	17	2	17	1	...	18	18	...	17	1
1136	9	2	2	9	10	1	10	1	11	...	...	11	9	2	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1136	...	...	11	...	11	...	6	5	...	...	10	1	8	3	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1137	18	5	18	5	23	...	2	21	11	12	3	20	18	5	11	9	23	...	23	...	23	...
1138	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1140	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
1142	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1146	130	...	132	...	51	56	109	11	95	37	132	...	132	...	132	...	132	...	132	...	132	...
1151	30	1	43	...	13	15	30	5	35	1	39	...	39	...	38	...	41	...	...	37	36	2
1155	...	8	5	1	...	9	1	8	7	...	4	1	4	2	4	1	4	1	1	4	1	4
1157	36	1	39	...	...	47	1	46	45	1	46	...	46	...	48	...	50	...	2	48	2	48
1158	26	4	30	4	...	...	2	15	14	13	29	...	...	30	...	31	3	21	22	...	19	...
1160	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1162	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...
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1168	...	...	10	...	...	11	2	8	...	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1170	21	...	21	...	...	...	10	11	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
1172	23	...	24	...	21	...	15	3	14	1	20	...	22	...	16	...	17	...	16	...	17	...
1173	15	...	16	...	11	2	11	2	18	...	21	...	20	...	23	...	20	...	25	...	22	...
1181	10	...	10	...	...	10	8	2	1	9	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1182	11	...	12	...	4	6	10	1	11	...	10	2	12	...	12	...	12	...	8	4	7	5
1183	10	...	10	...	1	9	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1186	18	...	18	...	13	8	13	8	7	1	21	...	21	...	21	...	20	...	19	...	19	...
1188	16	...	16	...	1	18	9	9	...	18	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	20	...
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1204	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1207	47	...	47	...	10	33	8	31	31	1	45	...	34	...	14	1	11	30	...	45	36	3
1212	17	...	18	...	6	10	...	...	16	...	14	...	16	...	18	...	16	...	16	...	11	...
1213	17	...	17	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	15	2	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	...	17
1214	26	...	23	...	1	23	...	...	26	...	25	...	...	22	...	19	20	...	18	...	19	...
1217	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10
1218	26	...	26	...	...	26	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	2	24	2	24
1223	14	...	14	...	4	10	3	10	11	...	10	...	12	...	13	...	12	...	3	5	4	8

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1143	33	...	32	...	31	...	...	31	31	...	23	...	...	29	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
1145	11	...	12	...	11	...	9	4	11	...	1	11	1	9	13	...	10	...	10	...	11	...
1146	130	...	130	...	130	...	2	130	132	...	5	127	6	126	132	...	132	...	132	...	132	...
1151	4	32	1	38	38	...	7	31	30	...	1	30	3	30	34	1	5	25	34	...	34	2
1155	1	6	1	5	...	7	...	8	4	...	...	10	...	9	4	2	7	...	4	...	6	...
1157	50	...	50	...	42	...	43	5	46	...	...	47	40	3	40	1	40	1	...	...	...	...
1158	25	...	25	...	27	...	26	...	32	...	23	4	8	17	25	...	9	7	23	...	22	...
1160	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1162	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1163	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1164	18	2	3	14	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
1166	15	...	17	...	17	...	3	14	1	15	12	5	17	...	17	...	4	13	17	...	17	...
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1170	16	5	18	3	21	...	5	16	21	...	...	21	7	14	21	...	18	3	21	...	21	...
1172	15	...	10	...	10	...	12	...	9	...	4	...	4	9	11	...	15	1	16	...	11	...
1173	25	...	24	...	19	...	...	24	25	...	25	...	...	26	26	1	21	...	18	...	18	4
1181	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	11	...	11	...	11	...
1182	5	6	6	6	11	...	11	1	11	1	6	4	...	11	12	...	12	...	11	1	11	1
1183	10	...	10	...	10	...	1	9	9	1	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1186	14	...	20	...	18	...	19	...	20	...	18	1	20	...	21	...	20	...	21	...	18	...
1188	15	3	20	...	18	2	...	21	21	...	...	20	9	7	20	...	5	15	...	...	20	...
1194	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	17	...	...	17	17	...	17	...	16	...	17	...	17	...
1197	10	...	9	...	8	...	8	...	6	4	3	6	...	10	11	1	1	4	7	...	6	3
1198	20	9	10	12	30	...	25	2	30	...	20	6	...	32	32	...	27	2	31	...	30	...
1204	13	...	13	...	13	...	2	11	13	...	3	10	9	4	12	1	10	3	13	...	13	...
1207	4	34	11	27	19	10	22	8	37	...	4	32	2	30	34	...	31	1	28	...	31	...
1212	12	...	16	...	14	...	12	1	13	...	3	11	4	9	12	1	10	1	12	...	14	...
1213	2	13	4	13	18	...	...	18	17	1	...	18	...	18	17	1	1	17	1	17	1	17
1214	24	...	24	...	19	...	22	...	24	...	16	...	...	24	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
1217	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	9	1	10	...	10	...
1218	1	25	...	26	26	...	...	26	...	26	...	26	1	26	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
1223	11	...	16	...	8	1	7	7	17	...	1	13	1	16	17	...	13	2	16	...	16	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1145	10	...	...	11	8	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	1	6	11	1	10	...	10	...
1146	132	...	132	...	132	...	132	...	132	...	132	...	132	...	132	...	132	...	132	...	132	...
1151	39	...	36	1	39	...	39	...	18	1	37	3	31	...	35	...	38	...	37	...	37	...
1155	6	...	2	1	5	...	1	6	5	1	4	1	...	7	...	3	2	2	7	...	6	...
1157	41	...	45	...	44	...	40	...	35	...	35	...	36	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
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1172	11	...	14	...	9	2	11	...	14	...	17	...	12	...	12	...	4	...	19	...	12	...
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1181	11	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1182	11	...	8	3	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1183	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1186	19	...	20	...	14	1	17	...	20	...	18	...	19	...	20	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
1188	19	1	...	17	17	...	17	...	16	...	17	...	14	2	17	...	17	...	16	1	16	1
1194	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
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1198	30	...	30	...	31	...	30	...	30	...	29	1	30	...	36	...	34	...	32	...	29	...
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1207	35	...	33	...	35	...	33	1	33	...	34	...	34	...	30	1	26	3	34	...	30	...
1212	12	...	13	...	15	...	13	...	13	...	14	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	13	...
1213	1	17	...	18	5	13	17	1	14	3	1	17	18	...	18	...	14	4	16	2	18	...
1214	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	23	1	24	...	24	...	24	...
1217	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1218	27	...	9	18	27	...	27	...	27	...	26	1	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
1223	14	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	16	...	16	...	12	...	17	...	15	...	16	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1226	20	...	20	...	...	...	7	10	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	5	15	20	...	20	...
1227	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...
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1229	Void.		10	2	Void		11	10	1	17	3	15	16	3	19	...	17	1	...	18	...	17
1231	8	...	8	4	...	...	9	3	10	2	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	11	1	12	...
1232	9	...	10	...	5	4	9	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
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1245	23	...	23	...	2	18	2	18	17	4	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	1	15
1246	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
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1252	2	13	14	...	1	13	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1253	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
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1263	11	1	13	...	11	1	11	1	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	13	1	14	...
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1282	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
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1272	25	2	21	1	29	...	5	20	15	1	...	26	...	30	2	21	1	25	11	...	17	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1246	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
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1252	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1253	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	...	14	14	...	2	12	14	...	14	...
1256	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
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1263	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	14	...	10	1	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
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1307	58	...	38	...	68	...	66	...	48	...	65	...	62	...	46	4	69	...	83	...	66	...
1312	13	...	9	4	9	4	13	...	13	...	6	7	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1321	5	...	10	...	...	13	12	...	4	...	11	...	9	...	10	...	12	...	8	...	9	...
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1329	50	...	51	1	2	50	1	50	48	...	50	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	35	3	47	...
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1343	23	...	20	...	Void.		...	26	2	26	28	...	29	...	29	...	27	...	...	28	...	29
1350	15	...	1	12	18	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	24	...	33	...
1352	45	227	73	220	34	264	161	69	150	147	295	2	...	299	...	299	59	117	283	...	276	...
1354	21	...	21	...	4	23	...	...	22	...	28	...	30	...	31	...	29	...	...	29	22	1
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1358	43	...	44	...	...	45	...	45	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	...	46	46	...
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1379	19	...	19	...	Void.		...	16	14	...	16	...	17	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	...	19
1380	11	...	11	...	9	2	9	2	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
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1390	49	...	49	...	49	...	47	2	49	...	49	...	49	...	47	2	49	...	42	7	49	...
1391	59	...	59	...	...	...	5	53	47	...	47	...	39	...	34	...	29	3	4	45	5	12

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1350	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	1	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...
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1391	11	...	24	...	19	...	19	...	31	...	...	33	2	22	25	...	20	...	...	13	7	1

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1317	49	...	48	1	49	...	...	49	41	8	49	...	49	...	49	...	47	2	49	...	49	...
1319	28	6	32	2	27	7	33	1	26	9	32	2	33	1	33	1	34	...	32	...	32	...
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1328	17	1	...	17	...	15	13	1	14	...	14	...	13	1	13	1	14	1	14	...	14	...
1329	43	1	45	...	45	...	44	1	45	...	43	...	44	...	44	...	39	6	34	10	41	3
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1352	110	...	110	...	102	1	114	...	89	...	112	...	296	...	104	...	110	...	62	44	105	...
1354	1	28	23	...	23	...	26	...	26	...	21	5	34	...	27	...	25	3	2	19	...	33
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1358	47	...	47	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	45	...	45	...	44	...	47	...	47	...	47	...
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1379	1	16	...	16	16	...	...	16	7	2	17	...	14	...	11	1	12	...	12	...	12	...
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1384	15	2	8	7	21	3	25	...	17	3	18	2	23	...	11	10	23	1	10	5	24	...
1390	49	...	47	2	46	...	48	...	42	5	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...
1391	10	...	10	...	12	...	18	...	17	...	18	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	17	...	19	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1399	23	...	23	...	20	4	20	4	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	25	...	25	...	24	...
1400	13	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	13	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	8	5	13	...
1403	40	...	40	...	...	40	37	...	37	...	33	...	28	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	35	...
1407	9	...	9	...	1	8	1	8	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9
1410	18	10	32	...	2	30	2	30	31	1	32	...	32	...	32	...	30	...	31	...	31	...
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1419	1	7	8	...	5	3	8	...	6	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1420	19	2	14	1	1	21	1	21	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	21	...	21
1423	21	...	21	...	1	20	9	11	16	5	17	4	19	2	19	2	17	5	...	22	22	...
1424	8	...	11	...	9	1	10	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	10	...	...	11	...	11
1427	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	12
1438	15	...	14	...	9	6	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	12	...
1442	15	...	14	1	10	...	15	...	15	...	12	3	16	...	13	...	17	...	16	...	14	...
1446	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	2	8	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	11
1447	36	1	41	...	...	45	2	42	30	...	42	...	39	...	42	...	39	...	30	1	29	...
1449	47	...	47	...	37	10	37	10	48	...	48	...	48	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...
1453	12	...	12	...	...	...	9	3	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...
1458	10	2	8	4	...	12	...	...	7	2	8	1	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
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1465	13	1	18	...	9	5	14	11	3	10	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	1	...	16	...	16
1472	9	...	12	...	2	16	...	...	11	...	21	...	19	...	22	...	21	...	2	13	...	18
1473	34	2	33	3	...	36	...	36	29	5	30	...	...	29	...	29	...	30	30	...	30	...
1476	18	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	2	14	...	16	16	...
1485	41	...	42	...	...	43	26	15	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	48	...	...	41	18	28
1492	12	...	12	...	10	2	...	13	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1398	...	10	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	8	2	...	13	10	3	...	13	13	...	13	...
1399	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	3	21	12	11	23	...	11	13	20	3	25	...
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1403	32	...	33	...	31	...	...	34	33	...	12	...	31	...	31	...	30	...	27	...	10	...
1407	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
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1423	13	9	12	10	16	6	5	17	16	6	...	22	1	21	3	19	13	9	16	6	17	5
1424	9	1	7	2	11	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	...	10	11	...	8	...	11	...	11	...
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1446	1	10	1	10	11	...	...	11	11	...	10	1	2	9	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1447	28	...	31	...	32	...	2	31	32	...	24	2	27	1	20	...	23	1	19	...	19	...
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1465	2	13	...	15	2	13	...	16	...	16	1	16	1	16	14	1	15	...	17	...	17	...
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1473	25	5	25	5	26	2	24	2	29	...	...	29	9	8	28	...	26	3	...	29	...	29
1476	15	...	15	...	15	...	16	...	16	...	14	2	...	16	16	...	3	13	16	...	15	1
1485	48	...	48	...	46	...	...	48	48	...	...	48	2	46	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...
1492	7	4	7	4	15	...	...	15	15	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1399	25	...	25	...	19	6	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
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1427	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	5	7	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1438	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
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1472	26	...	16	1	20	...	...	24	5	...	24	...	19	...	14	1	16	...	20	...	20	...
1473	...	29	19	10	19	10	28	1	29	...	29	...	29	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
1476	16	...	15	...	16	...	12	3	15	...	15	...	14	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
1485	48	...	27	7	...	48	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...
1492	15	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	15	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1503	18	...	29	...	20	...	30	...	23	...	24	...	25	...	23	...	24	...	22	...	22	...
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1575	19	2	19	2	9	12	10	11	13	8	17	4	16	5	18	3	14	7	...	21	...	21
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1582	54	...	69	...	...	93	2	83	25	8	84	1	98	...	108	...	66	2	29	2	90	1
1585	5	15	18	...	2	15	2	15	20	...	19	...	18	...	17	...	17	1	4	12	6	8
1586	14	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1588	22	...	5	16	...	20	...	20	18	5	21	1	22	...	23	...	23	...	16	7	12	7
1589	17	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	13	...	17	...	17	...	17	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1499	9	...	5	1	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	8	...	9	9	...	8	1	8	...	9	...
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1531	15	...	15	...	13	...	13	...	4	8	...	15	6	3	...	13	...	10	7	...	7	...
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1533	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	25	25	...	25	...	...	25	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
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1543	18	...	18	...	18	...	1	17	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
1551	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	9	...	9	...	10	...
1555	26	...	26	...	21	5	...	26	26	...	...	26	...	26	1	22	22	...	22	...	22	...
1561	9	1	9	1	10	...	1	9	10	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	10
1562	9	...	9	...	6	3	1	8	9	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
1563	...	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	16	...	12	5	17	...	16	...	16	2	13	...
1565	45	...	47	3	43	19	63	12	57	...	67	6	57	23	61	12	17	57	47	19	53	...
1568	18	1	15	1	15	...	16	7	20	...	16	...	18	...	13	4	20	...	19	...	21	...
1570	14	...	12	...	14	...	12	1	14	...	...	19	5	13	...	13	14	2	18	...	18	...
1572	18	...	18	...	23	1	28	...	28	...	22	...	...	29	28	...	24	...	29	...	27	...
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1575	18	3	18	3	19	2	...	21	16	5	16	5	1	20	16	5	18	1	16	3	16	3
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1586	4	8	...	13	14	...	...	13	14	...	...	14	2	10	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1588	1	21	...	20	19	...	1	17	17	1	16	2	12	1	7	6	13	1	13	...	14	...
1589	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	17	...	...	17	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
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1523	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
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1526	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
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1533	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
1536	13	...	13	...	15	...	18	...	13	...	19	...	22	...	14	...	16	...	13	...	10	...
1543	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
1551	10	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	8	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1555	22	...	...	22	22	...	20	1	...	...	19	...	15	4	19	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
1561	...	10	...	10	...	10	9	1	9	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	5	5	10	...	10	...
1562	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...
1563	13	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	10	8	8	4	12	...	14	2	18	...	15	...	18	...
1565	57	2	63	9	47	...	63	7	9	51	41	19	43	2	47	9	69	...	43	7	19	3
1568	21	...	20	1	20	...	17	2	19	...	15	...	24	...	21	...	24	...	22	...	20	1
1570	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
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1573	11	...	3	6	8	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	6	...	11	...	1	10	11	...	11	...
1575	16	3	...	18	11	7	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	18	...	18	...	18	...
1577	15	...	18	1	16	...	16	...	13	...	14	...	21	...	11	...	20	...	15	1	15	1
1582	82	...	52	31	75	7	73	7	60	...	72	4	76	...	87	2	82	...	70	1	71	...
1585	5	16	17	...	20	...	20	...	18	...	22	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	18	...	20	...
1586	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	12	...	13	...	14	...
1588	13	...	...	14	14	...	2	11	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1589	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1591	5	...	10	...	...	10	7	3	6	...	12	...	5	...	8	...	10	...	7	...	12	...
1592	...	65	...	65	65	...	65	...	...	65	65	...	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65
1596	234	...	234	...	...	234	...	234	246	...	...	...	241	...	240	...	239	...	...	237	231	...
1598	20	...	19	1	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	20	20	...
1602	29	...	25	...	...	30	...	30	28	...	25	...	26	1	26	...	25	...	26	...	26	...
1610	19	1	19	2	18	1	16	2	10	...	10	...	12	...	12	...	19	...	11	1	7	1
1612	16	...	16	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	...	16
1613	16	...	16	...	...	16	...	16	10	6	12	4	10	6	9	7	16	...	16	...	9	6
1616	10	...	10	...	6	4	6	4	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1618	21	...	25	...	28	...	28	...	25	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	12	...
1622	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	12	...	11	12	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	...	12	...	12
1626	13	...	11	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	12	...	10	...	14	...	12	...	...	12	...	14
1628	7	...	7	1	...	8	...	8	5	2	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
1630	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
1635	...	25	1	25	24	5	24	5	23	...	27	...	...	25	...	20	1	18	26	...	23	...
1636	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1
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1640	35	...	35	...	...	...	36	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...
1641	10	...	10	...	4	6	2	8	9	...	5	2	10	...	9	1	10	...	10	...	6	...
1643	105	...	105	...	104	1	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	103	2	105	...	105	...	105	...
1648	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
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1655	26	...	26	...	...	26	...	23	24	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	21	2	8	14	2	21
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1664	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	1	10	12	...
1665	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
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1667	20	...	18	...	...	21	...	21	3	5	20	1	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	21	...	21
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1672	8	3	9	4	6	7	6	7	6	2	12	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	11	...
1674	40	...	40	...	...	40	...	40	40	...	38	2	40	...	40	...	35	...	5	35	6	34
1675	16	...	16	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	...	16

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1592	65	...	65	...	...	65	...	65	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	...	65	55	10	50	5
1596	20	...	18	...	...	...	231	...	235	...	...	231	...	248	...	241	237	...	231	...	231	...
1598	20	...	18	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
1602	25	1	18	1	30	...	...	29	21	...	...	17	...	23	23	...	23	...	21	...	21	...
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1635	21	...	26	...	27	...	29	...	32	...	27	...	32	...	23	...	22	2	25	...	26	...
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1640	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	3	37	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...
1641	9	1	10	...	6	3	5	1	10	...	6	1	...	10	...	9	2	7	9	1	10	...
1643	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...
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1667	1	18	1	19	22	...	22	...	19	...	17	...	...	9	18	...	19	...	19	...	18	...
1668	29	...	29	...	32	...	31	...	31	...	...	31	33	...	33	...	30	...	25	...	31	...
1672	2	5	9	...	10	...	8	4	10	...	12	1	11	...	12	...	10	...	11	...	11	...
1674	38	...	38	...	38	...	...	38	30	5	...	35	5	30	35	...	30	5	30	5	30	5
1675	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	16	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1591	10	...	9	...	10	...	13	...	4	...	11	...	12	...	7	...	9	...	12	...	14	...
1592	49	8	3	60	2	59	...	65	47	4	60	2	60	...	45	3	40	10	41	3	39	5
1596	230	...	240	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	239	...	257	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	...	...
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1637	10	...	10	...	8	...	8	...	10	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
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1643	105	...	105	...	105	...	70	35	105	...	105	...	105	...	5	100	105	...	105	...	105	...
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1655	20	...	18	1	19	...	21	...	9	6	18	...	19	1	17	...	17	...	20	...	19	...
1661	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1664	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1665	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1666	27	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
1667	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	...
1668	31	...	27	...	31	...	30	...	24	...	30	...	29	...	29	...	31	...	31	...	31	...
1672	12	...	7	4	12	...	4	3	11	1	12	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1674	35	5	5	30	30	5	29	6	25	10	20	5	21	4	30	...	30	...	20	10	30	5
1675	16	...	...	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	15	1	16	...	14	2	16	...	16	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1677	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	11	...	9	2	11	...
1681	41	...	42	...	33	13	42	4	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...
1691	20	...	21	...	22	...	22	...	17	3	19	...	21	...	21	...	20	2	3	16	1	11
1694	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1695	17	...	15	...	...	45	1	34	16	...	15	...	14	...	9	...	17	...	...	...	14	...
1704	77	5	82	...	...	...	82	...	71	1	82	...	82	...	80	2	82	...	82	...	78	...
1708	11	1	10	1	1	11	1	11	8	2	11	...	10	...	11	...	10	...	1	9	...	10
1717	182	...	192	...	...	204	3	201	204	...	204	...	203	1	204	1	204	...	...	209	...	210
1722	34	...	34	...	19	9	...	...	30	...	34	...	33	1	30	...	30	...	...	34	31	1
1725	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	7	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	3	8	2	10
1726	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1730	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1741	14	...	14	...	...	...	13	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	9	2	10	3
1743	...	15	...	15	14	1	15	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15
1744	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1747	270	...	280	...	...	300	...	347	349	...	349	...	349	...	349	...	355	...	...	355	355	...
1748	40	2	40	2	3	37	...	...	41	...	36	1	39	1	40	1	38	...	1	34	2	38
1751	17	1	19	...	15	3	15	3	17	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	20	...	19	...	20	...
1757	72	...	72	...	65	7	...	...	72	...	69	3	72	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...
1766	21	...	20	1	22	1	21	2	22	1	5	18	23	...	23	...	24	...	1	23	...	24
1783	11	...	11	...	1	10	7	4	5	3	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	7	3	3	7
1784	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1785	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	8	2	10	...	10	...	6	4	...	10	10	...
1790	64	20	90	...	2	82	1	85	38	...	62	...	51	3	61	...	44	...	...	44	19	15
1792	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1793	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	24	24	...	24	...
1794	23	...	23	...	1	24	...	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
1799	15	...	9	...	...	...	1	10	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	10	...	14
1800	17	...	17	...	...	19	...	19	17	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	1	18
1802	...	103	5	97	58	38	40	60	33	88	90	...	2	80	...	82	29	47	47	17	67	...
1806	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1809	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1677	11	...	11	...	...	9	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	11	9	2	1	10	11	...	11	...
1681	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	4	42	26	17	45	...	25	15	45	...	45	...
1691	5	15	...	22	20	...	22	...	22	...	19	1	1	21	...	22	...	22	11	9	6	14
1694	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	9	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...
1695	25	...	20	...	16	...	11	20	20	...	20	...	11	...	18	...	14	...	5	...	14	...
1704	7	29	26	...	74	...	5	77	82	...	...	75	1	79	77	...	73	3	79	...	79	...
1708	...	11	1	7	...	8	9	1	11	...	1	10	7	4	11	...	9	...	11	...	9	...
1717	210	...	209	...	4	214	...	222	220	2	...	222	...	228	214	...	210	1	204	2	202	...
1722	30	...	30	...	34	...	...	...	15	...	...	24	25	...	30	...	25	...	25	...	28	...
1725	...	12	...	12	12	...	1	11	12	...	12	...	...	11	10	...	...	9	8	...	7	...
1726	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1730	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	2	5	7	...	7	...
1741	14	...	13	...	13	...	...	14	14	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1743	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	11	4	...	...	15	...
1744	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1747	365	...	365	...	370	...	...	373	375	...	...	375	375	...	377	...	380	...	383	...	383	...
1748	33	2	34	2	35	1	7	28	31	...	28	4	11	18	35	1	35	...	14	19	14	19
1751	20	...	20	...	19	2	18	...	20	...	4	9	3	11	17	...	...	18	16	...	11	...
1757	70	...	65	5	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	60	10	70	...	70	...	70	...
1766	4	20	6	18	...	24	...	24	24	...	...	24	3	21	24	...	3	21	24	...	24	...
1783	11	...	11	...	9	2	6	1	11	...	...	11	1	10	10	1	2	9	2	8	2	5
1784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1785	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	9	1	8	2	6	4	10	...	6	4	10	...	10	...
1790	37	8	12	11	47	...	4	85	95	...	6	75	26	23	33	3	44	3	20	3	20	3
1792	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1793	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	24	24	...	24	...	...	24	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
1794	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	18	18	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	19	...	...	19	...	19
1799	14	...	14	...	14	...	9	...	12	...	9	1	14	...	14	...	...	11	14	...	14	...
1800	...	19	...	19	19	...	...	19	19	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
1802	67	1	68	...	67	...	...	103	67	...	67	...	67	...	64	3	67	...	67	...	67	...
1806	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	11	...
1809	13	...	13	...	13	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1677	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1681	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	46	...	46	...	39	7	46	...	46	...	46	...
1691	2	18	1	21	2	18	...	22	1	20	14	2	19	...	21	...	22	...	16	3	21	...
1694	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1695	11	...	10	...	14	...	26	...	9	...	6	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	6	...	15	...
1704	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	...	79	77	...	79	...	83	...	67	...	73	...	79	...
1708	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	7	1	5	4	11	...	11	...	11	...	9	2	9	1
1717	198	...	...	76	76	...	...	78	81	...	84	...	86	...	96	1	87	3	87	2	87	2
1722	26	...	28	...	20	...	26	...	24	...	28	...	27	...	24	...	27	...	27	...	33	...
1725	11	...	11	...	11	...	1	10	1	8	11	...	11	...	11	...	2	9	11	...	10	...
1726	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1730	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1741	13	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	11	...	13	...	13	...	12	...
1743	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
1744	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1747	383	...	390	...	391	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	397	...	394	...	397	...	400	...	400	...
1748	12	15	36	...	...	33	35	...	27	2	32	...	33	...	...	33	34	2	37	...	34	1
1751	15	...	12	1	2	7	14	1	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	14	...
1757	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...
1766	24	...	24	...	23	1	24	...	24	...	2	22	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
1783	2	7	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...
1784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1785	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...
1790	20	3	...	77	35	1	1	76	6	16	24	4	49	...	8	...	28	...	16	...	18	...
1792	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1793	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
1794	...	18	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
1799	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	3	9	14	...	13	1
1800	19	...	2	17	...	19	2	17	17	2	19	...	19	...	19	...	14	5	19	...	19	...
1802	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	66	1	67	...	103	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...
1806	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1809	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3 First Half		Proposition No. 3 Last Half		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1813	41	...	28	...	...	42	...	41	39	...	39	...	39	...	28	...	39	...	29	...	39	...
1824	31	...	31	...	3	29	2	16	12	4	24	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
1827	15	...	16	...	14	2	3	13	16	...	16	...	14	2	15	1	16	...	14	2	...	...
1832	31	...	31	...	...	...	3	28	29	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	13	11	8	21
1840	52	11	50	13	24	39	...	...	50	13	53	10	53	10	54	9	45	18	18	45	46	17
1841	15	...	15	...	1	14	6	7	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	1
1847	11	...	11	...	11	...	7	3	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	4	6	...	11	7	3
1852	3	4	1	6	...	...	2	6	6	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1858	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...
1859	15	...	15	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1866	15	...	15	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	1	14	15	...
1868	27	...	27	...	1	26	26	1	26	1	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	27	27	...	27	...
1874	50	1	51	...	14	30	14	30	43	...	47	...	51	...	51	...	52	...	51	...	50	...
1887	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	8	1
1895	...	7	7	...	...	7	1	6	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7
1899	22	...	21	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	24	24	...
1907	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1908	9	2	8	...	8	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	12	...	...	9	10	...	11	...
1914	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	5	1	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	7	...
1921	16	2	17	...	17	4	11	8	...	24	...	24	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	24	24	...
1922	...	54	9	30	9	28	9	28	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...
1924	13	...	12	...	2	10	6	...	13	1	11	3	13	1	12	2	12	2	...	14	...	14
1925	15	...	20	...	...	21	1	18	14	...	13	...	17	...	17	...	13	2	10	4	14	...
1928	10	1	10	1	11	1	12	...	7	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	13	...
1932	35	...	35	...	34	1	34	1	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
1933	18	...	18	...	5	13	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	17	...
1937	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	7	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	9	...
1947	10	5	14	1	4	11	13	...	13	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	...	14	...	14
1951	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19		Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1813	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	26	6	...	21	29	...	23	...	24	...	24	...
1824	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	27	...	25	1	25	1	25	...	4	10	26	...	20	...
1827	16	...	16	...	14	2	15	1	16	...	16	...	2	14	16	...	...	16	16	...	15	1
1832	30	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	1	28	...	30	30	...	29	1	29	1	29	...
1840	49	14	51	12	38	25	45	18	63	...	51	12	6	57	52	11	45	18	34	29	34	29
1841	15	...	16	...	16	...	15	1	16	...	2	12	...	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	...
1847	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	9	2	11	...	10	1	9	...	11	...
1852	8	...	8	...	7	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1858	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...
1859	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...
1866	15	...	15	...	15	...	5	10	15	...	3	12	...	15	15	...	7	8	15	...	15	...
1868	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	27	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	36	6	40	...	45	...	43	3	46	1	39	5	3	35	43	...	43	2	44	1	44	...
1887	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	8	6	13	...	12	1	6	4	14	...	14	...
1895	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7
1899	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	24	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
1907	...	10	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	8	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...
1908	11	...	11	...	10	...	4	5	12	...	12	...	...	11	11	...	7	4	11	...	11	...
1914	7	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	1	...	7	7	...	7	...	6	...	7	...	7	...
1921	6	18	...	18	17	...	24	...	24	...	1	22	16	...	18	...	7	13	...	22	...	22
1922	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...
1924	8	6	12	2	12	2	12	2	14	1	1	14	...	15	15	...	6	9	12	3	13	2
1925	12	...	16	...	14	...	...	21	18	...	...	20	...	19	19	...	19	...	9	2	9	2
1928	13	...	13	...	12	...	8	3	12	...	3	9	...	11	11	1	12	...	11	1	12	...
1932	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	35	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
1933	17	...	17	...	16	...	...	16	16	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	...	16	16	...	16	...
1937	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	6	...	9	9	...	9	...	4	5	9	...	9	...
1947	13	1	13	1	7	3	...	14	14	...	...	14	...	14	14	2	4	8	14	...	14	...
1951	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	8	7	1	8	...	8	...	7	1

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1813	20	...	20	...	22	...	24	...	26	...	26	...	28	...	31	...	28	...	28	...	...	8
1824	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	27	1
1827	16	...	14	2	12	4	16	...	16	...	15	1	14	2	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
1832	29	...	...	...	28	...	2	26	...	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1840	40	23	40	23	40	23	41	22	41	22	41	22	40	23	38	25	63	...	35	28	38	25
1841	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1847	9	...	10	...	10	...	7	2	10	...	11	...	10	1	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	...
1852	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	8	...	8	...
1858	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1859	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1866	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	41	...	21	16	38	4	28	5	31	...	29	...	26	...	24	1	27	...	28	...	26	...
1887	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1895	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7
1899	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
1907	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1908	11	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1914	7	...	7	...	6	...	6	...	4	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	7	...	6	1	6	...
1921	...	21	15	1	22	...	21	...	7	3	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	20	12	...	16	...
1922	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	53	1	54	...	53	1	54	...
1924	14	1	1	13	14	...	13	1	13	...	13	...	15	...	13	...	13	...	14	...	15	...
1925	9	2	11	2	15	...	18	...	16	...	17	1	20	...	15	...	20	...	16	...	16	...
1928	12	...	...	11	2	8	12	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	10	...	8	...	10	...	10	...
1932	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
1933	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
1937	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	5	4
1947	14	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	...	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
1951	8	...	7	1	...	8	7	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	7	1

Report of Committee on Tabulation of Vote on Constitutional Amendments.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 6, 1911.

To Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President, U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, you committee appointed to tabulate the vote on the amendments adopted at the Sixteenth Biennial Convention, held in Des Moines, Iowa, September 19 to September 30, inclusive, beg leave to submit the following report. We find that 1,040 Local Unions submitted votes on the amendments; eighty of which were thrown out on account of the votes not being returned according to the instructions submitted by the General Secretary:

—Votes Mailed too Late for Tabulation.—

Local Union 428, Fairmount, W. Va.
Local Union 468, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Local Union 530, Georgetown, Wash.
Local Union 754, Fulton, N. Y.
Local Union 1047, Polson, Mont.
Local Union 1073, Philadelphia, Pa.
Local Union 1347, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Local Union 1786, Chicago, Ill.
Local Union 1795, Mishawaka, Ind.
Local Union 1923, Devil's Lake, N. D.

—Voted Either Without Local Seal or Official Signature—

Local Union 50, Portland, Ore.
Local Union 112, Butte, Mont.
Local Union 113, Chesterton, Ind.
Local Union 124, Bradford, Pa.
Local Union 173, Munising, Mich.
Local Union 319, Roanoke, Va.
Local Union 339, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Local Union 356, Marietta, O.
Local Union 366, Sand Point, Idaho.
Local Union 400, Hudson, Mass.
Local Union 417, Colorado City, Colo.
Local Union 567, Richmond Boro, N. Y. (Stapleton, N. Y.)
Local Union 604, Murphysboro, Ill.
Local Union 702, Grafton, W. Va.
Local Union 775, Hoquiam, Wash.
Local Union 781, Princeton, N. Y.
Local Union 835, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Local Union 1037, Marseilles, Ill.
Local Union 1196, Denver, Colo.
Local Union 1364, Lancaster, Pa.
Local Union 1771, Eldorado, Ill.

Six votes unsealed, unsigned and location unknown.

—Votes Not Specified in Figures—

Local Union 108, St. Hyacinthe, Que., Can.
Local Union 341, Chicago, Ill.
Local Union 525, Coshocton, O.
Local Union 623, Danielson, Conn.
Local Union 721, Newton, Kan.
Local Union 806, Pacific Grove, Cal.
Local Union 863, Conneaut, O.
Local Union 933, L'Ange Gardien, P. Q., Can.
Local Union 954, Boston, Mass.
Local Union 969, Welland, Ont., Can.
Local Union 1001, Beeville, Tex.
Local Union 1066, Jacksonville, Fla.
Local Union 1127, Montreal, Can.
Local Union 1139, Hollister, Cal.
Local Union 1147, Baton Rouge, La.
Local Union 1185, Moorestown, N. J.
Local Union 1249, St. Stephen, N. B., Can.
Local Union 1267, Warden, Ill.
Local Union 1268, Johnstown, N. Y.
Local Union 1331, Brattleboro, Vt.
Local Union 1374, Keyport, N. J.
Local Union 1382, Sharpsburg, Pa.
Local Union 1389, Santurce, San Juan, P. R.
Local Union 1405, Red Bank, N. J.
Local Union 1441, Cannonsburg, Pa.
Local Union 1451, Monterey, Cal.
Local Union 1508, Antigo, Wis.
Local Union 1518, Douglas, Ga.
Local Union 1548, New York, N. Y.
Local Union 1552, Salamanca, N. Y.
Local Union 1566, Lawrence, Mass.
Local Union 1605, Moscow, Idaho.
Local Union 1663, Bath, Me.
Local Union 1684, Sherbrooke, Que., Can.
Local Union 1686, Oak Creek, Colo.
Local Union 1779, Calgary, Alta, Can.
Local Union 1791, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Local Union 1810, Orofino, Idaho.
Local Union 1851, Royalton, Ill.
Local Union 1880, Carthage, Mo.
Local Union 1903, Gladstone, Mich.
Local Union 1936, Calais, Me.

—Total Vote For and Against Amendments—

	For.	Against.
Question No. 1	28,408	6,097
Question No. 2	30,391	4,301
Question No. 3	11,280	21,480
Question No. 3	13,007	17,773
Question No. 4	29,786	3,065
Question No. 5	32,336	1,731
Question No. 6	31,181	2,932

Question No. 7	31,406	2,680
Question No. 8	29,873	3,509
Question No. 9	20,323	11,987
Question No. 10	23,893	8,260
Question No. 11	26,619	5,160
Question No. 12	29,553	4,081
Question No. 13	27,957	4,065
Question No. 14	18,527	15,390
Question No. 15	31,822	1,353
Question No. 16	13,475	19,366
Question No. 17	16,922	14,465
Question No. 18	29,219	3,287
Question No. 19	27,183	3,636
Question No. 20	28,237	1,706
Question No. 21	28,495	1,623
Question No. 22	28,415	1,431
Question No. 23	24,826	4,943
Question No. 24	24,553	2,414
Question No. 25	25,940	4,369
Question No. 26	25,509	1,872
Question No. 27	26,764	793
Question No. 28	29,806	512
Question No. 29	27,486	1,927

—Amendments to Ritual—

	For.	Against.
Question No. 30, on Page 6,	27,767	1,758
Question No. 31, on Page 3,	25,331	2,758
Question No. 32, on Page 5,	25,353	2,974

Propositions Carried—1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

Propositions Lost—3 (1st half), 3 (2d half), 9, 14, 16, 17.

Committee on Tabulation:

(Signed) VERNON FLETCHER, L. U. 359, Philadelphia, Chairman.
CHAS. N. WILKINS, L. U. 637, Hamilton, O., Secretary.
C. B. HAUSE, L. U. No. 2, Cincinnati, O.
R. H. GRAESSER, L. U. No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. L. ADAMS, L. U. No. 11, Cleveland, O.

The Work of an A. F. of L. Organizer Appreciated.

Editor The Carpenter:

During the months of November and December we have had with us here in Vancouver, B. C., Brother J. A. Flett, organizer for the A. F. of L. (we say Brother Flett with double reason, since he is not only a brother unionist, but also a brother carpenter, who for many years has carried a card in the U. B.), and we wish to express through the columns of our Journal, The Carpenter, our appreciation of Bro. Flett's most fruitful work in this vicinity. He assisted our Local Union 617 very materially in establishing new Local Unions in both New Westminister and Victoria, and at various times brightened our hall by his presence at meetings, enlivening, encouraging and filling with enthusiasm the hearts of our members with his words of advice and council.

It is the consensus of opinion in union circles here, as evidenced by a unanimous vote of thanks in appreciation of his efforts in this city, tendered him by both the Building Trades Council and the Labor Council, as well as by the U. B. and other organization, that Brother Flett is the most able, active and energetic A. F. of L. organizer it has ever been the good fortune of Vancouver to entertain.

Brother Flett, while here, besides rendering the U. B. valuable aid in organizing the Local Unions above referred to, secured charters for the sign-writers, marble-cutters and setters, marble-polishers and helpers, for the upholsterers of Vancover. His influence added to the efforts of the B. T. C. were largely responsible in swinging the Building Labor Union an independent organization, four hundred strong, into line internationally, and securing a charter for them; also in organizing a B. T. C. in Victoria and the lathers of the same city.

This is only the actual work done here by Brother Flett; the effect of his activity and result of his efforts may never be measured by words. May his days be long and his end be peace. May he long continue in the work he is so pre-eminently qualified to do, and may we soon again have the pleasure of seeing Brother Flett in this vicinity in his capacity as organizer for the great A. F. of L.

L. H. BURNHAM, R. S.
L. U. 617 Vancouver, B. C.

Look for the Union Label.

Editor The Carpenter:

We are taking this course to call upon all union men and women and all those who are in sympathy with organized labor.

We have been forced to recognize that the money power, individual firms and corporations are using their combined forces to bear against organized labor to crush it out. The courts throughout the country have granted injunctions against strikes, boycotts, unfair lists, pickets and so on, which means that organized labor has only one way open, and that is this—the Union Label, the laboring man's trade mark.

Look for the label, ask for the label, tell your friends to ask for the label when buying furniture that you use every day in your house. Look for it everywhere and on everything you buy—refrigerators, desks, school desks, church seats, fixtures, etc.

If you buy a billiard or pool table look for the label; if you play on a billiard or pool table look for the label before you play; the same with bowling alleys, ten pin and piano cases.

The manufacturers of these goods say there is no call for the label. If all union men ask for the label it will be a great help to the toilers in the wood working industry, also interior finish, sash and doors.

Don't lay this on the table but take it up under the head of unfinished business every meeting.

CHAS. FRANKE, Prest. and Bus. Agt.
Carpenters' and Millmen' District Council, Muskegon, Mich.

He who works for the general good works for his own good at the same time.

The gate to justice is very narrow for the poor, but wide open for the rich.

Their Fight Still On.

Editor The Carpenter:

Will you kindly publish the following in the columns of your paper so the union men and retail dealers in your locality may be correctly informed of the true situation regarding the Marx & Haas lockout of St. Louis, Mo., and greatly oblige the undersigned:

As our attention has been repeatedly called to the fact that the agents of the Marx & Haas clothing company have been circulating rumors to retail clothing merchants and union men in various localities to the effect that their fight against the United Garment Workers' unions had been settled, we wish to warn all retail dealers and union men to be on their guard and pay no attention to the misinformation that the firm's agents are circulating.

The trouble is still on. We are in a better position today than ever before and more determined to fight this battle to a successful conclusion than we were at any other time. Organized labor can rest assured that we will keep up this fight until we regain our rights, namely, the right of organization and recognition of our union. Our slogan will always be "Keep up the fight until we win."

In conclusion we again thank the clothing dealers and union men for their liberal support and ask them not to accept any statement of a settlement as correct until officially notified by our district council.

Fraternally,

OTTO KAEMMERER,

President District Council No. 4, United Garment Workers of America, St. Louis, Mo.

Investigations conducted by the New Jersey State Bureau of Labor show that in the last twelve years the wages of factory and workshop employes have advanced 22.2 per cent., while the cost of the principal articles of food has increased 40.96 per cent. This, of course, means that the real wages of labor have fallen, that the standard of living of American labor is sinking and approaching ever more that of the "pauper labor" of Europe. But let us console ourselves with the fact that during the same period of time, the strength of our navy has been steadily increasing, so that now our Dreadnought tonnage is almost as great as that of Great Britain.—New York Call.

A Remedy for Worry.

Hearts sometimes grow sick and weary
  With life's problems to be met,
And the cares for aye corroding
  With eternal jar and fret;
But the love that shields and keeps us
  Safe through worry and distress
If we realize its power,
  Grants us peace and happiness.

Hope and harmony eternal
  Are the privilege of men,
Bible promises repeated
  O'er and o'er and o'er again;
If we fear not any evil
  Knowing Love is always near,
Optimistic thought will lift us—
  Perfect love shall cast out fear.

Hearts sometimes grow sick with longing,
  Sighing for their own wild way,
Weary with the rush of living
  And events we cannot stay;
But Love's infinite protection
  If we would but understand,
As a cure for every trouble
  Is always at our command.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

The Workers.

The men who have muscle for sale
  Are making the world go round;
Without them, what plans would fall—
  What castles would fall to the ground;
No rails, on the lofty pass.
  Would gleam in the light of the dawn;
Then toast, with a brimming glass,
  The heroes who barter their brawn.

They are bridging the chasm grand
  That baffled us many a day—
Where the primitive made its stand,
  Holding civilization at bay;
They are setting the war-craft afloat
  Prepared for hate's iron hail;
Cheer them, with a ringing note,
  The men who have muscle for sale.

The men who have muscle for sale
  Are browned by the glaring sun;
With duty their only grail
  They stand to their toil, each one;
And the good—who shall measure it all
  That they've won, when the sunbeams fall
And they scatter, at evening's call—
  The men who have muscle for sale.

—Arthur Chapman in Denver Republican.

(Continued from Page 32 in front of Magazine.)

Report of committee on executive council's report:

The matter of the Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters was discussed at great length.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers
vs.
United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America.

A lengthy and full hearing was had before the committee on this controversy; representatives from the Amalagmated Sheet Metal Workers Allegiance and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America appeared and argued their respective contentions. After carefully considering the whole subject matter, both Resolution No. 15, on page 52, of the second day's proceedings, and the recommendations of the Executive Council on page 58—"That the grievance against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be referred to the coming convention with their recommendation, that if the organization still refuses to obey the mandates of the Tampa convention, that it be suspended from this department, and that like action be taken by the A. F. of L."

We non-concur in Resolution No. 15 and recommend that the subject matter in dispute be referred to the Executive Councils of this Department, and the American Federation of Labor for an equitable and final adjustment.

Committeeman Luke McKenny asked to be recorded as voting in the negative on the foregoing recommendation.

President Kirby—Are not the recommendations about the same in the two cases?

Secretary Tveitmoe—About the same.

Chairman Duncan—They are not the same.

President Kirby—I want to be clear on that.

Chairman Duncan re-read the report of the Committee on the Steam Fitters.

President Kirby—According to motion made by Vice-President Ryan the two questions are before us on the recommendations of the committee.

Vice-President O'Sullivan—I desire to inquire as to whether the report of the committee dealing with the question of the Carpenters and the Sheet Metal Workers is in conformity with the law of this department? I refer to Section 37. This question has been decided by a most decisive vote in a convention of this Department. The only question this convention is called upon to deal with is the recommendation of the Executive Council in disciplining organizations who absolutely refuse to obey its laws or decisions. That was the only question before the committee to decide, not to bring in a recommendation which to my mind and to the minds of many others has the purpose of reopening a case that has already been decided.

Chairman Duncan—A resolution was brought before the committee and the committee had to report upon it.

At the request of Vice-President O'Sullivan, Resolution No. 15 was read.

Vice-President O'Sullivan—I am somewhat surprised at the committee in giving any consideration whatever to the resolution.

Chairman Duncan stated that the committee had recommended nonconcurrence in the resolution.

Vice-President O'Sullivan—I ask for a ruling on Section 37. Is this question of jurisdiction before the convention?

President Kirby—The chair rules that the subject-matter is properly before the house to deal with as reported by the convention.

Vice-President O'Sullivan—I am compelled to take an appeal from the decision of the chair, much as I dislike to do so. The law is specific. It says a jurisdiction once settled cannot be reopened without the consent of the Executive Council. I appeal from the decision of the chair.

President Kirby—I hear no second. The committee will proceed.

Delegate Tveitmoe, Secretary of the committee, spoke at length in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Redding spoke at length in opposition to the report of the committee, and stated that in the Tampa convention the work in question had been conceded to the Sheet Metal Workers. Continuing his statement, Delegate Redding

said in part: Everything seemed to be satisfactory until the carpenters refused to comply with the law. We did everything in our power to straighten matters out, but they decided they were going to do that work, no matter what the Building Trades Department said or what the American Federation of Labor said. They ignored the department. They felt as though they were greater than the department, and some of them have told you if they do not get what they want they will put the department on the bum. If we are going to have a department of building trades let us have fair play, let us be in a position to obey the laws, enforce them, and of anybody is greater than the department and repudiates the laws they took part in making it would be better to have them on the outside than on the inside, in my estimation. The carpenters have not only undertaken to do that work, but they have done it; they have told you so; they have threatened to put the Sheet Metal Workers out of business, and have tried in some parts of the country to do so, and still they are here deliberating in a convention of the department. They are here helping to make laws. If the laws suit them they will obey them, if they do not they will disobey them. That is their attitude to-day, and that has been their attitude for the past year.

Vice-President Ryan discussed the question at some length, and said in part:

The question before this body is not a jurisdiction question. That was settled, and settled decisively in Tampa. It was settled by the most decisive dicision handed down by this department, a vote of 35 votes against the carpenters and 13 in favor of the carpenters, and the carpenters deposited 8 of these votes. Now, the question has no right here; it is here in violation of the law. It is brought in here when the law specifically states that anything once decided cannot again be introduced unless by and with the consent of the Executive Council of this Department. The same law applies to the American Federation of Labor. The question of changing the laws is another matter. You can come in and change a law without the consent of the Executive Council, but jurisdiction matters that have been decided in one convention cannot be reintroduced into another convention without the consent of the Executive Council. The only question that was brought here was whether the convention and its delegates were in favor of enforcing the decision. The law has been violated in bringing this question in the way it has been brought. They never took an appeal from the decision. They simply notified us several months ago that they would not comply with it. We passed on that notification and brought that here; we did not bring the jurisdiction dispute here; that was settled at Tampa, and decisively settled.

Delegate Alpine discussed the question at some length, and said in part: I do not want this convention to lose sight of the fact that the entire matter at issue is not the controversy between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, but that the Steam Fitters, the I. A. as well as the U. A. Steam Fitters, are vitally concerned. I am not going to debate the question at this time; I propose to reserve my talk on the subject until such time as it appears necessary to enter at length into the matter. I would like to ask the committee a question, however. I have in my hand the proposed plan of amalgamation, but I note there is nothing definite contained therein with regard to the time when the amalgamation process should ensue.

Chairman Duncan—The committee had under consideration that individual point. Because it was impossible for it to know what progress could be made along the line we have suggested, we thought it was better to leave the report of the committee unencumbered by a specific date so that the parties who would be endeavoring to bring about the adjustment along the lines of the report could exhaust their fullest energies in that direction.

Delegate Rau—If I am in order I will offer an amendment.

I move as an amendment that an alliance be entered into by and between the International Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers, and the United

Association of Plumbers, etc., whereby the Steam Fitters and Helpers of both organizations can work in harmony and exchange of cards can be provided, allowing the Fitters and Helpers of both organizations the privilege of working in the territory controlled by either party; the aforesaid alliance to be brought about under the supervision of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., and the Building Trades Department. The Steam Fitters and Helpers to have complete autonomy of their craft. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Ryan—I have a substitute for the whole to offer, that the action of the Executive Committee of this Department be substituted for the committee's report and the amendment thereto. The report of the council is:

"That the grievance against the International Steamfitters and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be referred to the coming convention with a recommendation that, if the organizations still refuse to obey the mandates of the Tampa Convention, that they be suspended from the department. It is further recommended that like action be taken by the A. F. of L."

The substitute for the whole was seconded.

Delegate Macfarland—That destroys the original motion. It is not in order.

Vice-President Ryan—Does the chairman accept the substitute?

President Kirby—The chair rules that the motion is out of order.

Vice-President Ryan—I appeal from the decision of the chair.

The appeal from the decision of the chair was seconded.

Statements were made by Vice-President Ryan and President Kirby.

The chair was unable to decide on a viva voce vote.

A division was called for, and a count by the Secretary showed that 23 delegates voted in favor of sustaining the ruling of the chair and 23 voted in opposition to sustaining the ruling of the chair.

Vice-President Ryan requested a roll call. The request was supported by a sufficient number of delegates to warrant the roll being called. Secretary Spencer proceeded with the roll call, which resulted as follows:

Roll call on appeal from the decision of the chair by Vice-President Ryan on the motion to substitute the report of the executive council for the report of the committee on executive council's report:

Ayes — Delegates Kelso, Young (W. W.), Macfarlane, Featherstone, Kirby, Cosgrove, Griebling, Regan, Hopkins, Goellnitz, Tveitmoe, Egan, Comerford, Hannahan, Zeigler, Pike, Duncan, Smith (A. N.), Bianchi, McSorley, McKenny, Moran, Donlin, McGivers, Smyth (E.), Rau, Garrett, Williams—28.

Nays — Delegates Kennedy (A. J.) Ryan, Young (M. J.), Tennison, Gengenback, McNulty, Solomon, Raven, D'Alessandro, Etchison, Cordell, O'Sullivan, Redding, Bobb, Kennedy (John F.), Hedrick, Kemp, Dougherty, Lucas, Alpine, O'Donnell, Leonard, Spencer Hurley, McHugh, Mitchell, Short, Gavlak—28.

President Kirby—The chair is sustained.

Vice-President Ryan—I raise a point of order. Under Roberts' Rules of Order the chair must get a majority to sustain his ruling.

President Kirby—The rules of order are that in case of a tie vote the chair is sustained.

Delegate Leonard—It does not seem that your ruling is correct. It gives you two votes, Mr. Chairman. I think Roberts' Rules of Order should decide.

President Kirby—Is there a copy here? The chair takes the stand that he was sustained.

Vice-President Ryan—I am satisfied that Roberts' Rules of Order will show that if the chair cannot muster a majority vote the appeal is lost.

President Kirby—If Roberts' Rules of Order show I am wrong, I am willing to rule otherwise. Until I am proved wrong by some section of Roberts' Rules of Order that ruling will stand.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegate Macfarlane, Vice-President Ryan and Delegate Leonard.

Vice-President Ryan—I move at this time to defer action on this matter until

10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and we will determine whether the chair is wrong or right. (Seconded.)

Delegate Macfarlane discussed the question briefly, and opposed the motion to defer.

On a viva voce vote the motion to defer was declared lost.

Vice-President Ryan asked for a division on the question. A count of the vote by the Secretary showed that 27 votes were cast in the affirmative and 20 votes in the negative. The motion to defer was declared carried.

President Kirby—The discussion on it is deferred until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

President Kirby stated that the discussion on the portion of the report of the committee on the cases of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had been deferred at the previous session in order to ascertain whether the chairman was correct in his ruling that the chair was sustained on a tie vote. He stated that Roberts' Rules of Order showed the chair was correct in his position, that when an appeal was taken from the ruling of the chair and there was a tie vote the chair was sustained.

Vice-President Ryan stated that he accepted the ruling of the chair.

Secretary Spencer read the report of the committee, the motion to adopt the report of the committee and the amendment offered by Delegate Rau.

President Kirby—It is exactly in the same shape as it was when the motion was made to defer action until 10 o'clock this morning.

Delegate Alpine—I would ask your ruling, Mr. Chairman, on the legality of the amendment offered by Delegate Rau. I maintain that the amendment is not in order, that it is a negative motion. My understanding of the matter is that the committee's report is a recommendation of a plan of amalgamation. Delegate Rau's amendment is an entirely negative amendment, and I ask the ruling of the chair as to its proper introduction.

President Kirby—The chair makes the same ruling as he did in regard to the substitute, yesterday. It is foreign to the report of the committee and is out of order.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was discussed by Vice-President Ryan, Delegate Kennedy (J. F.), Delegate Rau.

Delegate Rau asked that the two questions being considered by the convention be divided and considered separately.

President Kirby—That cannot be done now. It was decided by motion that they would be considered together, and were so discussed.

Delegate Rau—In that case I desire to offer an amendment, as follows:

"Inasmuch as the subject matter referred to your committee, namely, suspension of the International Steam Fitters' charter in this department also involves the taking of similar action by the American Federation of Labor, we recommend that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Councils of this Department, and of the American Federation of Labor for joint action to affiliate the Steam Fitters and Helpers of the contending parties into an organization of Steam Fitters and Helpers solely, chartered by the American Federation of Labor and this Department, in which proper provision shall be made whereby the interests and autonomy of Steam Fitters and Helpers shall be conserved and protected, thereby ending the controversy on internal affairs of the pipe fitting trades."

President Kirby—That is practically the amendment I ruled out or order.

Delegate Rau—It is strictly in line with the laws of this department and the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Rau—I desire to take an appeal from the decision of the chair. (Seconded.)

Statements in regard to the appeal were made by Delegate Rau and President Kirby.

A vote was taken by a show of hands, and the chair was sustained by a vote of 35 in the affirmative to 10 in the negative.

First Vice-President Hedrick, in discussing the question said in part: I believe that any decision rendered by this

department ought to be lived up to for at least one year, and I can assure any trade here that if they would come back and show that they had made every effort to enforce the decision rendered by this department and that it has created a hardship on them, I would at least vote in favor of something that would help them out. I stand with the carpenter when he asks that the laws of the local councils be adopted by a referendum vote. I stand with the carpenter and the steam fitter when I know they are right. Representing a large organization, I know that from time to time three or four of the smaller ones will get together and put something over on us that is distasteful and it sometimes leads to disruption of our local councils. I believe now if the organizations in question will not agree to live up to the decisions that were made against them they should stand suspended, and then it will give the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor and the incoming executive officers of this department an opportunity to settle up the affairs of this department once and for all. I do not say it carries with it the idea that a charter of their organization must be revoked. I believe that is a matter for the American Federation of Labor to consider. I believe suspension from this department will mean no more than suspension of the single organization for the nonpayment of dues. I realize if this department intends to continue after the suspension of these two organizations we will have to get together and amend our laws; we will have to finance ourselves in a different way, if we intend to continue, but I would rather that a hundred times than to stand here and say it is impossible to get a decision of this convention enforced. We are all law abiding citizens, or ought to be; we have to obey the laws on the outside, and I believe for the best interests of all concerned we should have a square, clean-cut vote here today as to whether or not the decisions of this convention are to be lived up to.

In discussing the question Delegate Featherstone said in part: A new industry presents itself; it takes the place of wood. Just draw your attention to the opening of that door. Say it is metal. It goes up identically the same as wood, it is finished in exactly the same manner, it is erected by carpenters with carpenters' tools, and with the skill the carpenter learned on wood. That is what you are voting on. You will find one hundred carpenters working on it to one sheet metal worker. That is the situation. Go ahead if you will. I believe if the report of the committee is adopted good results will be brought about. We may get the short end of it at that—I believe we will. I presume I am wasting my wind and wasting your time, as I did in Tampa. You took snap judgment there, evidently you are taking it now. I believe the committee acted upon the suggestion somewhat of the Carpenters when we asked them to make a thorough investigation of this thing and go into it somewhat deeper than they did in Tampa. I believe they gave that some consideration. You must take into consideration, in view of the fact that the Carpenters did not obey the Tampa decision, that there is some virtue in their action and that it calls for a little further and deeper investigation than was given it.

Delegate Duncan spoke at length in favor of the report of the committee, and reviewed the action and discussion in the American Federation of Labor leading up to the formation of the Building Trades Department.

Delegate Comerford—As this involves the revocation of two charters, I would ask if the same law prevails in the department as in the American Federation of Labor, that it requires two-thirds majority to revoke a charter?

President Kirby—I do not like to pass upon points of order that do not affect the question before the house. The question before the house is the adoption or rejection of the report of the committee. Up to the present the revocation of the charter does not enter into it.

Roll call on the motion to adopt the report of the committee on executive council's report in regard to the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners:

Ayes — Delegates Kelso, Macfarlane, Featherstone, Kirby, Cosgrove, Grieb ling, Regan, Hopkins, Tveitmoe, Comerford, Hannahan, Ziegler, Pike, Duncan, Smith (A. M.), Bianchi, McSorley, McKenny, Moran, Gayvlak—20.

Nays — Delegates Kennedy (A. J.) Ryan, Young (M. J.), Tennison, Young (W. W.), Goellnitz, Gengenback, McNulty, Solomon, Raven, Egan, D'Alessandro, Etchison, Cordell, Price, O'Sullivan, Redding, Bobb, Kennedy (J. F.), Hedrick, Kemp, Dougherty, Lucas, Donlin, McGivern, Smyth (E.), Alpine, O'Donnell, Leonard, Spencer, Hurley, Rau, Garrett, McHugh, Mitchell, Short, Williams—37.

President Kirby—The report of the committee is not sustained.

Vice-President Ryan—I move at this time that this convention concur in the recommendation of the Executive Council of this Department.

President Kirby—We will have the recommendation of the council read.

Secretary Spencer read the report of the Executive Council, as follows.

"That the grievance against the International Steam Fitters and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be referred to the coming convention with a recommendation that, if the organizations still refuse to obey the mandates of the Tampa Convention, that they be suspended from the department. It is further recommended that like action be taken by the A. F. of L.

The motion offered by Vice-President Ryan was seconded.

Delegate Rau—I move you that the questions be divided and taken up separately.

Vice-President Ryan—I rise to a point of order. The questions were coupled together and discussed together, with the understanding that they would be disposed of together. That has been the understanding from the outset. That is why I made the motion. This motion to concur in the recommendation of the Executive Council disposes of them together, as the Executive Council disposed of them together in their action at Atlantic City. I therefore hold the division of these questions at this time is not in order.

President Kirby—The motion to divide is just as much in order as the motion to couple them together.

The motion to divide the questions was lost.

Delegate Comerford—If this motion prevails the American Federation of Labor will be called upon to take like action. In that body it requires a two-thirds majority vote to revoke a charter. Does it require a two-thirds majority in this department?

President Kirby—I am sorry that question has been raised. The only section in our laws that deals with revocation of a charter for violation of the laws therein is Section 20, which reads:

"The Executive Council shall have power to suspend any organization chartered by this department for violation of the law thereof; provided such suspension is determined by a two-thirds vote."

That means a two-thirds vote in the Executive Council. There is no provision in the constitution as to how many votes are required to suspend an affiliated organization. The laws of the American Federation of Labor which were adopted at the Toronto convention provided that our general laws must conform to those of the American Federation of Labor and the laws of the American Federation of Labor require a two-thirds vote. Therefore, the chair rules that it requires a two-thirds vote to suspend an affiliated organization from this department.

Vice-President Ryan—Then I will have to appeal from the decision of the chair. (Seconded.)

Statements were made by Vice-President Ryan and President Kirby.

The chair was unable to determine on a viva voce vote whether the appeal was sustained or not sustained. A show of hands was ordered, and a count by the Secretary showed that 22 votes were cast in the affirmative and 29 in the negative.

President Kirby—The chair is not sustained. The point of order is well taken, and this convention will take action on the minority report.

Delegate Donlin—As a member of the Adjustment Committee in Tampa I cannot consistently vote on this in its dual form.

I voted with the Sheet Metal Worker on his proposition, and I also voted with the Steam Fitter. I do not see how a plasterer can vote to affiliate two organizations. We, today, are fighting the fight of our lives to keep from being gobbled up by a large organization, the Bricklayers. The Plasterers will decline to vote on this; we cannot do so consistently.

President Kirby—It will be so noted.

Delegate Macfarlane—I ask for a roll call on this. I think it is of sufficient importance.

President Kirby—The motion is to suspend these two organizations.

Vice-President Ryan—The recommendation is that unless they comply with the law they be suspended from the department.

Delegate Macfarlane—What is the use of haggling; the intention of the motion is to suspend these two organizations.

President Kirby—I want the motion to be read again by the Secretary as it was made from the floor.

Secretary Spencer read the recommendation of the Executive Council.

President Kirby—That does not fix a time when we must have an answer from those people.

Vice-President Ryan—This recommendation was adopted last June. Were the organizations interested, officially notified of that action at that time?

Secretary Spencer—I can only trust to my memory. Last June is almost six months ago. In the interim I have written a great many letters, but to the best of my knowledge and belief they were both notified.

Delegate Duncan—The decision of this convention to compel us to vote on those two questions at one time is grossly unfair. I have been consistent in my opposition to the Steam Fitters having a charter of their own. If I have an opportunity to vote to revoke, I will vote to revoke the charter of the Steam Fitters, and I will vote that the Carpenters' charter shall not be revoked. It is unfair for this convention to force me to cast my vote in opposition to the position I have taken. In doing so I will be half right and half wrong. I do not want to be half anything. I want to be whole something, and it is not fair to compel the delegates to cast a vote against their will. I still insist that the matter should be divided.

Delegate Tveitmoe—I decline to vote because the motion is a dual motion, and is unfair and unjust.

Delegate Moran—I protest against the action of the convention in carrying out the recommendation of the Executive Council until the rank and file can be heard from by referendum vote.

Roll call on the report of the executive council in regard to the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners:

Ayes — Delegates Kennedy (A. J.), Ryan, Young (M. J.), Tennison, Goellnitz, Gengenback, McNulty, Solomon, Raven, D'Alessandro, Etchison, Cordell, Price, O'Sullivan, Redding, Bobb, Kennedy (J. F.), Hedrick, Kemp, Dougherty, Lucas, Alpine, O'Donnell, Leonard, Spencer, Hurley, McHugh, Short, Mitchell, Williams, Gavlak—31.

Nays — Delegates Kelso, Young (W. W.), Macfarlane, Featherstone, Kirby, Cosgrove, Griebling, Regan, Hopkins, Egan, Comerford, Hannahan, Zeigler, Bike, Duncan, Smith (A. M.), Bianchi, McSorley, McKenny, Moran, Rau, Garrett—22.

President Kirby—The chair, therefore, rules that the motion prevails and that this convention has approved of the action of the Executive Council. It now becomes imperative for this convention to say when this is to go into effect. I will say, unless other action is taken, the chair will rule that the suspension takes effect immediately. That will be the order, and we will have further reports of the committee. The Secretary will cease to call the roll of the two organizations.

Delegate Featherstone—If it is now, it is now, and it is up to us to get out of here.

President Kirby—I am only fulfilling and continuing my duty as chairman, and doing my duty as President of the Department; otherwise I would take the same course as my co-delegates. I will continue as President of the Department

to fulfill my duties as fairly as I know how until my successor is elected.

Delegates Macfarlane, Featherstone, Cosgrove, Griebling, Regan and Hopkins, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners retired from the convention.

In addition the convention decided that this was the Fourth Annual Convention of B. T. Department (not the third), and that the first one was held in Washington, D. C. The convention further decided to meet in the same city that A. F. of L. Convention meets.

Owing to the fact that the action of convention on report of Executive Council, suspended the Carpenters, the same taking effect immediately, your delegates had no other alternative but to withdraw, and took no further part in the deliberations of the convention.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. B. MACFARLANE,
WM. GRIEBLING,
JAMES HOPKINS,
L. B. REGAN,
D. F. FEATHERSTONE,
J. T. COSGROVE,
JAMES KIRBY,
Delegates.

American F eration of Labor.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1910.

To Organized Labor and Friends, Greeting:

At the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at St. Louis, November 14-26, 1910, the subject-matter of the situation in Los Angeles, California, came up and received the most serious consideration. It was clearly demonstrated that there existed in Los Angeles a deep-laid and sinister plan inaugurated and being carried out by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of that city, the association acting as a subsidiary agent of the National Association of Manufacturers, and that the plan has for its purpose a war of extermination of the organized labor movement of the Pacific Coast and the crushing out of the American spirit of manliness and independence.

It is not necessary to recount the struggle of years against the printers' union of Los Angeles, for it is well and generally known. Last May the employers provoked a contest with the brewery workers. A month later, in June, the contest was made upon the machinists, molders, boilermakers, patternmakers and all others in the metal trades, as well as upon the leather workers. Union men of Los Angeles were forced to take up the cudgel, not only in defense of themselves, but of the workers who were not members of organized labor. It was a struggle to secure a living wage and humane conditions.

The international unions of the trades aided their members in Los Angeles to the best of their ability. The trade unionists of California assisted to the fullest of their opportunities. The toilers of Los Angeles have made, and are making, one of the most gallant and heroic struggles on record. The National Association of Manufacturers, through its subsidiary, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, controlled the officers of the city government who acted as puppets and passed ordinances denying the men the right of peaceably walking the streets or talking with workers whom they may meet. Hundreds of union men have been arrested and persecuted and through a system of refined torture of the "Third Degree" the endeavor has been made to fasten crimes upon peaceable and law-abiding workers who have been thrust in prison, as well as threatened with violent demonstrations of lynching.

Through the agency of the Los Angeles Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, innocent widows and wives have been ruthlessly taken from their homes, charged with murder or detained in gloomy corridors for weeks, while their little children were suffering for want of care.

Union men and non-unionists alike are standing shoulder to shoulder in Los Angeles to defend, protect, and promote their interests and their rights—the rights of manhood, womanhood, and childhood.

The organized labor movement of the continent, the American Federation of Labor, at its recent convention at St.

Louis, after full consideration by unanimous vote resolved to appeal to the organized toilers of America for moral and financial assistance; and this appeal is now made to all who love justice and liberty, to aid the workers engaged in the contest in southern California and along the Pacific Coast. All members of organized labor and friends are urged to take up this appeal promptly and to organize a system by which voluntary contributions may be made.

All financial contributions should be sent to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, 801-9 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will forward receipt to the sender, and due acknowledgment made and credit given. Each day's receipts will be transmitted promptly to our needy brothers on the Pacific Coast. The cause is just, the need imminent, and contributions should be as generous and prompt as possible.

Fraternally yours,
SAM'L GOMPERS, President.
Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Sec'y.
JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-Pres.,
JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-Pres.,
JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-Pres.,
D. A. HAYES, Fourth Vice-Pres.,
WM. D. HUBER, Fifth Vice-Pres.,
JOS. F. VALENTINE, Sixth Vice-Pres.,
JOHN R. ALPINE, Seventh Vice-Pres.,
H. B. PERHAM, Eighth Vice-Pres.,
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer,
Executive Council, A. F. of L.

Expulsions.

Frank E. Tanner of L. U. 322 Niagara Falls, N. Y., was expelled by the Local Union for misappropriation of funds collected by him in his capacity as shop steward.

B. Hancock, a member of L. U. 214 Brooklyn, N. Y. was expelled for collecting initiation fees and appropriating the proceeds for his own use.

Harry S. Hamilton and Oscar Jones of L. U. 1066, Jacksonville, Fla., have been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

What benefit is it to know a thing is wrong and not move to right it?

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Kenosha, Wis.
Altus, Okla.	Kewanee, Ill.
Asherton, Tex.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Ashland, Ky.	Memphis, Tenn.
Austin, Tex.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Baltimore, Md.	Mt. Vernou, N. Y.
Bartlesville, Okla.	Mulberry, Fla.
Battle Creek, Mich.	New Bedford, Mass.
Belleville, Ill.	New Orleans, La.
Big Springs, Tex.	New York City.
Birmingham, Ala.	Norfolk, Va.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Chicago, Ill.	Owensboro, Ky.
Cleveland, O.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Denver, Colo.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Edmonton, Alta, Can.	Pottsville, Pa.
El Paso, Tex.	Sanford, Fla.
Fort Myers, Fla.	Sayre, Pa.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Springfield, Mass.
Houston, Tex.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Hutchinson, Kan.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Johnson City, Tenn.	Washington, D. C.
Joliet, Ill.	Wheeling, W. Va.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Buffalo, N. Y.	Macon, Ga.
Russellville, Ala.	Beaver Dam, Wis.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Rosebud, Tex.
Amityville, N. Y.	Largo, Fla.
Lynn, Mass.	

Total, 9 Local Unions.

Rejection of Candidate.

I. H. Sterling has applied for admission to L. U. 1212, Coffeyville, Kan., three times in succession and was rejected each time.

A Level on a Plane.

The carpenter who does many jobs outside the shop is always trying to economize as much as possible on the number of tools he must carry. Many carpenters will be able to make use of a level combined with a jointer plane. It is made by letting into one side of the plane a small level, such as may be bought for a few cents, sinking it far enough in to be out of danger of breakage.—Popular Mechanics.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

J. H. Bean.

Leaving Meriden, Miss., where I was at time of writing my last report, I went to Jackson, Miss. Here I met a number of the craft who for some time had contemplated organizing as soon as circumstances would permit. I gave them the best of encouragement for the carrying out of their plan and hope to be able to report results later on. I next went to Demopolis, Ala., where L. U. 1316 is located, and which L. U. had maintained her good standing for many years, but from lack of energy and individual activity had lately almost gone to the wall. I reorganized them under the same number. I then visited Uniontown, Ala., where we had a L. U. which disbanded two years ago. The men here had been fortunate enough to retain the nine hours, but were deprived of many other advantages, that can only be secured through concerted action, during their disorganized state. I organized the craft into a new L. U. under the charter number 1871 and I hope this new L. U. is here to stay. Leaving Uniontown, I went to Eufaula, Ala., where my presence was needed, L. U. 1849 being in bad shape and business at a standstill. Only a few days more and the L. U. would have become delinquent. I got busy with the members and in two hours we had collected back dues enough to pay two months' per capita to the G. O. In response to a call from Americus, Ga., I next visited that city and found that our membership was on the verge of making a demand upon the contractors without first having applied to the G. O. for sanction of the movement. After advising our members on the requirements in such emergencies, they decided to defer action in the matter and in the meantime put forth a strong effort to more thoroughly organized the town. I feel safe in saying that from the time L. U. 1914 was organized, though its membership is small, Americus has held its own. L. U. 1932, organized about eight months ago, has since more than doubled its membership and will outgrow itself in the ensuing eight months if present favorable trade conditions continue. While still in Americus, I was called to Macon, Ga., as it was found necessary to inspire new life into the membership and revive the movement in that district. I visited the three Local Unions in the city, but failing to learn the condition of affairs in the district, and the non-union men being averse to joining the Local Unions now in existence, I was at a loss as to what to do. Finally I suggested a new L. U., and on Friday, December 9, I installed L. U. 1676 (colored) with twenty-four members paid up in full and many more proposed. By January 1, 1911, this L. U. promises to have a larger membership than any in the city of Macon. Before leaving I saw to it that every officer required to give bond had made good in conformity with our constitution. This in itself is an improvement over some of the older Local Unions in the district. Strict obeyance of our laws and strict business methods is conducive to progress, success and prosperity. As long as we live up to our obligation and conform to the laws as laid down in our constitution, there will be continued interest in our organization and plenty of life. I am at this writing in Atlanta, Ga., where a little pushing is always needed to keep things going.

The man or woman who performs the small duties of life promptly and cheerfully is paving the road for great achievements.—Advance Advocate.

In these days everyone must push or be pushed, and if you would succeed you must get to work and push hard.

CORRESPONDENCE

As Others Do.

Editor The Carpenter:

According to recent advices from Australia the Labor party is in power in that country and the people stand for social equality. There is a spirit predominant among its ranks which is for letting the toiler have his just dues and not allow the few to grow wealthy at the expense of the many. To this end they are about to adopt a system of taxation of land value on unimproved land, which exempts resident land owners for a value up to $25,000, but as stated, not the absentee. The tax on land value above the first $25,000 is one penny on the pound up to seven pennies on the pound for an estate valued at $500,000. This would be a tax amounting to about $11,000 on $500,000 worth of land.

In the case of an absentee the tax begins with the first pound of owned land value.

A great achievement for the workers in Australia is the passage of a law providing that the commonwealth shall decide all labor disputes and decide what the hours of labor shall be. In fact, the government proposes to use wisdom in its policy and actions; it has decided that what is best for the workers, who really make it what it is, is best for the country.

It would be well for the workers in America to take matters of this nature in hand in their deliberations, for sooner or later, as intelligent citizens, unions must go into politics. I don't mean they should select good men and send them some place or other; they will have to decide what they want and go after it themselves and independently of capitalist parties.

About twenty years ago I lived in Vancouver, B. C. At that time that city had about 12,000 inhabitants; five years later it had 17,000. In 1895 the people exempted 50 per cent. of improved land from taxation and Vancouver began to grow. The plan was so successful that 25 per cent. more of taxes was taken from improved land and improvements so rapidly increased that last January taxes were taken from improvements altogether.

Vancouver has grown from 17,000 inhabitants in 1895 to about 120,000 at present; the value of improvements has increased about seven times; skyscrapers are going up where shacks stood; 75 per cent. of the working people own their own home. Last year Vancouver issued building permits amounting to $7,258,000; in the first four months of this year permits were issued for buildings at a total cost of $4,777,000.

It stands to reason that if taxes are taken off improvements there will be more of them; the more improvements the more valuable land becomes and therefore the more land value to tax. The more you tax improvements the more they cost; the more you tax land the less it costs. Therefore, by taking the taxes from improvements and placing them on mere land values, you make land cheaper without reducing its worth.

No wonder Vancouver was prosperous with such a system. Let us as carpenters advocate the exemption of improvements from taxes and the building industry especially, the carpenter trade included, will be flourishing. Fraternally yours,

THOS. COLGATE, L. U. 411.

Rome, Ga.

If I Were King.

Editor The Carpenter:

While recently waiting for a train at a railroad station, and being in a meditative mood, the thought came to me that if I were king over the labor movement I would gather around me only such men as could see beyond their own little circle; men who are alive to what is going on in

other parts of the world. I would appoint as secretary of state a man whose mind was broad enough to see some good in the employer and so could meet him half way; a man who could assume the responsibility for his actions and not hide behind me when it requires a display of courage or a duty to perform; a man who would not be willing and continually seeking to disrupt my kingdom for the sake of getting my job.

If I were king I would appoint as chancellor of the exchequer a man who could realize that there never was anything worth while gained without cost, and that the higher the outlay the better the quality of results procured; a man who could see others spend money with a belief that they were at least returning as much service as he himself could return for the same amount of expenses; a man who fully concurred in the old adage of: "Penny wise and pound foolish," whose palms never itched and whose fingers were free from glue.

If I were king I would have teachers and contractors with hides like the elephant and the patience of Job, whose duty would be to listen to complaints and accusations of my fretful subjects and teach the alien.

If I were king I would have a school outside of my domain to educate the ignorant alien as to the benefits of my happy kingdom and invite him into the household.

If I were king I would have dungeons into which I would cast rebellious subjects, and the darker the treason the deeper the cell, and a torture chamber for the vilifier, the liar, the hisser, the knocker, the unfit office seeker and the Judas of my household.

Fraternally yours,
THOMAS HICKEY, L. U. 359.
Philadelphia, Pa.

The men and women of our day who are making real progress in life are the readers and thinkers, who, seeing a wrong, set about finding a remedy and applying it.—Advance Advocate.

No young man believes he shall ever die.—John Hazlitt.

Phase of Trade Education.

(Continued from Page 19.)

The booklet before us gives comments of students on the course. These comments are not the opinions of apprentices and youths, though they are not missing, but for the most part come from men of mature years, while two who have passed the sixtieth milestone bear strong testimony to the value of the instruction they have received. The commission having the work in charge prides itself on the thoroughness of its system of education. It teaches principles rather than rules; it shows students the "reason why" of good work rather than examples of it. Drilled in these principles the student stands cleanly on his feet. He does not follow the style of this or that artist-printer; he applies the principles to the work in hand, and produces a job possessing individuality.

The lessons include actual work which is scrutinized by the instructors. How closely they examine the product of their pupils is indicated by a Yankee student who says: "It is almost impossible to slip anything by the instructors."

Through the generosity of typographical unions, which spend from $8,000 to $10,000 a year supporting the course, it is sold for less than the actual cost. Though cheap, it is not inefficient. An English-born student says the course beats the British seven-year apprenticeship system; a foreman states that his work has improved greatly, while a young man has secured $6 a week advance, and expects more. There are students who say they enjoyed the lessons, and others who laud the union for engaging in this work, which they are sure will aid immensely in the uplift of printerdom, to which the typographical union is consecrated.

The epochs of our life are not in the visible facts of our choice of a calling, a marriage, our acquisition of an office, and the like, but in a silent thought by the wayside as we walk; in a thought which revises our entire manner of life.—Emerson.

The greatest of faults, I should say, is to be conscious of none.—Carlyle.

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Pittsfield, Mass.—Brother carpenters contemplating a change of locality will do well to steer clear of this city, as we have about one-third of our members on the street idle and nothing in sight for the winter.

❖ ❖ ❖

Santa Fe, N. M.—We would earnestly warn all traveling brother carpenters to keep away from this city until further notice. Many of our home brothers are out of employment; trade is very dull and nothing doing.

❖ ❖ ❖

Modesta, Cal.—Scarcity of work in this city and a desire to spare traveling brothers inevitable disappointment are prompting us at this time to advise them to keep away from this vicinity for the next six months. Judging from present indications there will be no improvement in trade conditions before the elapse of that time.

❖ ❖ ❖

Clarksburg, W. Va.—This city is overrun with carpenters in search of work which is not obtainable as trade is very dull at this time. Most of our home men are walking the streets and any newcomer would certainly have to share their fate. Migrating brothers are advised to avoid this city.

❖ ❖ ❖

Aurora, Ill.—We desire to hereby notify traveling carpenters that trade in this city is at the present time almost at a complete standstill and no improvement of conditions in sight. As a result, many of our resident brothers are walking the streets, while chances for employment during the next few months are very poor. Be wise and avoid this vicinity until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Fort Smith, Ark.—Traveling carpenters are hereby warned to keep aloof from this city until further notice. Building operations here are at a complete standstill and as a result 60 per cent. of our membership is walking the streets in vain search of employment. The outlook for work is gloomier than it has been for the past few years.

❖ ❖ ❖

Wichita Falls, Tex.—We would advise brother carpenters contemplating a change of locality not to come to this city. We have quite a number of our members out of employment at present, and though there is some work going on we have more than enough men to do it and some to spare. Notwithstanding the scarcity of work, our Local Union 977 is moving along nicely and increasing in membership.

❖ ❖ ❖

Hartford, Conn.—This is a good place for carpenters to avoid at least until the spring season opens up. We have at this time about four hundred more carpenters in the city than are generally employed under normal conditions. There are four open-shop firms here and we are trying to hold them down, which, however, is a hard task with about two hundred and fifty men idle and walking the streets in search of employment.

❖ ❖ ❖

Macon, Ga.—With the assistance and under the guidance of General Organizer J. H. Bean, we have been able to bring about different conditions for this city and vicinity. We have succeeded in gathering into the fold some of those who heretofore have fought us in our efforts to organize this locality; all of the men seem full of unionism and success is the slogan. From present indications, the time is not far off when Macon will be one of the most thoroughly organized cities in the southern district.

❖ ❖ ❖

St. Joseph, Mo.—It recently has been a frequent occurrence that carpenters came here from nearby cities, especially St. Louis, on the strength of advertisements appearing

in the daily papers, stating that carpenters were wanted here. The facts are that a large number of our home brothers are out of employment as a result of trade being dull and work very scarce at this time. We would earnestly warn migrating carpenters not to pay any attention to these advertisements as they are false and misleading. Stay away from St. Joseph until further notice through the columns of this journal.

❖ ❖ ❖

Phoenix, Ariz.—The situation and outlook here is bright for a union city and there is considerable of building in contemplation, but there is any number of carpenters in town, and some of them without work. Non-union men are coming here to winter and union men also by the dozens, some of whom, we are sorry to say, do not deposit their clearance card, but work on non-union jobs and thus work against the union. Under the circumstances we must call upon all traveling brothers to stay away from Phoenix until the situation is relieved and the many of our idle resident members have secured employment, when due notice will be given in The Carpenter.

❖ ❖ ❖

Great Falls, Mont.—Nine months ago, in an attempt to destroy the movement in this section the Chamber of Commerce and similar institutions locked out all the international union men in the building trades of this city, and all through this battle Local Union 286 has been on the firing line, and is yet holding its own. The struggle has been made unnecessarily hardy for us however, owing to the influx of union carpenters, who insisted on staying here and in many instances have gone scabbing. We are now appealing to the entire membership of the U. B. to assist us in this protracted fight by warning their members to stay away from Great Falls, Mont., until the trouble existing here is over and trade conditions have resumed their normal state.

❖ ❖ ❖

Durant, Okla.—For the past eighteen months work has been plentiful in this city and surroundings and all carpenters were employed. Under these favorable circumstances, a few months ago, we made a demand for a wage increase from 37½ to 40 cents per hour to take effect March 1, 1911. Owing to drought, however, in this section, the work having slumped and nothing doing in the building line, our best mechanics are walking the streets and chances to win our demand are rather poor unless trade conditions improve before it becomes due. At all events we would urgently request migrating carpenters to remain away from this vicinity for the next three months. We still hope that after the lapse of that time our demand will have been conceded and trade conditions improved; at present any newcomer will have to walk the streets with the rest of us.

❖ ❖ ❖

Beware of Him.

W. C. Craig, the subject of the sketch below and a member of Local Union 541, Washington, Pa., has left the L. U.'s jurisdiction dishonorably.

W. C. CRAIG.

He has defrauded his employers and brother members of various sums. Beware of him.

Successful Trade Movement.

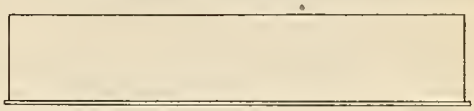
Pittsburg, Pa.—In the latter part of October the members affiliated with the D.-C. of this city voted on and adopted a rule making Saturday a half holiday. Our efforts in this direction have been crowned with success; we have now the half holiday pretty well in force all over our district, especially on all the work of the larger contractors, and it has not been necessary to call a strike on any job. Pittsburg can now be added to the list of districts working forty-four hours per week. We are now in better shape than we have been at any time since our strike in 1906 for 50 cents per hour.

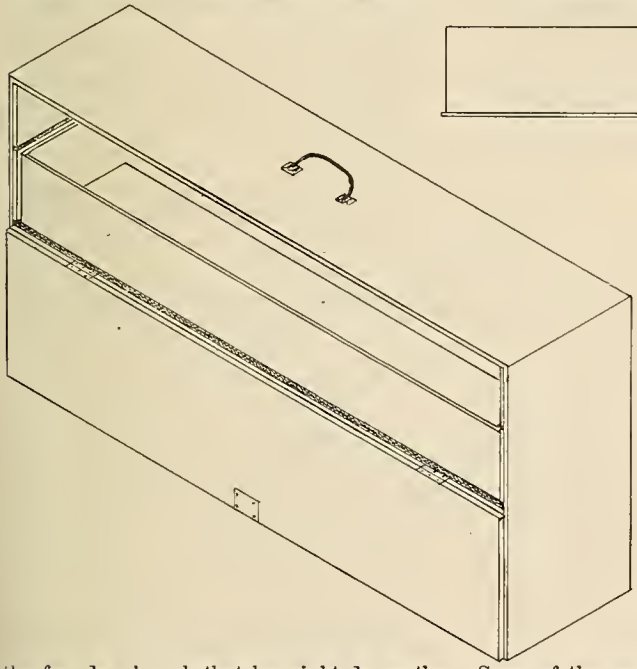
CRAFT PROBLEMS

The Tool Box of Today.

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

The tool box of today is made to meet the demands of the times and is an entirely different box from the one of days gone by. I have at the present time not only my big chest that was just the thing when I began my trade, but I also have my father's chest that was practically the same kind of a box and was made some sixty years ago. These boxes as good as they were for years and years, are entirely too large for the present day and age. For a time, after the big box was too unhandy for the carpenter to carry the few tools that he needed for the few days' work that he might do on the job, it was substituted by a small one which was really too small, for it would not hold the most important tool, the square, and therefore a hole was cut and the tongue of the square stuck through which was a very dangerous as well as aunoying thing for the people on the street car. In fact boxes with this arrangement became so objectionable that many of the street car companies refused to carry them. To overcome all these difficulties and meet the demands of the times, the suit case box came into general use and is now recognized as the tool box of today. While there is no end to the styles of suit case boxes, many of them are very elaborate and expensive, but my idea in writing this article is not to explain the many different ones but to describe one not only cheap and very easily and quickly made, but convenient, practical and handy as well.





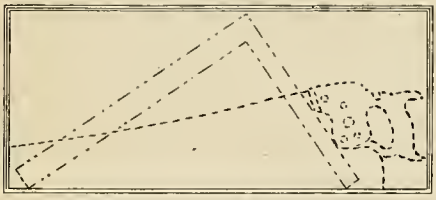
Some of the very best I have ever seen open in the center so when they are opened they take up about a square yard of space, and to move them from place to place they must be closed and the tools changed from a level position to, you might say, a plumb

position; at least, if you are in a hurry to make a short and quick move it is a plumb good job to do it. The other boxes that open only part way in the center of the top are surely very poor protection for the tools and besides sometimes very unhandy to carry open, while the one I have illustrated can be carried open just as well as closed.

The question is often asked, how big to make a suit case box. Now, in answer, this is my way or the way I made my box: Take

Width of Box.

a board for the bottom as long as your longest saw, and as wide as your widest one, now I will admit it can nicely be made narrower as the saws generally go in by setting them edge on the bottom, yet it often happens in a hurry to put away the tool you do not want that you do not stop to put the saws all in their proper place. Therefore, if the box is wide enough, just lay them in right on the top of the rest of the tools.



Heighth and Length of Box.

The height of the box should be high enough to take in a square of the full size, two foot blade and sixteen-inch tongue. While I used to prefer a square with an eighteen-inch tongue it is not at all necessary as one sixteen inches long will practically answer the purpose as well as the longer one. It is true, to suit the little boxes of a few years ago I made a square with a twelve-inch tongue that would lay off joist, etc., etc., almost as convenient and in many cases even more so than one with a longer tongue, and others invented the folding square. But with all these inventions they were never a success and not enough to allow the ordinary carpenter to do away with the old-style square that has stood the test for years gone by and will be the square for years to come. Therefore our box of today must be large enough to take in the standard square of today. It does not necessarily need to be quite sixteen inches high for the square can be put in with the corner of the blade and tongue resting on the bottom of the box and therefore fourteen inches and a half will barely let the square in, but do not make the mistake of getting it too small, let there be a little extra room, for an inch bigger than is necessary is far better than a bit too small. If you have a saw made to order like one I have, the box would need to be quite a bit longer to accommodate the saw than it would be for the square; but for an ordinary saw, especially if you want to make them as short as you conveniently can the square and saw will take the same length of box. I am giving the size to make the bottom board and I guess the illustration and what has already been written gives you the size of all the rest; the ends and top made out of five-eighths lumber, the lighter the better.

Rabbet both edges for three-eighths-inch front and back which is heavy enough for the ordinary box and surely need not be over half inch. Hinge the box in the center, not at the top like many of them, but the front side, so when the box is open the door is simply right side of the box and entirely out of the way. The box can be carried open just as well as shut, and is very handy many times as you want to move your box only a few feet or from room to room. The little till can be used as an ordinary hand box, either in or out of the box; it can be in the upper or lower groove as desired, or a till can be made for both places. Note the bottom of the till extends to fit in the groove and can be nailed up into the side of the till as illustrated; the till alone, or the side, can extend down to the bottom and the side nailed into the bottom as illustrated in the till in the box. By making the bottom groove wide enough the till can be slid over the edge of the open box and then drop down to the bottom of the wide groove, which goes down just below the edge of the box so it matters not how you tip up the box in carrying it open the till will not fall out.

Of course, the till, or tills, as well as the

bottom of the box can be partitioned off as desired, as many would; while for others the box just as illustrated would suit the best as you can throw the tools in any old way, lock up the box and get away, no time being lost in arranging. Put on a lock that goes over and catches in the keeper and it will always keep itself just where it belongs.

In my box I put the saws, level, planes, etc., in the bottom of the box, then the smaller tools in the till, and the till being made narrow enough to leave a little space in front, the square goes in last, right in front of the till, therefore the square is the last tool put away and the first tool taken out. Yes, the old and faithful square is always to the front.

How to Make a Mitre Box.

(By James Barry.)

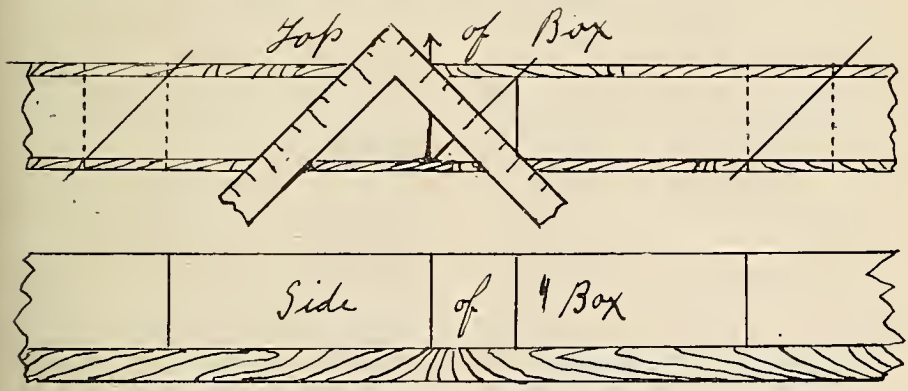
The mitre-box (our old familiar friend) is often not so "true" as it might be. I have heard about the trade school graduate and his first job after leaving college. When told to make one he got it nailed together all right, but had to set his brand new bevel to an old one in order to get the cut. I don't know how true it may be, but I know of one who, after getting it nailed together all right, while holding his saw before cutting, asked the boss' opinion, "How is that for slant?"

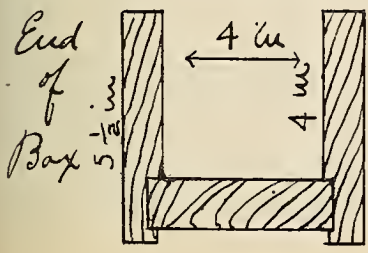
A great degree of accuracy can be obtained by selecting good, clear stuff one inch or one and one-eighth inch or thicker for bottom. A steel square is not absolutely necessary, but upright cut should be squared up from bottom of box.

For use in trimming a wide, shallow box with cuts of 45 degrees near both ends and a square cut in the middle is preferable; also cuts for other angles if necessary, and if the saw is in good order correct mitres can be got every time.

The welfare of a labor union is in so far of greater importance than the welfare of the individual member, as the latter depends on the welfare of the former.

Genius is always impatient of its harness. Its wild blood makes it hard to train.—Holmes.





Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Die vom Bau-Departement der A. F. of L. über unsere Brüderschaft verhängte Suspension.

Der, von der letzten Konvention des Bau-Departements der A. F. of L. über unsere Brüderschaft verhängten Suspension liegt eine Jurisdittions-Streitigkeit zu Grunde über die nur die Mitglieder größerer Städte, wo das umstrittene Material zur Verwendung kommt, klare Einsicht haben können. Es dürften daher auch an dieser Stelle einige Worte der Aufklärung über die ganze Angelegenheit erwünscht sein.

Im Laufe der letzten zehn Jahre hat man in den größeren Städten, und wie es scheint mit Erfolg, den Versuch gemacht Bekleidungsgegenstände herzustellen und in den Gebäuden einzuführen, die entweder aus Hohlmetall bestehen oder eine Metallüberzug haben. Von letzteren sind zwei Arten im Gebrauch, solche bei denen das Innere der Gegenstände (Türen, Fenster, Kehlleisten u. s. w.) mit einer Mischung von Asche und Gips gefüllt ist, ein Artikel welcher den Namen „Elignum" führt, und aus solchen bei welchen das Innere aus Holz besteht und bei denen Metallüberzug an Stelle des Fournirs aus Holz tritt. Diese zweite Art ist als „Calamine" bekannt.

Bei der Aufstellung von Türen und Futter, kommt Carpenterwerkzeug, als das geeignetste Werkzeug zur Verwendung, ebenso werden bei dem Anbringen der Bekleidungen und Kehlleisten, Winkel- und Gehrungs-Schneidlade benutzt, während eine sogar stumpfe Säge hierbei die gewöhnlichen erforderlichen Dienste leistet. Das Hängen der eisernen Türen und Anbringen der eisernen Futterrahmen, bedarf vorerst der Regulirung eines Blind-Futters das aus Holz besteht.

Nicht die Herstellung dieser Türen, Fenster und anderer Bekleidungsgegenstände, aber das Aufstellen und Anbringen derselben wird nun von zwei Gewerken, den Carpentern und den Metallarbeiten, als ihnen zukommende Arbeit beansprucht. Von den Carpentern, weil diese Gegenstände dieselben sind wie die früher aus Holz verfertigten, weil dieselben Teile eines Gebäudes, im Innern desselben anzubringen sind und es zu dieser Verrichtung der Benutzung von Carpenterwerkzug bedarf. Von den Metallarbeitern weil diese Gegenstände von ihnen verfertigt und aus Metall bestehen.

Diese sich widerstreitende Ansprüche haben hautsächlich in New York zu ernstlicher Störung der unter Arbeitern so notwendigen Harmonie, und selbst zu Ausständen geführt und haben die Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeiten, die also jetzt zu unserer Suspendirung vom Bau-Departement führten, heraufbeschworen.

Die Suspension erfolgte als Bestrafung eines Disziplinar-Vergehens. Die Streitfrage lag nemlich der voriges Jahr in Tampa, Fla., stattgefundenen Konvention des Bau-Departements zur Schlichtung vor und diese Konvention entschied, daß die umstrittene Arbeit den Metallarbeitern zukomme, trotzdem kurz zuvor, Richter Gaynor in New York, der von den Metallarbeitern selbst als Schiedsrichter in der Streitfrage vorgeschlagen war und als solcher fungirte, zugunsten der Carpenter entschied und einige andere Städte diese Entscheidung als Richtschnur gelten ließen.

Dazu kommt noch, daß die Baukontraktoren in New York verlangten, daß die Arbeit von Carpentern verrichtet werde und die Metallarbeiter hierzu inkompetent erklärten. Es ist dann auch vorgekommen, daß in einem Gebäude in New York in dem letztere tatsächlich die Metall-Bekleidungsgegenstände aufstellten und anbrachten, dieselben wieder entfernt werden mußten, weil die ganze Arbeit als zu fehlerhaft und unbefriedigend befunden, und daß diese Arbeit daraufhin von Carpentern verrichtet wurde.

Wir stehen hier vor einer sehr verzwickten Frage bei der es dem Uneingeweihten und selbst dem Eingeweihten schwer halten wird zu entscheiden welche Seite im Rechte ist, die Carpenter oder die Metallarbeiter.

Wie dem auch sei, unsere Exekutiv-Behörde faßte im Januar 1910 einen Beschluß in welchem sie obige Entscheidung der Tampaer Konvention zurückwies und abermals das Aufstellen und Anbringen von Metall-Bekleidungsgegenstände für die Carpenter als eine ihnen zukommende Arbeit beanspruchte. Daraufhin wurde diese Arbeit in New York und anderen Städten nach wie vor von den Carpentern verrichtet. Beide Handlungen wurden von der St. Louis Konvention als eine Auflehnung gegen die Beschlüsse und Konstitutionsbestimmungen des Departements aufgefaßt und unsere Brüderschaft wurde mit 31 gegen 22 Stimmen suspendirt.

Da nun aber die Konstitution der A. F. of L. vorschreibt, daß die Gesetze irgend eines ihrer Departements mit ersterer übereinstimmen müssen und diese eine Bestimmung

enthält wonach es zur Suspension irgend einer affilirten Organisation einer zweidrittel Majorität bedarf und diese Bestimmung somit auch von dem Bau-Departement zu beobachten ist, war die mit weniger denn zweidrittel Majorität beschlossene Suspension, ungesetzlich.

Was die Tragweite der Suspension anbetrifft so sei hier bemerkt, daß dieselbe lediglich die Suspendirung unserer Mitgliedschaft von den lokalen Bau-Centralen, oder deren Austritt aus denselben bedingt; die Zugehörigkeit unserer Organisation zur A. F. of L. und die Vertretung unserer Lokal-Unionen in lokalen oder staatlichen Centralkörpern wird durch die Suspension nicht beeinträchtigt.

Die Exekutive, und eventuell die nächste Konvention der A. F. of L., wird sich nun mit der Suspension sowie mit der ganzen streitigen Angelegenheit zwischen Carpenter und Metallarbeiter befassen müssen, was diesen, wie schon oben angedeutet, insoweit es sich um die Jurisdiktionsfrage handelt, nicht wenig Kopfzerbrechen verursachen dürfte.

Vielleicht wäre es ratsam und zweckmäßig wenn die A. F. of L. die Frage einem unparteischen, sachverständigen Komite zur Entscheidung unterbreiten würde. Dieses Komite könnte zwei Gebäude auswählen in denen Metall-Bekleidung zur Verwendung kommt und in denen in einem derselben die Carpenter und im anderen die Metallarbeiter die umstrittene Arbeit zu verrichten hätten, um dann zu entscheiden welches Gewerk zu deren Ausführung das egeignetste und die größte Berechtigung dazu hat. Aber auch dies würde nicht zum Ziele führen wenn die Angehörigen beider Gewerke nicht von brüderlichem Geiste beseelt und bereit sind auf die eine oder andere Weise den so notwendigen Frieden unter sich wieder herzustellen. Sicher ist, daß dies nur dadurch geschehen kann, daß eines der beiden Gewerke auf die Ausführung der umstrittenen Arbeit verzichtet. Vergessen wir nicht, daß wir eingedenk des Warspruches „Einer für Alle und Alle für Einen," allesammt Glieder einer einzigen Familie, der organisirten Arbeit, sind, und daß das Gewerk welches den Verzicht zu leisten hat, eventuell unter den Folgen ebensoschwer zu leiden hat als das Gewerk zu dessen gunsten eine Jurisdiktionsstreitigkeit entschieden, und dem die umstrittene Arbeit zugesprochen wird im anderen Falle zu leiden haben würde.

Wären die Bauhandwerker von diesem Geiste beseelt so könnten Störungen und Streitigkeiten, wie sie durch Arbeitsvorschiebungen und Einführung neuen Materials verursacht, vermieden werden und es würde zur Schlichtung von Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeiten nicht eines so kostspieligen Aparates bedürfen wie das Bau-Departement der A. F. of L.

Der Internationale Holzarbeiter-Kongreß.

(Von A. Heins, Wiesbaden.)

Im Anschluß an den internationalen Parteikongreß fand in Kopenhagen auch ein internationaler Holzarbeiterkongreß statt; es ist beschämend für unser große Organisation in den Ver. Staaten, daß wir weder auf dem allgemeinen, noch auf dem speziellen Kongreß vertreten waren. Es ist gewiß nicht der finanzielle Punkt, der uns von einer Beschickung solcher internationaler Kundgebungen verhindert; von seiten unserer englisch-amerikanischen Mitglieder ist es wohl Mangel an besserem Wissen, wenn nicht Gleichgültigkeit; noch ist die amerikanische Arbeiterbewegung nicht dazu gelangt, den reinen proletarischen Klassenstandpunkt anzuerkennen und energisch zu vertreten; noch glauben zu Viele unter ihnen an die Möglichkeit einer Carnegie oder Rockefeller Carriere, die, wie weiland einen jeden Soldaten Napoleons den Marschallsstab in den Turnister hinein log, einem jeden Fabrikarbeiter oder Handwerker auch ermöglicht werde.

Ich bezweifle keinen Augenblick den guten Willen unserer Generalbeamten oder der General-Exekutive; aber haben die nicht das Recht, sich auf die mangelnde Initiative unserer fortschrittlichen deutschen Lokals zu berufen? Das ganze Jahr wird auf die Exekutivbeamten und auf die englischen Unions raisoniert und geschimpft. Die Konventionen werden vernachlässigt oder gar nicht beschickt, aber wenn einmal die Gelegenheit da ist, eine wirklich fortschrittliche, großzügige Frage in Anregung zu bringen, und sei es blos, um die Frage in einer konservativen amerikanischen Konvention zur Sprache zu bringen und damit den internationalen Gedanken agitatorisch zu fördern, nun, dann sind unsere mehr oder weniger knallroth angelaufenen Brüder nicht zu finden. Bitter beklagte sich in Kopenhagen der Internat. Sekretär Leiphart darüber, daß von den amerikanischen Holzarbeiter-Gewerkschaften nicht einmal eine Antwort, geschweige eine Vertretung zu erhalten sei.

Es sollte mich ungemein freuen, wenn diesmal ein Antrag auf Beschickung des im Jahre 1913 in Wien abzuhaltenden Int. Kongresses der Des Moines Konvention von deutscher Seite vorgelegt worden wäre.

Vorläufig will ich mich denn begnügen, etwas Einzelheiten über den Int. Verband zu geben:

In Stuttgart, im Jahre 1907, waren 12 Nationen durch 27 Delegierte vertreten. Dort wurde bereits beschlossen, daß die Mitglieder einer angeschlossenen Organisation ohne Beitrittsgeld und unter Anrechnung der bisher geleisteten Beiträge in die Organisation des Landes beitreten können, in welches sie ausgewandert sind; was denn glücklicher Weise zum Theil auch bei uns in Amerika adoptirt wurde.

The Carpenter

Der Int. Union der Holzarbeiter gehören 20 Nationen, mit 35 Verbänden, an; sämmtliche Verbände zählten im Jahre 1908 rund 275,000 Mitglieder, wovon allerdings die Hälfte auf Deutschland entfiel. Dadurch entfällt der Hauptheil der finanziellen sowohl wie der Arbeitsleistung auf die deutschen Genossen, was diese jedoch nicht abhält, beides gerne zu tragen, und für die Ausbreitung des Verbandes zu arbeiten; was könnte doch noch so Vieles erreicht werden, wenn wir mit unseren 200,000 Mitgliedern beitreten wollten, und wie würde dieser Beitritt durch unser Beispiel auf andern, noch Fernstehende wirken.

Auf dem diesjärigen Kopenhagener Kongreß waren 27 Verbände durch 48 Delegaten vertreten. Die Int. Union zählt heute 12 Verbände mehr als zur Zeit der Stuttgarter Kongresses.

Es gehören zur Union folgende Länder: Deutschland, Dänemark, Finnland, Norwegen, Schweden, Oestreich, Ungarn, England, Frankreich, Belgien, Serbien, Schweiz und Bulgarien.

Der italienische Verband ist seit Stuttgart wieder zusammen gebrochen. Wie man sieht, betheiligen sich grade von den Ländern diejenigen, die auch den Ver. Staaten den größten Zuwachs leihen.

Folgende Zeilen, dem deutschen Organ der Holzarbeiter entnommen, zeigen den Geist, der im Int. Verbande herrscht:

„Erst der feste Zusammenschluß der örtlichen Vereine zu großen Zentralverbänden gab den Gewerkschaften die Kraft, die sie zur Erfüllung ihrer Aufgaben besitzen müssen.

„Haben sich die Verbände anfangs ausschließlich auf nationalem Gebiet bethätigt, so führte der Fortschritt der kapitalistischen Entwickelung dazu, auch mit den organsirten Berufsgenossen des Auslandes Berührungspunkte zu suchen. Aus der kleinen Werkstatt, die nur für den lokalen Markt arbeitete, haben sich Riesenbetriebe entwickelt, die darauf angewiesen sind, ihre Absatzgebiet ständig zu vergrößern. Die Landesgrenzen werden überschritten, es wird für den Weltmarkt produzirt. Die Erzeugnisse der Arbeiter aus fernen Gegenden finden im eigenen Lande Absatz und bereiten durch ihre Billigkeit denen, die diese Gegenstände bisher allein herstellten, eine empfindliche Konkurrenz. Die von der Regierung aufgerichteten Zollschranken erweisen sich bals als ein recht zweischneidiges Schwert; sie veranlassen die anderen Staaten, Repressalien zu üben und statt die Lage der Arbeiter zu heben, werden sie ein Mittel, ihre Lebenshaltung noch weiter herabzudrücken.

„So bricht sich allmählich in den Köpfen der denkenden Arbeiter der Gedanke Bahn, die Konkurrenz an ihrer Ursprungsstelle zu bekämpfen. Wir wollen uns nicht gegen die Einfuhr ausländischer Erzeugnisse wehren, sondern dahin streben, die Quellen zu verstopfen, welche die billige Herstellung jener Waren ermöglichen. Auch die Arbeiter des Auslandes sollen sich organisiren. Wo solche Organisationen bereits vorhanden sind, liegt es in unserem Interesse, ihnen jeden Vorschub zu leisten. Es ist auch unser Vortheil, wenn unsere ausländischen Kollegen ausreichende Löhne erhalten. Und hat man sich erst zu dieser Auffassung durchgerungen, dann ist es nicht mehr weit zu der Erkenntnis, daß die Interessen der Berufsgenossen in allen Ländern in sehr weitgehendem Maße zusammenfallen. Die Nothwendigkeit, eine ständige Verbindung mit den Gewerkschaften des Auslandes zu unterhalten, drängt sich auf. Neben dem schriftlichen Verkehr erweist es sich als zweckmäßig, von Zeit zu Zeit in persönlichen Zusammenkünften die Meinungen auszutauschen. Die Organisationen lernen von einander, mit der Zeit kommt man dazu, eine gewisse Einheitlichkeit in den Einrichtungen der Verbände zu schaffen und wenn es auch bis zur Schaffung internationaler Berufsverbände nach dem Muster der nationalen Zentralorganisationen noch ein weiter Schritt ist, so ist das, was wir in den vorstehenden Sätzen angedeutet haben, doch gleichbedeutend mit Etappen auf dem Wege zu diesem Ziele."

Das ist eine vernünftige, anerkennenswerthe Auffassung, der sich jedes Mitglied der Brotherhood anschließen kann. Selbst dem ausgesprochensten Egoisten in unserm Verbande müßte es einleuchten, daß die Int. Union für uns die Kastanien aus dem Feuer holt. Wer schon jemals mitgearbeitet hat, wem es galt, neu eingewanderte Italiener, Juden, Polen, Ungarn u. s. w. in die Organisation zu bringen, oder sie davon abzuhalten, Strikebrecher zu werden, der muß sich sagen, daß ein schweres Stück Arbeit dann vollbracht ist, wem es der Int. Union bereits gelungen ist, besagte Elemente in die Organisation zu bringen, ehe sie sich dazu verleiten lassen, nach dem Dollarlande zu kommen.

Hätten wir in Kopenhagen unser Vertreter gehabt, die dort den Ost und Südeuropaischen Holzarbeiter die amerikanischen Zustände der Wahrheit gemäß geschildert hätten, würden sich Viele derselben bedenken, ehe sie durch ihre Auswanderung aus dem Regen in die Traufe gerathen.

Wir wollen hoffen, daß der in diesem Jahre gemachte Fehler sich nicht im Jahre 1913 wiederholen, daß die U. B. of C. and J. in Wien ihrer Stärke und ihrer Bedeutung gemäß wird vertreten sein.

Wo ist Richard Schlienz?

Richard Schlienz, gebürtig aus Baiern, wird gebeten Unterzeichnetem, seinem Freunde den er auf dem Dampfer Großer Kurfürst kennen lernte, seine Adresse zuzusenden, und Kameraden die ihn kennen sind ersucht ihn auf diese Aufforderung aufmerksam zu machen. Edwin Bergner,
R. Route 7, Evansville, Ind.

DEPARTEMENT FRANCAIS

La greve generale des Employes des chemins de fer en France.

(par Alphonse Henryot.)

Ce que nous avions prédit dans un article précédent, vient d'avoir lieu en France; le prolétariat de la voie ferrée, las d'attendre les reformes promises, s'est révolté contre les grandes compagnies des chemins de fer, et a cessé son travail.

Pendant trois-fois 24 heures, les gares parisiennes, ainsi que celles de plusieurs grandes villes de France furent fermés; la vente de billets était suspendue, ni la poste ni les compagnies de transport n'acceptaient des bagages et d'autre marchandise, et la poste aux lettres ne fonctionnait qu'au moyen d'automobiles.

On s'imagine facilement le désarroi dans le clan bourgeois, la terreur sur les bancs du gouvernement; le prix des vivres se doublait à Paris, et pour peu que cet état des choses eut été maintenue, les grandes compagnies furent forcés de céder aux réclamations, plus que justifiés, de leurs employés.

Mais voila le point d'interogation que l'on est en droit de poser en ce moment: Pourquoi cet élan superbe a été rabattu au bout de trois jours?

Cette tentative de grève n'a pas avorté, faute de secour financier; ce n'était pas l'argent qui a manqué; de même que le nombre des participants a été assez grand pour garantir sa réussite. La sympathie du prolétariat français ne faisait pas défaut non plus, puisque les électriciens firent, surtout à Paris, cause commune avec les grèvistes de la voie ferrée; même les ouvriers maçons, ainsi que d'autres branches du bâtiment se mirent en grève et ajoutèrent au tracas gouvernemental.

Les raisons de cet avortement étaient multiples; d'abord manquait-il de spontanéité à ce mouvement; point de mot d'ordre, point de jour fixé et de date précise. De leur propre initiative, les employés et ouvriers des chemins de fer, aux grands ateliers de la Chapelle, à Paris, jetaient bas leurs outils, l'augmentation du salaire demandé depuis plus de vingt ans, et promis déjà plusieurs fois, leur avait été refusé net; d'autres suivirent leur exemple; beaucoup de colère beaucoup d'enthusiasm, et beaucoup de bonne volonté, mais peu de discipline. Les chefs des organisations eux mêmes étaient obligés de se servir d'automobiles pour transmettre leurs ordres aux membres du syndicat de la province.

Voyant ce désaccord, ce manque d'union dans les rangs des employés, le gouvernement avait beau jeu; Il proclamait la mobilisation, c'est à dire il transformait les grévistes, qui jusque là n'etaient que des ouvriers libres, des employés d'une industrie privée (sauf ceux du résau de l'Etat), en militaires prenant leurs ordres du ministre de la guerre et menaçant les réfractaires de prison et d'amendes, et le tour fut joué. Et de dire que c'est bien le gouvernement d'une Republic, le gouvernement d'un pays démocratique par excellence, qui a trouvé ce moyen douteux pour rester, selon lui dans la légalité.

Cette manière d'agire rappel le souvenir de la Commune; en 1871 aussi, le prolétariat parisien était resté dans la légalité, le gouvernement d'alors s'était mis hors la loi, de même que dans la séance à jamais mémorable du jeudi, 27 octobre, le président du ministère, le rénégat Briand, a laissé, aussi ciniquement que maladroit, échappé l'aveu suivant: "Le gouvernement est heureux que les événements lui ont permit de rester dans la légalité, mais il est possible que des cas puissent se présenter où le gouvernement se verrait forcé de sortir de la légalité, et de prendre des mesures contraire à la loi."

Voilà ce que chaque bourgeois, chaque capitaliste pense. Sur ce point toute la classe capitaliste est d'accord avec Mr.

Briand; contre les intérêts du coffre fort, et du porte-monnaie bourgeois il n'y a pas de loi qui compte. Mais, si au contraire, cette grève eut été d'une durée plus longue, si elle aurait meritée avec plus de justesse le titre de grève générale, qu'est-ce que le gouvernement anrait fait?

Le sang nous monte au front, rien que d'y penser. La classe bourgeoise et capitaliste, qui ne se gêne pas d'exploiter le prolétariat à outrance, n'hésiterai point de faire verser le sang de ceux qui s'opposeraient à cette exploitation. Le demi-million de soldats des armes divers ne sont point là pour défendre la patrie contre l'ennemi étrangé, cet eunemi étrangé ne sert que d'excuse pour maintenir cette armée, prête à tirer sur le vrai, le seul ennemi de la classe gouvernemental et capitaliste, sur la classe ouvrière.

Si l'Empereur d'Allemagne, dans un moment de franchise aussi stupide que brutale dissait aux soldats dans une caserne à Berlin: "Si je vous l'ordonne, vous devez tirer sur père et mère, sur frère et soeur," les gouvernements du beaux pays de France ont été assez prudents pour ne pas laisser échapper de sottises pareilles, mais ils n'ont jamais manqué jusqu'à ce jour d'agir selon les maximes de l'Empereur toqué et maladroit.

Que l'on soit bien persuadé que ce n'est point la forme de gouvernement que la classe capitaliste se donne, qui lui dictera sa politique envers le prolétariat; que ce soit la forme republicaine ou monarchique, que le chef du gouvernement s'appele président, roi ou empereur, tant que le règne restera entre la classe possédente, tant que le peuple permettra à une minorité sans scrupule de lui tirer la peau sur les oreilles, cette minorité poursuivera avec tous les moyens en son pouvoir, ce but; ni forme, ni politique, ni frontière géographique y changeront la moindre des choses. Jamais, depuis que l'on écrit l'histoire, les armées nationales ont commis des atrocités contre l'armée ennemie étrangère, comme la force armée et mercenaire de la bourgeoisie a commise contre la classe ouvrière proclamant ses droits, ou essayant de l'affranchir du joug capitaliste.

C'est donc due purement au hazard, si la bonne saiguée intentée n'a pas été appliqué cette fois au prolétariat dissatisfait, mais que l'on en soit assuré, ce n'est que partie remise.

Quel enseignement devons nous tirer de cette grève morte?

D'abord la maxime indéniable, qu'une grève générale est forcément sinonyme avec révolt, qu'une révolte, qui ne dépendra pas de nous de voir se transformer en révolution; n'est pas une chose que l'on peut proclamer. Le jour où la classe capitaliste obligera la classe ouvrière à se servir de cette arme, que l'on ne se contente pas de reformes futiles, et ne se serve pas de moyens dérisoires. Le prolétarait ne devra pas risquer sa peau et ses os pour une augmentation de salaire de 2 cents par heure, mais bien pour changer le système, en abolissant une fois pour tout, le système d'exploitation de l'homme par l'homme.

Pour arriver à ce but il faudra d'abord eduquer les masses, les organiser fortement et les habituer à la discipline. Il faudra leur inspirer leurs droits d'homme, et leurs devoirs de citoyens, l'amour de la pustice, et la haine contre le système de classe qui nous gouverne depuis des siècles et que nous sommes las de subir plus longtemps.

Une fois les masses prolétariennes préparés de cette manière pour la lutte finale, nous doutons fortement qu'une révolution sanglante sera encore nécessaire; si la classe capitaliste ne cédera pas aux justes révendications des ouvriers, elle se mettra eu dehors de la légalité comme le gouvernement français vient de le proclamé, et elle en supportera les conséquences.

A Thought.

Hearts that are great beat never loud,
They muffle their music when they come;
They hurry away from the thronging crowd
With bended brows and lips half dumb.

And the world looks on and mutters—"Proud."
And when great hearts have passed away
Men gather in awe and kiss their shroud,
And in love they kneel around their clay.

Hearts that are great are always alone,
They never will manifest their best;
Their greatest greatness is unknown—
Earth knows a little—God the rest.

—Father Ryan.

DEATH ROLL

CRABLE, C. B., of L. U. 1585, Lawson, Okla.

Claims Paid During Dec. 1910

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
13912	Alex. Krolikowski	1	$200.00
13913	J. H. Neahous	1	200.00
13914	Wm. W. Cannon	15	200.00
13915	John McKeirnan	36	50.00
13916	Mrs. Martha A. Owens	62	50.00
13917	Aug. Eikenberg	73	200.00
13918	George Steel	73	200.00
13919	Mrs. Minna Schlack	80	50.00
13920	James Kalafagides	111	200.00
13921	Albert Johnson	247	200.00
13922	Mrs. Lizzie Ziemblnski	309	50.00
13923	Adam Smith	581	200.00
13924	R. M. Luttenton	651	50.00
13925	Mrs. C. E. Cadieu	715	50.00
13926	Gustave Gueth	723	200.00
13927	George W. Simons	771	200.00
13928	Mrs. E. C. McNaught	802	50.00
13929	Mrs. Rebecca Ford	107	50.00
13930	Arthur Daigle	134	200.00
13931	Albert E. Athey	550	200.00
13932	Mrs. E. L. Williamson	667	50.00
13933	Chas. W. Foreman	1391	50.00
13934	A. M. Mullendore	1391	200.00
13935	Howard Y. Abbott	31	200.00
13936	Joseph C. Pharoah	160	50.00
13937	James M. Leddy	176	200.00
13938	Mrs. H. C. Bristley	261	50.00
13939	E. L. Nestell	334	200.00
13940	Henry Kuvek	375	200.00
13941	Louis Larsen	471	200.00
13942	Albert Berls	1784	200.00
13943	Mrs. Martha Schwandt	1784	50.00
13944	Timothy Crowley	10	200.00
13945	Alfred A. Wills	22	50.00
13946	Mrs. Rose Welsh	25	50.00
13947	Wm. M. Milligan	27	50.00
13948	Mrs. G. E. McDonald	33	50.00
13949	Daniel McLean	33	50.00
13950	Edward Roesner	72	200.00
13951	Mrs. Clara Lester	578	50.00
13952	Mrs. Martha Gale	80	50.00
13953	Salvador Demarco (dis.)	129	300.00
13954	Mrs. Emma J. Chansey	158	50.00
13955	Thomas Hunt	242	200.00
13956	Fred Kuehl	242	50.00
13957	Mrs. Lillian Volquards	304	50.00
13958	Mrs. Emma Gassrow	416	50.00
13959	Mrs. Mary Probst	416	50.00
13960	Junius C. Walker	746	122.00
13961	Mrs. Mary Jaue Hume	1186	50.00
13962	J. Berhe (dis.)	1505	200.00
13963	Jacob Schwickerath (dis.)	5	300.00
13964	B. Frank Demphey (dis.)	20	400.00
13965	Mrs. Bella Alinky	138	50.00
13966	Mrs. Mary Macheet	181	50.00
13967	John Higgins (dis.)	216	400.00
13968	Robert Pfeiffer	242	200.00
13969	Mrs. Charlotte Wilson	302	50.00
13970	Isidore Lecuyer	342	200.00
13971	Theodor Schrotz	375	200.00
13972	Mrs. Florentiena Rick	419	50.00
13973	John Thalman	419	200.00
13974	Andrew Mecke	422	200.00
13975	Dominick Ruppert	515	200.00
13976	W. W. Frank	810	200.00
13977	Charles Dages	985	200.00
13978	R. H. Patterson	98	200.00
13979	Warren E. Casler	1672	200.00
13980	John Migel	87	200.00
13981	C. C. Benner	110	200.00
13982	Otto W. Nielson	181	100.00
13983	Mrs. Ida Drake	239	50.00
13984	Frank Allard	1021	200.00
13985	James W. Lauer	1145	200.00
13986	Claus Ortlund	62	200.00
13987	Mrs. Gertrude Frank	324	50.00
13988	James C. Williamson	349	200.00
13989	Adolph Rankel	550	200.00
13990	Samuel P. Bloom	736	200.00
13991	Chas. F. Sizer	984	50.00
13992	Mrs. Mary E. Wilson	996	25.00
13993	James W. Scott	1738	200.00
13994	Peter W. Lorish	19	200.00
13995	J. H. Sampson	25	200.00
13996	Chas. Vailleucourt	100	50.00
13997	John Templeton	301	200.00
13998	Peter Jorgensen	309	200.00
13999	Mrs. Augusta Voeltz	522	50.00
14000	Svend Jepson	613	200.00
14001	Richard Henry	1582	200.00
14002	Christ Kilgus, Sr	34	200.00
14003	Mrs. Cora Beall	71	25.00
14004	M. J. Walling	132	200.00
14005	Herman Heidmann	188	200.00
14006	Andreas Heilmann	209	200.00
14007	Mrs. Margaret Henifan	215	50.00
14008	Mrs. Marie Prochaska	308	50.00
14009	Mrs. Marion Stovall	318	50.00
14010	C. R. Senters	339	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
14011	Joseph Brachman	355	50.00
14012	Friedrich Brandt	375	200.00
14013	George Nushaum	464	200.00
14014	Thomas McNamara	507	200.00
14015	Nicholas Murphy	920	200.00
14016	Chas. W. Stewart	1072	100.00
14017	Wm. Cottrell (dis.)	1107	400.00
14018	Mrs. Barbara Beal	1209	50.00
14019	Mrs. Delia McKenzie	1747	50.00
14020	Berthold Kistner	5	50.00
14021	O. Larkin	13	200.00
14022	Morton A. Horner	274	200.00
14023	Mrs. Edyth F. Serviss	493	50.00
14024	Mrs. Della Earnest	906	50.00
14025	Mrs. Minnie B. Rook	1476	25.00
14026	Mrs. Berntine Larson	451	50.00
14027	Mrs. A. M. Grundmann	460	50.00
14028	Mrs. P. Wurtzler	592	50.00
14029	D. E. Merritt	691	50.00
14030	Wm. F. Saunders	746	50.00
14031	Lars Lewis	1717	200.00
14032	S. H. Scott	103	200.00
14033	Mrs. Eva Roehlk	13	50.00
14034	Charles O. Peterson	32	200.00
14035	Mrs. Amelia Bellerose	99	50.00
14036	Edward Fehrenbach	142	200.00
14037	Mrs. Johanna Eilrich	419	50.00
14038	Mrs. Elizabeth O'Connor	471	50.00
14039	Elijah J. Watson	621	50.00
14040	Andrew J. Carlson	639	200.00
14041	Mrs. Anna Stromberg	639	50.00
14042	Mrs. Esther Maslow	727	50.00
14043	James Farrell	867	100.00
14044	Emil Christel	55	50.00
14045	Mrs. Mary E. Kline	55	50.00
14046	J. E. Ormheim	55	200.00
14047	Mrs. Frances Mallett	218	50.00
14048	Mrs. Anna Streit	242	50.00
14049	Alex. Ferguson	668	50.00
14050	Mrs. Theresa Reinhardt	242	50.00
14051	Mrs. Mary Artner	419	50.00
14052	Mrs. Lillie Jalo	422	50.00
14053	Mrs. Sallie Jones	1442	50.00
14054	Englebert Loeper	1670	200.00
14055	John Van Der Sloot	1352	100.00
14056	Alvin E. Holmes	1591	200.00
14057	John J. Daniels	1626	200.00
14058	Jacob Steinert (dis.)	12	400.00
14059	Herman Bellfus	87	200.00
14060	Carl Lotz (dis.)	182	400.00
14061	Sam'l E. Bastian (dis.)	691	200.00
14062	Albert W. Hardaker	760	200.00
14063	August Braun (dis.)	901	400.00
14064	Daniel J. Malone	43	50.00
14065	Joseph Augers	178	50.00
14066	J. N. Allman	213	50.00
14067	Jerome Nethenay	251	50.00
14068	Mrs. A. A. Johnson	407	50.00
14069	Mrs. Marie Nyholt	434	50.00
14070	John Leddy	453	200.00
14071	August Post	1036	200.00
14072	Jacob Vancura	1786	200.00
14073	Alex. Anderson	181	200.00
14074	Mrs. Ida Bleau	219	50.00
14075	Louis Bourrienne	309	200.00
14076	Mrs. Golda Prissman	427	50.00
14077	David W. Hall	952	50.00
14078	Stefan Specz	1784	100.00
14079	H. R. Patterson	98	200.00
14080	Tobias Kasofsky	504	50.00
14081	Mrs. Elizabeth Rixen	524	50.00
14082	Charles W. Gibson (dis.)	701	100.00
14083	Mrs. Mary J. Quillin	1514	50.00
14084	Mrs. Lizzie Downes	109	50.00
14085	J. H. Hearn	362	50.00
14086	Emil A. Carson	434	200.00
14087	Henry Valley	643	50.00
14088	Mrs. Johanna Strom	1108	25.00
14089	S. M. Davison (dis.)	362	400.00
14090	Mrs. O. A. Edmondson	14	50.00
14091	Edward Hurff	20	200.00
14092	Mrs. Anna S. Stromberg	106	50.00
14093	Mrs. Heloise Tremblay	134	50.00
14094	Wm. D. Auty	219	200.00
14095	Leo Holle	723	50.00
14096	Robert W. Jones	591	50.00
14097	Charles Rule	1297	50.00
14098	A. B. Westlake	55	200.00
14099	Mrs. Rebecca J. Muss	64	50.00
14100	Henry Weins	87	200.00
14101	Allen Kilborn	125	50.00
14102	Mrs. E. L. Carlson	167	50.00
14103	James Gannon	250	200.00
14104	Edwin O. Wright	276	200.00
14105	Mrs. Sarah Henderson	305	50.00
14106	Mrs. Lulu Lyons	318	50.00
14107	Frank Cole	348	200.00
14108	Mrs. Lillie M. Hamm	348	50.00
14109	Mrs. Mary Rocheleau	351	50.00
14110	Stanley Pachucki (dis.)	355	400.00
14111	Peter Nilson	457	200.00
14112	Jacob Zegel	490	200.00
14113	Mrs. Marie Patvin	730	25.00
14114	L. H. Proctor	1536	100.00
14115	Vaclav Kubu	39	200.00
14116	Mrs. Barbara Cihak	54	50.00
14117	R. E. Mason	55	200.00
14118	Samuel L. Whaples	97	200.00
14119	Gust Erickson	98	200.00
14120	James W. Cale	201	200.00
14121	Walenty Majewski	242	200.00
14122	John Hockanson	434	200.00
14123	Mrs. Josephine Lefevre	801	50.00
14124	Mrs. Pauline Rivera	1283	200.00
14125	Chas. Fawson	1367	105.00
14126	Chas. H. Perry	1367	200.00
14127	Mrs. Ethel McElreath	1415	25.00
14128	J. B. Caldwell	276	200.00
14129	Mrs. Sarah E. Woods	79	50.00
14130	Mrs. Clara Abramovitch	723	50.00
14131	Mrs. L. S. Williams	1072	50.00
14132	Roy Drum	1769	200.00
	Total		$29,377.00

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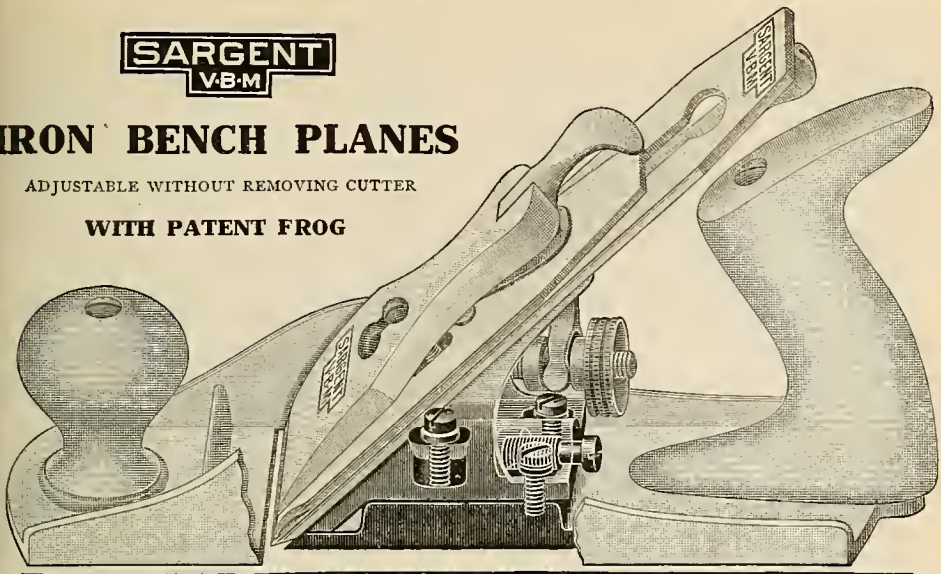

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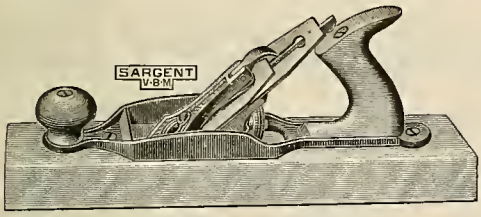

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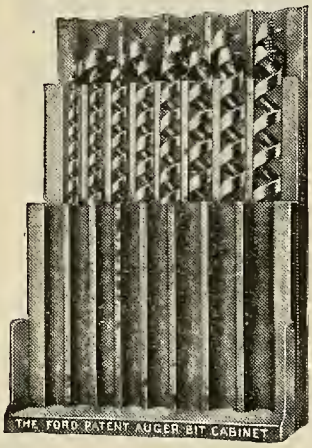

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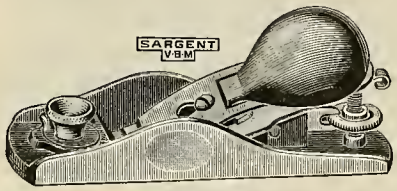

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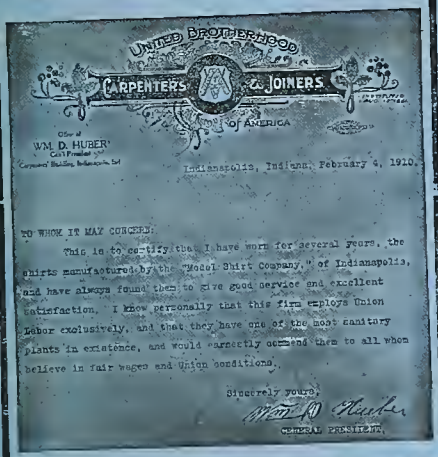

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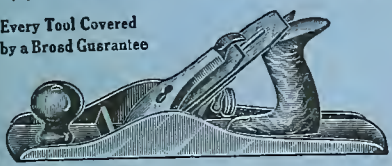

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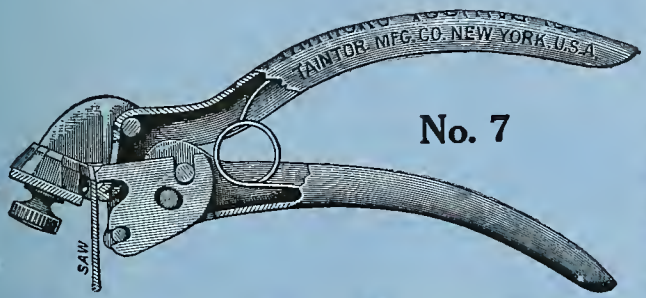

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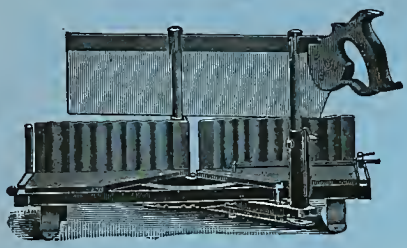

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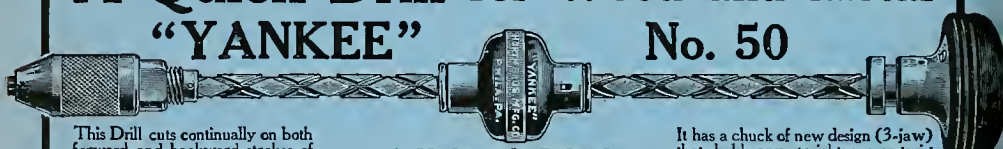

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXI—No. 2
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1911

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

WHEN EVERY MAN'S AN HONEST MAN

By ROSS MORISEN.

When every man's an honest man,
And every woman loyal,
Freemen shall reign in freedom's land,
And every man be royal.

Both parties shall be out of power,
And their machines be broken;
"Trusts" will be things that we can trust,
When only truth is spoken.

The tariff wall that binds our land
Needs but a breath to break it;
When each man's hand is a brother's hand,
And reaches out to shake it.

The price of food shall fall again
And life becomes a pleasure,
When business men are honest men
And give an honest measure.

Divorce shall die, and enmity
And scandal cease forever,
And every man to do his best
Shall honestly endeavor.

Hope, to courageous hearts and brave,
Shall give the strength of twenty;
For men no more shall toil and slave
And starve in midst of plenty.

No more shall traitorous monsters drink
The life blood of the nation,
When Truth and Right and Justice rule
In high and humble station.

When every man's an honest man,
And every woman loyal,
Men shall be kings—as freemen can—
For every man is royal!

The Carpenter

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE EMANCIPATOR.

(By Alexander Law.)

IT would be well for the workingmen of the nation, on each recurring anniversary of the birth of the great martyred President, to review his life work and realize what he accomplished in his day and generation for industrial emancipation.

In his time, as at present, two industrial systems were contending for supremacy. He is recorded as having said in one of his speeches, "This nation cannot permanently endure half slave and half free; it will become all slave or all free."

It became all free, because he and others who believed in the principles of the Declaration of Independence insisted the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness be applied to black as well as to white men. It cost about a half-million of lives and millions of money to convince the people there might be some truth in the statement, after all.

Ben. Franklin once said: "Experience is a hard school, but some people will learn in no other." It should not be necessary to repeat the experience of the civil war to convince the American people they will make no mistake if they realize the men who signed the immortal declaration were compelled to get down to fundamentals to justify themselves in the eyes of the world in their desire to build a free and independent nation, in which all power, like living springs, should come from below and emanate from the people instead of being graciously bestowed on them by their self-styled superiors from above.

That some, if not most of our modern slave-holders, the so-called captains of industry and corporation magnates, are still in the school Ben Franklin spoke of is evident from the fact they insist their employes must work under such conditions and accept such hours and wages as they choose to impose on them, in spite of the self-evident truth embodied in the declaration, "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and it is a most encouraging sign of the times that all labor, organized and unorganized, is now beginning to realize that that applies to our industrial as well as political affairs.

The spirit of the Dred Scott decision still lives in our courts, and recent injunction proceedings points to a parallel decision in the near future to the effect workingmen have no rights corporations are bound to respect.

The spirit of the great Lincoln is also once more beginning to stir the waters of our national life. The insurgent movement emphasizes "the soul of old John Brown is still marching on." The preservation of the union of states and the abolition of chattel slavery. Thanks to the great man the whole world delights to honor are accomplished facts.

It is now up to the great union army of today to fall in line and stand for the preservation of the union of labor and the abolition of industrial slavery. Mr. Lincoln's words are as applicable to the present time as when uttered some fifty or more years ago, "This nation cannot permanently endure half free and half slave." It will become all union or non-union. The American people must decide in the near future whether they will adopt the plutocratic system of industry, represented by the corporation, or the democratic system, represented by the labor organizations. They cannot have both and expect to have industrial peace in the nation from now on.

We should, then, in the language of his immortal Gettysburg address, "dedicate ourselves to the great task yet remaining before us; that from those honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we have highly resolved the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The only organization that can insure the next birth of freedom that is now due is the organized labor movement, and by following the lines laid down by Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, the plain people of the nation can achieve greater victories in the future than any the past had in store for them.

POWER AND PROGRESS.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"There's always a fight 'twixt the right
and the wrong
And the heat of the battle is borne by the
strong."

NOTWITHSTANDING the abundant success and wonderful progress made by organization in achieving industrial advantages, labor only dimly realizes its power. Its strength is still a latent fact in the sub-conscious thought of the laboring world.

Vast possibilities lie dormant in the unused power of labor thoroughly organized. Realizing this peril to trust interests, capital recognizes the wisdom of forestalling industrial development. Hence, great activity prevails in capital's precincts tending toward the effectual annihilation of the labor union.

Capital's organization and labor's organization are identical in pattern.

The commercial concentration of forces is simply a match to the shoe worn on the other foot of the giant of industrial discord. The two should keep step and one should not try to impede the progress of the other in the work of improvement for humanity. The organization of capital should be directed as a supplement to help rather than hinder labor's organized efforts for upbuilding in the waste places of life.

While organized labor, bearing the heat of the battle with wrong, does not comprehend its own strength of resources, capital anticipates the possibilities of the situation and makes the most of its opportunities against the time of labor's perfect awakening.

Growth and aspiration are the right and privilege of every normal human being. To be deprived by any chain of circumstances of such God-given right, and denied such privilege is an irreparable misfortune to any class or individual. Against such misfortune the organization of labor would strive to save and protect the overburdened masses.

In the wide open volume of worldly wisdom even a toiler may gain, by observation, a liberal education along some lines.

But self-educated and self-made men, to attain their best, must avoid becoming bigoted or narrow. The school of experience presents a broad and splendid curriculum and men are learning their lessons well.

One of the most effective and fruitful of all truths there inculcated is that "in union there is strength." A few object lessons on this line and impressions are made that can never be unlearned or forgotten.

Students of economic conditions and present-day social problems tell us the world in general maturity and development has only just arrived at the experimental stage. Presumably they are reliable authority on such subjects for the evidence of existing conditions might seem to corroborate the statement. This being the actual fact, what a glorious future, abounding in power and progress lies before labor as a union.

These students suggest co-operation as a universal experiment. They plan religious union and industrial organization.

The influence of Christian churches is asked to combine with the ancient majesty and steadfastness of the Jewish synagogue and creeds are requested to merge their identity in fraternal love, all uniting to repel the spirit of lawlessness and greed

that appals our decent citizenship and threatens civilization itself. The good must co-operate to meet, counteract and control concerted evil.

Preachers, rabbis and teachers counsel organization and urge religious unity. The world's toilers are finding a safe refuge in unionism and around this refuge rages the battle of right and wrong. In the world's experimental stage, the masses are waking up and the burden-bearers of the nations no longer bow in tame submission to the tyranny of their taskmasters. Through every craft men are learning to prove by practical demonstration the strength of union. If not for humanity's sake, will not capital sooner or later, through a sense of patriotic duty, co-operate with labor in promoting the industrial welfare?

Poverty's environment and a generation or more of inoffensive ignorance produces a class formerly known in the South as "poor white trash." Other sections have indigent hordes for which provision of some sort must be made. Wherever they are, this type furnishes the human grist yearly gathered and ground in the conscienceless commercial mill. The Southern factory and the Northern sweatshop attest to an ever-increasing supply of this material far in excess of the demand.

These are our brothers, and we are "our brother's keeper!" More and more men are acknowledging their responsibility regarding the welfare of others.

In the power and progress of unity, labor's share in the business of the world's so-called experimental stage is most pronounced. Among labor's hosts we have greatness and goodness to boast of. The ranks of labor's vast army of veteran toilers can furnish acceptable timber in the work of humanity's higher and better upbuilding. We have—

"Men to match our mountains,
Men to match our plains—
Men with empires in their purpose,
Men with eras in their brains."

GETTING WHAT ONE PAYS FOR AND PAYING FOR WHAT ONE GETS.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

A FRIEND of mine whom we'll call Simpkins had occasion recently to buy some drugs. Naturally, he wanted to get them as cheaply as possible, so he did his buying at a "cut-rate" pharmacy. A wholesale drug traveler afterward told him that while he had saved 40 per cent. on some articles, he had been overcharged 50 per cent. on the others. The store he patronized is one of a string of drug shops operated by a company which has in mind the squeezing out of the smaller fry, and, while one portion of the public may actually save money on certain articles, the other portion makes up the difference in the selling price of the cut-rate goods and unwittingly helps to establish another monopoly.

Sometime ago I read of a hungry mortal who, looking for a cheap meal, entered a restaurant which had in its window a sign reading:

"All you can eat for 10 cents."

Beside the sign were two rolls and two hard-boiled eggs. The hungry one plunged into the bill-of-fare with the same abandon that some of our moneyed friends pitch into labor. When he had done, a bill for $1 was presented. Naturally he raised a kick and mentioned the sign he had read. The proprietor complacently pointed out the two rolls and the eggs, and smilingly remarked that the sign meant just what it said.

And this leads up to the statement that, no matter how, where or when you look at the matter, one seldom gets more than one pays for.

In this connection it is rather interesting to note that many human beings are prone to fancy that in some way or another they

can get around this fact. And even when failure is the result of nine attempts to beat the game, they generally try a tenth time.

It is not hard to convince the average building contractor, for example, that he cannot, under anything like ordinary conditions, buy first-class timber at third-class prices. Yet many of our builders have yet to learn that third-rate wages do not make successful hooks with which to catch first-class labor.

Possibly it is good business to get both as cheaply as possible—under certain conditions. The chief condition is, of course, that they be first class. Just how he can be certain of receiving A1 goods unless he pays A1 prices is something for Mr. Contractor to ponder over.

When a man has something he wants to sell he generally looks around for the best market for it. Old John Farmer has always been given credit in the funny columns for being slow-witted and easily buncoed. Such opinions may wear when the knight of the hoe is out of his own barnyard and "doing" the town, but in his own stamping ground he is about as shrewd as they make them. In days gone by the farmer used to send his fruit to the commission merchants in the city and they sold it for what they could get, pocketed a healthy commission and a trifle more as evidence of good faith and sent the rest back to the farm. Sometimes a certain market was glutted with fruit and prices were accordingly poor. Now things are different. Mr. Farmer is a member of an association which for a small annual membership fee takes charge of his fruit from the time it is delivered at the local station, carefully distributes it at different markets, finds the highest prices for it and does business in a businesslike way.

Years ago workingmen with labor to sell used to glut certain markets with their wares and take what they would get for them minus possibly a commission from some employment agency.

Now they do business through organized bodies which publish monthly (and in some cases, weekly) magazines which keep them posted as to conditions in various parts of the country, and assists them in obtaining the best prices for their labor.

The association of which the farmer is a member guarantees its customers good, sound fruit and the farmers connected with it find it to their interests to feed their culls to the cattle instead of sticking them in the bottom of the barrel as they used to. Consequently, there is little or no trouble of any kind and both purchaser and producer benefit.

Organized labor undertakes to keep out the culls from its wares by the local examining boards, and although a bad one may slip through once in a while, the general result is that it offers the best that can be obtained in the labor market.

Except in exceptionally prosperous times skilled labor is never scarce in communities where the market price is good, and whenever a settled locality emits a cry for skilled labor, the answer can generally be found in the prevailing wage scales.

Let us look at the unorganized side of the labor market for a moment. The individual enters a market which he has heard is a good one. Nobody knows where he comes from nor what he has done in the way of carpentering before. Possibly he was a butcher before he took up a saw—a great many of the non-union workers perform like butchers, anyway. Perhaps he carried pig iron around some steel mill. At all events he is like the prize in the penny grab-bag—he may, or may not be "there." If he is any good he'll probably soon join a union and go after the maximum wages, and if he isn't of any account he is dear at any price, as many a contractor who has had good work bungled up could testify (if he would).

From the non-union worker's standpoint it works out just as bad or worse (if possible) than from that of the speculative contractor.

Cy Perkins has just written Josh Hammernails in town from some big city saying that he has "caught on" at carpentering, that wages are good, and that "you don't have t' belong t' no durn fool union an' pay them there grafters one dollar in good hard cash every month f'r nothin'."

Josh promptly packs his trunk and tells

everybody in town where he is going. Some one else tells some one else and pretty soon the news is scattered all over the surrounding country, and everything that can lift a hammer is spending good coin of the realm for railroad fares to reach a market which by that time is probably fairly swarming with carpenters, would-be carpenters and never-will-be nail pushers.

Out of this riff-raff the contractors hire and fire and hire, the men hoping against hope that by some miracle or another wages will go up to normal or better, the contractors trying to make themselves believe that they stand a chance of getting first-class material out of a nondescript crowd like that at fourth or fifth rate wages.

And this brings us back to the fact that the fellow who tries to get something for little generally gets nothing, and his trouble to boot.

Outside of an out-and-out gambling den one seldom gets more than one pays for, and when one gambles he stands to lose his all.

Contracting is too precarious a game in itself without adding the non-union element of chance to it, as many a contractor who has skimped through a job by the skin of his teeth could give evidence, and the sooner employers realize that the union carpenter with skilled labor to sell is entitled to sell that necessity for a price fairly commensurate with the present high cost of living, that first-class labor is as essential as first-class material, and that unskilled, untried labor is a dangerous and costly experiment, the quicker the labor problem will be settled.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS AT COPENHAGEN.

(By Alphonse H. Henryot.)

(Translated from the French in our November, 1910, Issue.)

On August the 28th, the representatives of the International Proletariat, for the eighth time, met in congress in the city of Copenhagen to deliberate on subjects of the utmost importance and interest to the working class of the entire world. There were about 500 delegates assembled in this imposing gathering.

With the exception of Hungary, Finland, Japan and the Argentine Republic, the organized proletariat of all countries where labor organization is in evidence were represented and had sent delegates. Reviewing the work of this congress, one of the subjects of vital importance under discussion was the problem of unemployment and the means for the prevention, or combating of this product of our vicious industrial system. Belgium, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries and Germany presented statements on the advantages secured on these lines, and the measures adopted by their respective countries with a view, if not to remedy, to as least mitigate the evil, while the delegates from France, England and Austria told what assured the congress that England would display a more solidary spirit at future occasions.

In order to not be discriminative in my observations, I will state that the French workers, also, were reproached for lack of solidarity in connection with the Swedish strike, yet they had at least a plausible excuse to offer, viz.: lack of funds, empty treasuries. While the English trade unions are commanding well-filled treasuries holding millions of dollars, it is a deplorable fact that most of our French brothers are going so far in their revolutionary ideas as to see an infringement on their liberties in the compulsory payment of dues, even into their own treasury. Hence, they were unable to contribute any decent amount in support of the men involved in this gigantic fight, but the French delegates also gave assurance of their members contributing their due share at the next occasion.

Militarising the tactics to be pursued in case a war should break out between European nations, a matter, from my viewpoint one of great importance, was another subject of deliberation at the

congress. The Nestor of the British labor party, Keir Hardie, recommended and valiantly fought for the general strike, at least in the industries turning out and supplying munitions of war, as the most efficacious means of stopping war. If the congress did not concur in the recommendation, it was not that the means proposed did not appeal to the delegates, it was because they came to the conclusion that its application was as yet impracticable in most of the countries. No doubt, the next international congress will take more decisive steps in an endeavor to prevent or suppress war between civilized nations.

Another subject equally important, occupying the congress was that of Co-operative Societies, both productive and consummative (for producing or buying and selling.) This co-operative question may possibly evoke little interest among our brothers in America, but anyone who has had the opportunity to personally watch the progress, development and workings of these co-operatives in Europe, will better understand this movement and acknowledge the urgency of the discussions on the subject.

In England, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and even in Italy, these co-operatives are formidably established for many years. In the transaction of their business they are yearly handling sums of money representing millions of dollars. Their success, in Belgium and Germany especially, is so apparent as to seriously alarm their capitalist competitors, so much so, that they are now calling upon their governments for restrictive measures to check the business activity of these institutions.

The Associated Capitalist Press has decreed the suppression of all reports on the transactions of the International Congress, to what extent they have been successful in this ignoring policy in America is at present beyond my estimation. Here, in Europe, however, thanks to the powerful and extensive labor press, authentic and reliable reports were abundant. And when the capitalist press retaliated in an attempt at misinterpretation and misrepresentations, they were compelled to take notice of the stand taken and the resolutions passed by the International Peace Congress, composed of representatives of the bourgeois element that was being held simultaneously with the Copenhagen Congress and which under the moral pressure imposed upon it by the latter body, took issue with it on the war question.

Having thus briefly reviewed the work of this impressive international gathering, permit me to ask a question: While the proletariat of the entire civilized world was represented at Copenhagen, why were the representatives from the United States and from Canada so conspicuously absent? Do our brothers in North America deny being part of the civilized world and have they no grievances, have they no fault to find with obtaining economic conditions, no protest to enter against the vicious industrial system prevailing in their own they had accomplished or were endeavoring to accomplish, on the same lines. Another subject dealt with by this congress was that of international solidarity among labor unions, in other words, the support to be extended to the workers of all countries in case of strike or lock out. In the course of discussion on this subject, the famous strike in Sweeden was commented on; it was pointed out that its favorable outcome was to a great extent due to the liberal support rendered the strikers by the organized workers in Germany, Austria and the little country of Denmark. At the same time, the attitude assumed during this strike by the workers in England, who had made no perceptible effort to loosen their purse strings in aid of their struggling Swedish brothers, was seriously found fault with. To the credit of the British delegates, be it said, however, they sincerely deplored the tactics in vogue among the labor organizations of their country, which did not permit them to show their sympathy with the Swedish strikers in a substantial way, and they country as well as in others? The working people in the United States as well as in Canada are smarting under capitalistic oppression. The old age pension problem is as yet not receiving legislative attention whatsoever, neither in the United States nor in Canada. The time when American legislatures or governments will

undertake the providing for the superannuated worker, the invalid of toil, or the relieving of the unemployed, is still but a remote possibility. Even during times of industrial depression the American government makes little or no effort to furnish emergency work, state or municipal employment to the unemployed to keep them and their families from starvation.

When in 1893, Coxey's army marched to the White House in Washington, asking for either work or bread, they were told: "Keep off the grass!" And when in 1907, the starving unemployed in New York wanted to exercise their constitutional right and assemble in a public square, they were brutally dispersed by the police, the famous Captain Schmittberger, at that occasion, brandishing his club, saying, "This is mightier than the constitution."

Only the socialist party was represented at Copenhagen by seven delegates. This party is merely a political party, but although it has a large number of trades unionists in its ranks and is in accord and in sympathy with the trades union movements and demands, none of its delegates held any mandate from any of the American trades unions. (This is an error the Western Federation of Miners and the Glass Workers had representatives at Copenhagen.—Ed.)

The American Federation of Labor with its membership aggregating two millions, as well as the Canadian Federation of Labor, had no representatives at this important and imposing gathering, capable to make thrones waver. And why? Are not the American workers deprived of their inherent rights under the injunction law? Will the United Hatters pay the $220,000 fine imposed upon them by a judge playing the part of a watch dog for the capitalist class? What are our brother carpenters in New York going to do about the injunction issued against them in the interest of a Cambridge firm? And the A. F. of L. officials sentenced to imprisonment at from three months to a year, will they go to prison? I hope not. But with a prison sentence staring them in the face and seeing their liberties abridged, would it not be logical, would they induce the Federation to make common cause with the proletarians of other countries who have similar grievances? Would anyone dare to maintain that the workers on the American continent are not effected by the war evil and not interested in its extermination? Without going far back in history, let me remind our brothers in the United States of the recent war with Spain. This war was entered into because it so suited the aspirations of a mercenary Wall street clique. It is with the breaking out of this war that the food prices started on their upward trend in the United States. It is this war which necessitated the increase in all indirect taxation; it furnished the capitalist combinations and the legislature a welcome excuse for the raising of the tariff and the increase in the navy. It is during this war the imperialist policy and the cry for territorial expansion originated, and as "appetite comes while eating," as the Fench put it, the endless chain system was introduced in the United States with its naval and military budgets sufficient to satisfy the appetite and aspirations of any European monarchy.

At this time, there is talk of fortifying the Panama canal—mind you, the powers that be, will not stop there; where there is an army and cannons, and a navy with ironclad warships, they are there for a purpose and for use.

Not only the officers, eager to accelerate their promotion, are looking forward for war, but also the manufacturers of rifles and cannon, the shipbuilders, anxious to secure contracts, wish to see war break out, chauvinism and that false, silly, exaggerated patriotism that is being artificially inoculated into the brains of the children in America, will do the rest in the arousing of the military spirit.

We are told that the army and navy are destined to defend the country against foreign invasion, against the attack of an outside enemy; but past events have shown that in default of an outside enemy, capitalistic governments do not hesitate to use that very army or navy against their enemy within, the working class.

The time has come for the labor orga-

nizations on the American continent to enter into intercourse and closer relations with the workers of other countries and to join in the manifestations of the international proletariat. And should they find that the question dealt with at these gatherings do not concern the proletariat on their side of the Atlantic, let them present such of interest and import to them. What our brothers in England consider beneficial to them, will certainly not be disadvantageous to our brothers in America.

The restriction of foreign immigration has for years been on the labor program in America, but capitalists' interests at all times on the lookout for cheap labor, foreign or domestic, have successfully opposed all measures in that direction. The participation of the American workers in the international labor congresses would undoubtedly in the course of time bring about an understanding between the workers on both sides of the Atlantic, which would finally remove all cause for a demand on the part of the American workers for the restriction of immigration. Let them be represented at these gatherings, present their views on the various problems under consideration, expound their principles and way of thinking, and beneficial results will not be wanting.

Three years hence, in 1913, the next international congress will be held in Vienna, Austria, the trades unions in North America should take the sending of a delegation in proportion to their numerical strength and in commensuration with the importance of the occasion, earnestly into consideration.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE CANADIAN TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS AT ST. LOUIS A. F. of L. CONVENTION.

Mr. Chairman and fellow workers—It is my duty, my pleasure and my privilege this morning to convey to you from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada the greetings of its affiliated membership and the wage workers generally throughout the Dominion. I have always been proud to be a member of the international labor movement; but after my experience here this morning, after listening to my fellow fraternal delegates, I am more than ever convinced that the future statesmen of this continent will be found largely within the confines of our international movement.

I believe one of the greatest problems that confronts the workers of this continent is, not so much to push on to accepting responsibility, as to prepare ourselves for the responsibilities that are fast being forced upon us. As compared with my young friend, Brother Turner, I have been only a short time in the international labor movement, but in that short time I have been made to feel that the trades union movement allied with the political movement is nothing more, possibly, than a training school for future statesmen of this continent.

It is sometimes a habit among members of the organized labor movement to find a little fault in connection with the huge expense of holding such conventions as this; but I ask any delegate here this morning, after the experience we have already had in this convention, after the things we have been able to learn, if the value of the personal acquaintanceship and the value of the hand-clasp of those we have been reading about can be measured by the monetary cost? Who is going to estimate it in dollars and cents? Who is going to put a price upon the bearing it will have upon the future labor movement of this continent?

The speakers who preceded me have referred to the problems that confront the wage workers, not only on the American continent and the United Kingdom, but throughout the entire world; and just in proportion as members of the wage-working class learn to understand this international character of the labor movement,

just so much will we make for its future triumph. Speaking from a continental standpoint, we have such issues as the increased cost of living and the same old nightmare my brothers referred to, that of unemployment, due to the introduction of machinery and the displacement of labor. We have all these problems to face. I will not go into them in detail, but I am of the opinion that all these problems we are grappling with at this time spring from the fundamental evil of corporate ownership of the means of life.

As a representative of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress it becomes my duty to explain to you as best I can some of the problems we are grappling with over there. At the last convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada one of the subjects that occupied the attention of the delegates was that of immigration. That does not seem to affect the workers here as it does in Canada. The delegates will understand that Canada is a new and a growing country. I want to impress upon the officers of international unions, especially the tremendous responsibilities that are being placed upon the shoulders of the organized labor movement in Canada by virtue of the number of people being poured into that country. In addition to the one transcontinental railroad we already have, four more are being constructed, and as they are being built the authorities and every agency seems to be at work for the purpose of pouring into the country the surplus labor of Europe and elsewhere.

The development in Canada during the next ten years will equal a development it has taken forty years to produce in the United States. I remember, although I am a young man, the rush there was to the far West of the States a few years ago. That same or even a greater development, is taking place in Canada. I want to impress upon the international officers the necessity of coming to the aid of the officers and members of the unions in Canada to help us organize and educate and care for the tremendous influx of population into Canada at this time.

Some three years ago the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress sent a representative to Great Britain to plead with the unionists there to prevent immigrants coming to Canada under misrepresentations. We found the government and the employers against us, and were compelled to give up. Now we have resolved at the last congress to face the issues squarely and turn organizers loose in an effort to assimilate and organize and educate those men as they come in, and persuade them to join with us and face the problems as we have been doing in the past.

At the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress in Victoria, in 1906, after a discussion of some two or three days, the delegates came to the conclusion that in the best interests of the workers throughout Canada they would declare for absolute independent political action. That declaration on the part of the congress has been reaffirmed at every convention from then until now. I want to point out, however, that the congress made a provision that in the carrying out of that declaration we grant provincial autonomy. The workers in each province can determine for themselves how best to carry out the declaration.

There are so many things I might refer to in connection with this question that I scarcely know where to begin; but as my fellow fraternal delegates have so thoroughly covered the necessity of the wage-workers, and especially the necessity of members of the organized labor movement going into politics, I do not believe it will be necessary for me to further emphasize that point. However, as I come from British Columbia, I will touch on the situation there. The question of immigration is a burning question in British Columbia, more so than in any other portions of the Dominion, on account of the orientals. There are between 35,000 and 40,000 orientals in the Province of British Columbia. We have occasion to believe that something more than resolutions may be required in the settlement of that problem.

As a delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress for the last five or six years I have introduced that hardy annual, that, inasmuch as the capitalists of the world create the wars they should do their own

fighting. I appreciate, however, that all the privileges we, as workingmen enjoy, are granted to us only in proportion to the power we have to secure them. For the last twenty or thirty years we have been educating the orientals by the best means that could be found in Germany, in England and in the United States. We have had every ship carrying over the means of producing wealth, and the Japanese, at least, have demonstrated to us that they are masters at the art of warfare. They are also beginning to demonstrate their achievements in the industries. In proportion to this development among the orientals we have to handle delicately the question of the Japanese. Since we have had a little squabble with them on our coast a year or two ago their quarters there have been nothing more than an arsenal. I am opposed to militarism, but I am compelled to believe that because of this spirit of Japan that drives there orientals to take the position they do we may be compelled to reconsider our position in that respect and make up our minds to take action to preserve the white man on this continent. We had hoped that by education and probably by organization we would be able to assimilate and make these people part of the international labor movement, but that does not seem probable in the near future.

In British Columbia I presume we have had nothing more than the growth and development you have had in this country. When I went to the province about twenty-one years ago the different industries were in the hands of individuals. Later they grew into the hands of companies, then into syndicates, and although we sing that "Britons never will be slaves," our timber interests are owned practically by Swift, Armour & Company; our coal mines are owned by another labor-skinning corporation, and our fisheries are owned by some other Americans in Britain. Whatever is left the Union Pacific owns. No matter what flag floats over Canada, our friend Pierpont Morgan seems to rule the industrial waves!

We, as workingmen in the Province of British Columbia and in Canada, have made all this possible. Every privilege every corporation enjoys has been given to them by the working class. Years ago in Sunday school I read in the Good Book that "the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away." So it must be with the workers. Every privilege we have given them we must take away if we are to defend our own interests. They have shown us how to do it. The workers of British Columbia and elsewhere had voted for the representatives of the old political parties, and, no matter whether they were Liberals or Conservatives, Democrates or Republicans, they were no better than the principles their parties stood for, and that is the corporate ownership of the means of life. Where three of four corporations own the jobs of the citizens of that province we have been compelled to take action. As with the workers elsewhere, we never do anything until we are compelled to. We were compelled to take some radical and revolutionary steps there. When James Dunsmuir closed down the mines on Vancouver Island because the miners had asked for an increase in pay and had gone on strike, he said to the striking miners and to a royal commission, "These mines are mine. Cannot I do as I like with my own property?" That proposition is correct, no matter how brutal it is. If the workers will walk to the ballot box on election day and confer the power to right the law and make it legal for them to own these things we must give them the right to do as they like with their own property.

The miners in British Columbia began to question their right to own that property. That in British Columbia was the birth of the Socialist party. They said when they got a majority they would make all this property the collective property of the working class. I remember how unpopular it was to be a member of that party at that time. We had to carry on a campaign similar to that referred to by Mr. Turner this morning. However, since 1903 the Socialist party in British Columbia has grown from a little group of less than a dozen men in Vancouver to a party that polled twenty-one per cent of the votes in that county, despite the fact that we have had only twenty-one candidates running in forty-two consti-

tuencies. A great deal has been said about legislation that has been secured. All the legislation that has been referred to by my comrades and all I could refer to that has been passed in British Columbia came after the appearance of a few labor members in that house. We first got the eight-hour day for bituminous miners and metalliferous miners, then we secured the Workman's Compensation Act. That was all done within twelve months. Almost every province in Canada now has a Workman's Compensation Act.

That word "compensation" is very often misinterpreted. I have stood on the banks of Coal Creek in the Fernie District, after an explosion that had killed 236 bread winners. I saw the widows and children waiting for their loved ones to be brought to the surface—and then you talk to me about compensation. If all the corporations at this moment were to relinquish their right, title and ownership and hand over to the working people everything they have on earth, it would not compensate for the wrongs they have perpetrated on our people for lo, these many years.

It now costs money to kill a man in these particular provinces, and therefore there is less killing done. Where they were killing at the rate of four or five hundred miners a year, after the first and second year we had the Compensation Act and had wrung from two mining corporations in British Columbia $232,000, they got busy and brought in a measure which provides for mine inspectors. For the first time in our history they allowed the miners to name one inspector, the government to name one and these companies name the third. A miner can now go to a member of his own union and inform him of gas in the mine without danger of losing his job. This is as it should be, according to the testimony given by many of the miners themselves. The real value of this Workman's Compensation Act is to better fit us to fight the real battles for industrial freedom.

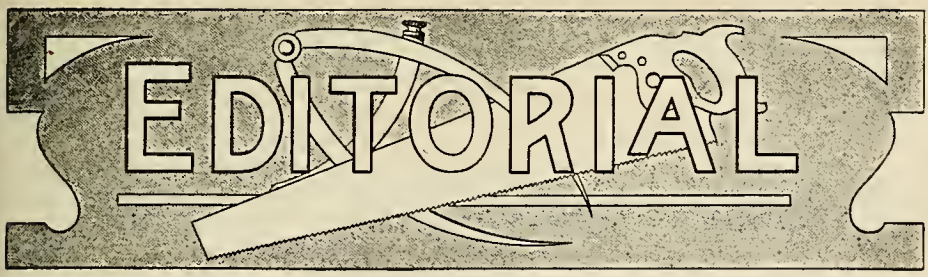
I hope that as a result of the magnificent addresses given by my fellow delegates, and as a result of the deliberations of this convention, some new ideas, some new thoughts will be planted in the minds of the delegates. I hope also that as a result of the deliberations of this convention we will go home bigger and better men.

Provincial Perspective.

A pollywog lived in a mudpuddle small
  At a country crossing of unpaved roads,
And he counted himself the greatest of all
  That puddle of pollywog would-be toads;
His position of ruler—above compare—
  Was absolute, e'en to the puddle's rim;
He was the nearest great of the near great there,
  And this mudpuddle was the world to him.

In this tadpole example of local fame
  We trace human nature wherever we go,
For pride, the world over, is always the same
  And swells heads the faster the less that we know;
We find this big fish in his own little sea—
  And that little sphere is the tiniest pail—
Though a mud-cat minnow he really may be
  Treats all smaller fishes like he was a whale.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.



THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood OF Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1911

VITAL ISSUES.

The proceedings of the last official meeting of the late General Executive Board, the report of the Compilation Committee, and that of the accountants auditing the books of the General Secretary appear in this issue of The Carpenter, each and all of which will undoubtedly be intensely interesting to our entire membership.

Seldom has the General Secretary used, in any of his official writings, the personal pronoun, "I," preferring the privileged "We," since it is generally conceded to be a prerogative. Under this concession attention is called to the matters just mentioned as involving "vital issues" of interest to all officers and members, in certain directions a personal, as well as an official concern.

In the minutes of the General Executive Board, reflections appear against our integrity, honesty, truthfulness and business management, conduct and ability.

The rank and file of our Brotherhood should have facts and figures, not insinuations or unsupported assertions. We thought we were competent, and had the right to run our office according to—not the G. E. B., but Sections 35-39 inclusive of our General Constitution, and perform duties otherwise and

elsewhere prescribed. Nevertheless, being human, errors and mistakes are possible with everybody, which includes us.

However, let it be understood that the endeavor has been to run our office as economically as possible, lessening or increasing its force or their hours of work or our own as business demanded. None complained; instead, all enjoyed the work and worked on to the best of their ability.

A few years ago, in compliance with the wishes of the General Executive Board, we opened a stock book in which to keep a detailed account of supplies shipped out each day. This book was inspected from time to time by the Board, and as no complaints were made, we took it for granted that our method of keeping stock was satisfactory.

Two years ago we decided it would be better to each day enter in our stock book all supplies shipped to each Local Union and total the whole at the end of each month, which course seemed satisfactory to the Board.

In all this time we had no stock clerk. At the end of each month some stenographer would be detailed to take an inventory and report stock on hand. This was regularly, and, to our best knowledge and belief, correctly done.

In moving to our present headquarters the stock book in use was lost and has never yet been found. We then put a regular clerk on a new stock book, with instructions to go through all our orders, reports and correspondence covering the period of the lost book in order that we might have as correct account as possible of goods shipped during that time. When this was done, we thought we saw clear sailing. We informed the Board of the lost stock book and of our intention to procure a new one, and this also seemed satisfactory, as no complaint was made.

Things apparently moved all right until after the April, 1910, meeting of the G. E. B., when our expense clerk informed us he had found a bundle of shipping slips for supplies, already paid for and forwarded to Local Unions, that had never been entered in the stock book as ever being shipped to their proper destination. We instructed him to have these entered up at the end of April, 1910. This was done, and when the G. E. B. met in July, 1910, this stock book, along with all other books demanded by the G. E. B., was submitted to them for their inspection and examination. During that session the Board took an inventory of all stock then on hand and so reported to the Des Moines Convention. See pages 265 and 266, Journal of Proceedings 1910. The Board also reported the following to that convention:

> "The reports of the expert accountants have been received regularly, and in addition to these reports your Board has, each quarter, gone carefully over the books, vouchers, bills and accounts of the United Brotherhood and found them to be correct."

Besides that, on July 21, 1910, the Board reported as follows to the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Md., with which company we are under bond in the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars for the faithful performance of our duties as specified in our General Constitution:

> "To the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company:
>
> "This is to certify that on the 16th day of July, 1910, the books and accounts of Mr. Frank Duffy, our General Secretary, were examined and found correct in every respect, all moneys and property

under his control or custody being accounted for, with proper securities and funds on hand to balance his accounts, and he is not now in default.

"He has performed his duties in an acceptable and satisfactory manner, and we know of no reason why the Guarantee Bond should not be continued.

"Dated at Indianapolis, Ind., this 21st day of July, 1910.

Name of Lodge: U. B. OF C. AND J. OF A.
By (Signed) W. G. SCHARDT,
Chairman of General Ex. Board.
Official Capacity."

In the face of all this we are at a loss to understand why the Board ordered the expert accountants to make a special audit of the affairs of our office. Yet we are not finding fault with or blaming them for so doing. We raised no opposition then, nor do we now. Our offices are wide open for inspection any day of the year, while our books and accounts are at the disposal of any authorized party for examination.

What did the accountants find? They reported:

1. That they had examined the financial accounts of the U. B. and found them correct.

2. That all moneys received at the General Office for supplies, tax or other purposes, were accounted for and entered up correctly on our ledgers.

3. That all Locals Unions got the supplies they ordered and paid for.

4. That the profit on the sale of supplies averaged 95½ per cent. on cost.

5. That the profit on the sale of supplies, after deducting supplies for free distribution, and cost of expressage, freight and cartage, was over 63 per cent.

6. That supplies to be accounted for in detail are as follows:

968	Due Books.
1,003	English Constitutions.
351	French Constitutions.
25,931	Application Blanks.
8,159	Local Union Letter Heads.
118	Treasurers' Cash Books.
16	200-page Ledgers.
25	300-page Ledgers.
5	500-page Ledgers.
79	German Constitutions.

7. That the surplus of supplies on hand was as follows:

2	R. S. Order Books.
12	Treasurers' Receipt Books.
31	F. S. Receipt Books.
14	100-page Day Books.
2	200-page Day Books.
35	100-page Ledgers.
41	English Rituals.
105	German Rituals.
65	French Rituals.
1	Dater Outfit.
145	Emblem Buttons.
285	Emblem Pins.

Of the 968 Due Books yet to be accounted for, 600 are in controversy between the Adams Express Company and the General Office. Until recently

the Adams Express Company's office at Indianapolis claimed receiving only thirty-eight pounds, when they should have received seventy pounds, representing 1,200 Due Books. Their Chicago office claims they received one hundred pounds. This weight represents 1,800 Due Books. We have since made claim on the express company for the value of the 600 Due Books in question. The balance of the 368 Due Books was used for organizers and organizing purposes, for granting clearance cards at the General Office, for extras ordered with new outfits for Local Unions by the General President, and for samples, etc.

The 1,003 Constitutions were used for organizing purposes, extras with outfits on orders of the General President, for use in the General Office, for use of committees, for use of lawyers in suits entered against us, for printers' samples, etc.

The 351 French Constitutions were used by the General President for organizing purposes in the New England States and Canada.

The application blanks were used as follows: Twenty-eight organizers appointed in the last two years received 100 Application Blanks each as part of their outfit, making a total of 2,800. Twenty-five general organizers got on an average of four pads each during the last two years—total 10,000. The balance was used for organizing purposes.

The 8,159 Local Union Letter Heads, which equaled 81½ pads, were used around the office:

½ pad per week in membership dept. in two years.	50 pads
In G. S. office in two years	10 "
In shipping dept. in two years	6 "
Use of G. E. B. in two years	8 "
Use of committees at G. O	20 "
In other departments of G. O	6 "
Total	100 pads

This leaves us with a surplus of letter heads on hand.

At least twenty out of the 118 Treasurers' Cash Books were used in the General Office for keeping petty accounts of the G. P., G. S. and G. T., location of organizers, charters granted, unions lapsed, accounts of pins, buttons, etc., received and sold.

The two, three and 500-page Ledgers balance the one and 200-page Day Books and 100-page Ledgers too many on hand. When the Ledgers were changed we used the two, three and 500-page Ledgers we had on hand when sending outfits to new Local Unions, as the old Local Unions would not accept them, but our stenographer gave us credit for sending out 100-page Ledgers in their stead. That left us with a surplus on hand. After deducting the one and 200-page Day Books and the 100-page Ledgers from the surplus of supplies on hand, we have still $125.00 worth of supplies on hand more than we should have.

To find this out, it cost the U. B. over Thirty-one Hundred Dollars in accountants' fees alone.

The accountants further found that the stenographer who took stock made several mistakes, in fact, many mistakes, that he was not careful enough in checking up supplies shipped out, and that this, along with the loss of our stock book when moving into our new headquarters, caused all the trouble and misunderstanding.

As far as our membership is concerned, two of our local financial secretaries reported to us their total membership as 1,623 and 1,885, when in reality

these figures actually represented the per capita tax due the General Office of $16.25 and $188.50. This made a difference in these two unions of 2,689 members. Add this number to the accountants' figures of 198,036 and you have a membership of 200,725, or thirteen more than we reported to the Des Moines Convention.

All our accounts balance, leaving us an overplus of stock on hand.

Confident that the minutes of the late Board as approved by a majority bear the marks of vindictive and malicious effort, we do not hesitate to place our rejoinder parallel with the Board's deductions.

Finally, we are under Twenty Thousand Dollars bond. We challenge the production of the proof of incompetency, inability or dishonesty on our part.

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
Editor, The Carpenter.

The question has been raised whether the Compilation Committee understood, disregarded or exceeded the powers and scope of the second paragraph of Section 24, since it is doubted whether "tabulation" could be construed to convey to, or invest those who perform it with judicial and absolute powers. Many feel that the throwing out of seven or eight thousand votes should, in justice to the interested locals and the candidates, be a matter of review by the next biennial convention—perhaps a very wise course to guide that body in so amending the law as to make the duties of the committee clear, specific and beyond the possibility of undue influence or personal preference.

It may be said here that every officer or official is a servant of some higher power which expects the law to be performed without shaping, stretching or construing the law to serve individual aggrandizement. It is not to be denied, but regretted, that the desire for office is almost invariably greater than to lay down its burdens. In the first instance, many see eminent station and distinction, and more emoluments in the lure and luxury of official life, while less—indeed, it is conspicuously few—seek to continue in office to serve their fellow-beings.

A circular letter recently sent out by James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, in which he strongly advises against working on Sunday, and shows the advantage gained by his organization through the elimination of the practice in the printing trades, recalls to our minds an interesting statement by a German professor, published some time ago, on the results of continuous experiments and personal investigations as to the effect of Sunday work on the human body. According to the learned professor's findings, the required daily out-put of vital force cannot be completely restored by eating and sleeping. Supposing on Monday morning the vitality is equal to 500 points, on Monday evening it is, by the day's labor, reduced to 450 points. A good night's rest will have the effect of again increasing the vitality. The increased vitality will, however, not extend beyond 490 points on Tuesday morning. Tuesday's labor again reduces the vitality to 440 points. On Wednesday it will again reach 480. With each day's labor goes an expense of vital force of fifty points, while by each day's eating

and sleeping forty points are restored. At this rate there is a shortage in vitality of sixty points each Saturday evening, which shortage has to be made good by rest on Sunday and the two intervening nights in order that the laborer may be in proper physical condition to resume his or her daily toil on Monday morning without sustaining irreparable injury to mind and body.

We have at all times discountenanced Sunday work as well as the practice, rather common some years ago in our trade, of working overtime. By working overtime, be it on a Sunday or on a week day, we are depriving to a certain extent at least, our unemployed brothers of an opportunity to work; we are taking the bread and butter out of their mouths. The working of overtime, rare cases where it is unavoidable, is a violation of union principle and neither the trade nor the employer will suffer by its prohibition; for as Brother Lynch truly says: "It has been discovered that the worker can really do more work and better work in shorter days than in longer."

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Much to our regret, yet unavoidably, our January, 1911 issue reached our members and readers at a rather late date of the month—through no fault of ours, however. As it would certainly have caused disappointment and consternation among our membership, had not as least the result of the general vote on the constitutional amendments and the report of the tabulation committee appeared in that issue, we were compelled to hold up the Journal until that committee had completed its work and their report was forthcoming.

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We were exceedingly pleased early this month (January) to find on our exchange table a copy of a souvenir edition of the Bakers' Journal, the official organ of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, issued at the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary. The souvenir is a very handsome publication, replete with interesting articles relating to the history of the organization, the obstacles it had to overcome and the success and victories achieved during the last twenty-five years. We heartily congratulate the Bakers' Union at the occasion and sincerely wish them future success.

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The case of the Albro J. Newton Company against the U. B. and the A. S. of C., New York District, to which we referred in our December and January issues, came up for final decision on January 6th in the Brooklyn Supreme Court. The decision handed down by Justice Blackmar is a stunning blow to all organized labor. The judge makes the preliminary injunction permanent, claiming that our unions in New York and the A. S. of C. are in an illegal combination against the plaintiff. He calls the sending out of circulars by the defendants, containing the names of firms working under an agreement with them and omitting the name of the plaintiff firm a conspiracy to injure the latter's business. Yet, at the same time, the judge admits that the unions were using only lawful means—the strike—in their fight against the plaintiff and trying to accomplish a lawful object—that of improvement of their conditions of labor.

In making the injunction permanent, Justice Blackmar issued an order enjoining the 'defendants, their attorneys, agents, servants, associates, confederates, and all persons acting in aid of or in connection with them, of any of them, from conspiring, combining or acting in concert in any manner to injure or interfere with plaintiff's goodwill, trade or business, for the purpose of coercing it to employ union labor, either.'

"First—By sending to any customer or prospective customer of plaintiff any letter, circular or communication printed, written or oral, which in terms or by inference suggests that labor troubles will follow the use of materials purchased from plaintiff or from any person, firm or corporation declared 'unfair,' or whose material does not bear the union label, meaning plaintiff thereby, or

"Second—By ordering, directing, requiring or by compelling by any by-law, rule or regulation, or any act thereunder,

any person whatever to refrain from or cease working for any person, firm or corporation because they use material purchased of or furnished by plaintiff or by any person, firm or corporation declared 'unfair,' or whose material does not bear the union label, meaning plaintiff thereby.

"But nothing herein contained is to be construed to prevent peaceable strikes except those directed against customers or prospective customers of plaintiff for the purpose of injuring or interfering with plaintiff's good will, trade or business."

In that famous contempt case, Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell have been sentenced to imprisonment for *publishing* the plaintiff's firm name in the We Don't Patronize or unfair list. Justice Blackmar now sees a lawless act in the *omittance* of the name of the plaintiff in the list of fair employers sent out by the New York D. C., where it evidently had no right to be.

Thus, by mere judge-made law, by so-called interpretations of the Constitution of the United States, organized labor is step by step deprived of its weapons of defense and reduced to a state of impotency. And there is grave danger of this usurpation of power by the courts to go on until the workers come to their senses and conquer the political power which rightfully and logically belongs to them. Therefore, and as even Justice Blackmar deigns to admit that strikes are legal, let us by all means strike at the ballot box and wrench that usurped power from the courts.

We are indebted to the Johns Hopkins Press for a copy of a monograph on "The Trade Union Label," by Dr. Ernest R. Spedden, in which he traces its origin, says the New York Times. The device was first generally used in 1875 as a result of competition in San Francisco between Chinese and white cigarmakers. Dr. Spedden is informed by Miss Lucile Eaves of the University of Nebraska that in 1869 the Carpenters' Eight Hour League of San Francisco had used a stamp on products of planing mills, in which the eight hour rule obtained, and he thinks possibly the cigarmakers profited by the example of the carpenters.

In testimony given before the Congressional Committee of 1876-7 the device was referred to by one of the union witnesses as a "stamp," but the term "union label" was soon in vogue, and by 1878 fifty cigar manufacturers were using it in a concerted effort to drive out the cheap Chinese labor. The Cigarmakers' Official Journal of January, 1879, records that the label had come into use by at least one eastern manufacturer.

From its employment in San Francisco the label spread among unions in many occupations and to the chief countries of Europe and Australia. The attempt to identify the label with the "hall mark" of the mediaeval guilds has failed, in Dr. Speddens's opinion. The hall marks were merely certificates of genuineness and had nothing to do with labor struggles and boycotts. The union label is distinctively in its origin a device of American trade unionism.

But a Labor Boycott is Against the Law

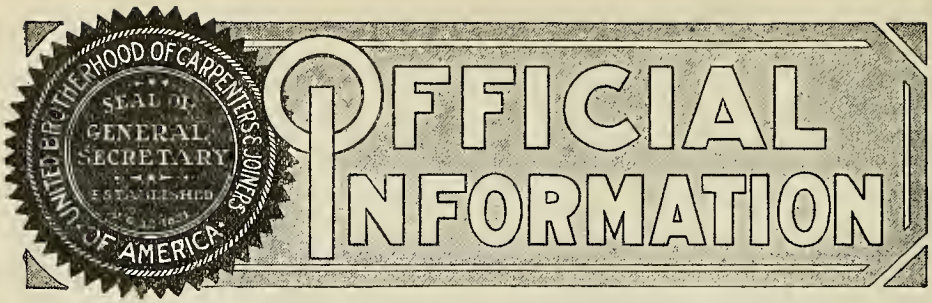
A new application of the boycott has been introduced into the labor world. The Citizens' Alliance of San Francisco has placed a sandwich man in front of the well known Philadelphia Shoe Company, at 825 Market street. On one side of his banner appears the following inscription.

"Do not patronize the Philadelphia Shoe Company. It is a union house. Free Americans patronize open shops only, where goods are made by free labor. Indorsed by Citizens' Alliance."

On the reverse side is written:

"Philadelphia Shoe Company advertises it sells union made goods. Such goods are products of closed shops. Free Americans should not patronize. Give your patronage to free labor and the open shop. Indorsed by Citizens' Alliance."

There is no dispute between employer and employes involved in this action. The house that has incurred the wrath of the Citizens' Alliance has an enviable reputation for fair dealing with all—the public and its employers. It has not taken part in any industrial controversy.



GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th st., Chicago, Ill.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Shilleto St., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 236 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Expulsions.

Solomon Israelefsky has been expelled by L. U. 1787, Newark, N. J., for misappropriation of local funds.

Albert Pollock, of L. U. 1787, Newark, N. J., was expelled for fraudulently receiving money.

J. C. Norris, of L. U. 1004, Atlanta, Ga., was expelled for misappropriation of funds belonging to the Local Union.

W. G. Warden, the former president of L. U. 1582, Cincinnati, O., was expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

A Rejection Reconsidered.

The rejection as a candidate of I. H. Sterling by L. U. 1212, Coffeyville, Kan., as previously announced, having been reconsidered by the local union, his application was again balloted on and he was admitted to membership.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Altus, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Big Springs, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Paso, Tex.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Joliet, Ill.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Laconia, N. H.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mulberry, Fla.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
New York City.

Norfolk, Va.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Owensboro, Ky.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Peoria, Ill.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Portland, Ore.
Pottsville, Pa.
San Diego, Cal.
Sanford, Fla.
San Francisco, Cal.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Mass.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Vicksburg, Miss.
Washington, D. C.
Waynesboro, Pa.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Owatonna, Minn.
Vancouver, Wash.
Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, O.
Hollis, Okla.
Marion, Mass.
Corry, Pa.
Gardiner, Me.
Hamilton & Newham, Mass.

Total, 9 Local Unions.

Hire Education.

"What is a college, papa?"

"A college, Pauline, is a cross between a country club and an orphan asylum."

"Then why do such nice boys go there, papa?"

"Because rich boys from sixteen to twenty are too old to be spanked and not old enough to reason."

"Do they learn to reason in college?"

"Not if the reverend professors can help it, daughter."

"Then why do they go?"

"They go to be got rid of, because they would misbehave at home."

"Don't they misbehave at college, then?"

"Well, yes; but their parents don't know about it, unless they go to the football games or read the police reports."

"But don't their parents teach them morals, papa?"

"Nay, nay, Pauline; it's cheaper to get it done by hired professors."

"Do the professors know all about morals?"

"Not at all, my dear; but they know exactly what parents expect them to say."

"Is that what makes a complete curriculum?"

"No, dear, a complete curriculum is an imitation education furnished by endowed institutions at less than cost to those who are best able to pay for it."—Bolton Hall, in Life.

The Large Family.

Professor Thomas Carver's idea that large families among the rich and smaller ones among the poor would tend to lessen the cost of living and solve many pressing economics may be set aside. But there is one thing the professor says that is absolutely true, and that is:

"Foxes think large families among the rabbits highly commendable. Those employers who want large supplies of cheap labor, those priests who want large congregations, those military leaders who want plenty of cheap food for gunpowder, and those politicians who want plenty of voters all agree in commending large families and rapid multiplication among the poorer classes."

These reasons are right. The poor are urged to breed, for the mills and the army. A large family furnishes good raw material. But the working class has passed the point where it believes that the mission in life of the human being is to breed appendanges to machines.—New York Call.

Freedom.

How shall we sing great freedom's song
That marcheth on, through ages long;
Her feet all scarred with shard and thorn,
Her back bent by the burdens borne?

What star is this upon her brow?
A gleam that yearns all truth to know!
What song is ringing in her ears?
It is the music of the spheres!
What pulse that fills her mighty soul?
A mother's heart, that loves the whole!

What Ephod, shot with glittering gems,
Shines vast between her shoulder hems?
These are the kindly, gracious arts
By which man grows his noblest parts.
What girdle this—so broad and good?
What golden cord and silver line
Enwrap her loins, her garments twine?
They're duty, courage, faith and prayer
And hope triumphant o'er despair;
And zeal that spreads the flame of love
Till every tyrant shackle's clove!
And pity bending in the dust
And bearing scorn (whene'er she must)
To lift, to lighten, to reveal!
And from that dust to God appeal!

This is her form—so grand and free—
That marcheth on to destiny!
This is the mother of us all!
And this is God-born liberty!

—Prof. John Ward Stimson.

Proceedings of Fourth Quarterly Session, 1910, of General Executive Board

October Meeting (Continued).

October 25th, 1910.

All members present but Foley.

Resolution No. 36, submitted by L. U. 774, New York City, and referred to the Board by the convention. Sections 108 and 110 of the general constitution provide and specify the conditions under which members are and can be admitted as beneficial. The request contained in the resolution is denied.

Resolution No. 63, submitted by Local Unions 26, 192 and 1211, Syracuse, N. Y., requesting the services of an organizer to organize the shops and mills, referred to the Board by the convention. The G. P. is requested to comply with the request.

Resolution No. 61, submitted by Local Unions Nos. 276, 1585, 468, 973 and 1399, referred to the Board by the convention. The resolution is laid over until the January meeting and the G. S. is requested to procure additional information as to conditions prevailing in New Mexico and Arizona.

Resolution No. 13, submitted to the convention by the D. C. of Buffalo, N. Y., and Local Unions Nos. 9, 355, 374, 440, 503, 1345, 1377, 1668 and 1757, requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes and the services of an organizer for the shops and mills. The Board appropriates $1,000.00 and requests the G. P. to place a general organizer in the Buffalo district.

Resolution No. 17, submitted to the convention by the Wayne Co. D. C., Detroit, Mich., calling attention to the fact that the Bagley Tobacco Company were erecting new buildings with non-union men. This resolution was referred to the Board by the convention with instructions to take up this matter with the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and the officials of the Bagley Company. The G. S. is requested to communicate the facts in the case to the above-named organizations with the view of bringing about a settlement.

Resolution No. 70, requesting the General Office to finance and carry on a campaign of organization against the non-union mills in Brooklyn Boro, New York City, referred to the Board by the convention. Inasmuch as the General Office is at present carrying on the work of organization in that district, the papers are filed.

Resolution No. 54, requesting moral and financial aid in support of the men locked out by the Homestake Mining Company, referred to the Board by the convention. Inasmuch as we have rendered financial assistance to our members affected by the lockout, further action is deferred pending the action of the A. F. of L.

Resolutions Nos. 1, 2, 52 and 55 in regard to the establishment of a home for the aged and infirm members of the U. B. and a sanatorium for those afflicted with tuberculosis were read. These resolutions were referred to the incoming officers by the convention. The papers are filed.

Independence, Kan. Request from L. U. No. 1198 for permission to circulate a letter among the Local Unions. The G. S. is requested to procure additional information.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance for organizing purposes. As the Board appropriated $500.00 for this purpose on September 21, the request is filed.

October 26.

All members present but Foley.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

October 27.

All members present but Foley.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts of the General Office continued.

October 28.

All members present but Foley.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

October 29.

All members present but Foley.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

The New York State Council of Carpenters extended an invitation to the G. E. B. to attend the annual convention, to be held at Rochester, N. Y., October 31. The Board authorizes Brother Bausher, the member of the G. E. B. from the First District, to attend the convention of the State Council and extend to the Council the best wishes of the Board for their future success and prosperity.

On the 12th instant, while auditing the books and accounts of the General Office, the chairman of the Board called the attention of the Board to entries of shipments appearing in the stock book during the month of April, 1910, for which no cash entry was found upon the financial ledger. As these entries in the stock book appeared to be such large amounts as to eliminate the probability of its being a mere clerical error, the G. P., G. S. and G. T. were called into the Board room and the G. S. was asked to explain said entries. The G. S. being unable to give a full and satisfactory explanation, it was agreed by the Board and the G. P., G. S. and G. T. that the expert accountant should be called in immediately to audit the books to discover errors contained therein. The G. S. was instructed to telegraph to the expert accountant to come to this office at once. The expert arrived the following day and began the investigation. He later informed the Board that it would probably require two weeks to complete the audit. On this date, October 29, the accountant reported that it would probably require another two weeks to complete the audit. The Board decided to adjourn, to be called together by the chairman of the Board when he receives the report of the accountant.

(Note—As part of the minutes of the October meeting appeared in the December Car-

penter, the G. S. will publish the balance of these minutes in the same issue of The Carpenter in which the minutes of the January meeting of the Board are published.)

The following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence with the G. S. in the interim between the October, 1910, and January, 1911, sessions of the Board.

November 1.

Atlantic City, N. J. Request from the Atlantic County D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.60 to $4.00 per day, to go into effect November 5, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at the General Office.

November 15.

Alton, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 377 for additional financial aid in support of members locked out. The Board appropriates $800.00.

November 19.

Pittsburg, Pa. Request from the D. C. for official sanction of a trade movement for a Saturday half holiday. Sanction granted.

December, 3.

San Francisco, Cal. Request from the Bay Counties D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500.00.

December 8.

San Francisco, Cal. Request from the Bay Counties D. C. for additional financial assistance in support of members involved in a trade movement. Appropriation denied.

MINUTES OF G. E. B.—JANUARY, 1911.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 4, 1911.

The regular quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date, with Chairman Schardt presiding, and Bausher, Post, Walquist and Connolly present.

The quarterly report of the G. P. was read and filed. That portion in regard to the withdrawal of the funds of the U. B. now on deposit with the First National Bank of Tampa, Fla., will be considered later by the Board.

Bridgewater, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 1046 for financial assistance for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $50.00.

Newton, Mass. Appeal of the D. C. of Newton, Waltham, Natick, Needham and vicinity from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 860, South Framingham, Mass., admitting Michael H. Sweeney to membership. As the D. C. had not appealed within the time specified in the constitution, the papers are filed.

Batavia, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 1151 that the G. E. B. reinstate Fred Lang to full beneficial membership, said Brother Lang having gone six months in arrears. The G. P. had already decided in this case that a member who owes six months' dues, or a sum equal thereto, must be reinitiated as a new member. The ruling of the G. P. is according to the constitution and is sustained by the G. E. B.

Wichita, Kan. Appeal of L. U. No. 201 from the decision of the G. P. in the matter of paying sick benefits. The appeal not having been taken within the time specified in the constitution, the papers are filed.

New York, N. Y. Appeal of Karoel Peszel, of L. U. No. 309, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of New York D. C. vs. Karoel Peszel. As new evidence has been submitted, the case is referred back to the G. P. The G. P. will instruct the D. C. to forward to this office a transcript of the evidence taken at the trial.

January 5.

All members present.

New York City. Appeal of Phillip Fienberg from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the D. C. of New York City vs. Phillip Feinberg. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of Leon Soontupe from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the New York City D. C. vs. Leon Soontupe, wherein Leon Soontupe was tried by the Brooklyn Boro Committee and expelled for making misrepresentation as to his qualifications for membership. The offense charged is a violation of the obligation and not a violation of trade rules or by-laws, and is triable in a L. U. and not in the Boro Committee. The decision of the G. P. is reversed, the appeal is sustained and the appellant ordered reinstated in L. U. No. 1008.

Newark, N. J. Appeal of John P. Hippold of L. U. No. 258, Brooklyn Boro, New York City, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Newark D. C. vs. John P. Hippold. The decision of the G. P. is reversed, the request of the appellant for a new trial is granted and the Newark D. C. is ordered to return to the appellant the amount collected from him as fines.

New York City. Appeal of Samuel Burnstein of L. U. No. 1008, Brooklyn Boro, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 1008 vs. Samuel Burnstein. The decision of the G. P. is sustained. The L. U. had no legal right to compel said Samuel Burnstein to transfer his membership to another L. U. The G. P. is instructed to have L. U. No. 1008 comply with his decision.

January 6.

All members present.

Seattle, Wash. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500.

Chicago, Ill. Communication from the D. C., accompanied by a bill for attorney fees in the injunction suit of the Mears & Slayton Co., amounting to $256.00. The bill is ordered paid.

New York City. Appeal of Dennis M. Comeau from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 126, Brooklyn Boro vs. Dennis M. Comeau. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained on the following grounds: First, the charges contained

no specifications as per Section 202 of the constitution. Second, the appellant was not furnished with a copy of the reply to the G. P. by the L. U., nor did the L. U. file its answer within the time specified in Section 95.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. No. 309 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the D. C. of New York City vs. Louis Feigin. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained on the grounds that there is no evidence before the Board to show that the accused committed any violation of any law of the U. B., as no copy of the charges and specifications or a full and complete copy of the minutes of the trial was supplied this office as provided for in Section 95 of the constitution.

Newark, N. J. The papers in the case between the Newark D. C. and L. U. 1787 were laid before the Board by the G. P. After a careful review of all the papers in the case, the Board recommends that a deputy be sent to Newark to endeavor to adjust this controversy and also the matter between S. Israelefsky, A. Pollock and Jacob Keller and L. U. No. 1787. If L. U. No. 1787 persists in refusing to obey the constitution the G. P. is authorized to suspend L. U. No. 1787 from the U. B.

January 7.

All members present.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. Appeal of E. B. Coats from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the D. C. of Niagara Falls vs. E. B. Coats. As the evidence before the Board shows that the appellant had paid his fine to the secretary of his L. U. before making his appeal, the matter is referred back to the G. P. to decide the appeal on its merits.

New York City. Appeal of Edward Atkins from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 1717 vs. Edward Atkins. As the appellant did not make his appeal within the time prescribed by the constitution, the papers are filed.

Charleston, S. C. Request from the D. C. for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day, to go into effect March 1, 1911. Sanction granted.

Hammond, Ind. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 56¼ to 60 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Los Angeles, Cal. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.50 to $4.00 per day, to go into effect March 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement by the Cabinet Makers for an increase of wage from $2.97 to $3.20 per day and reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

January 9.

All members present.

Riverside, Cal. Request from L. U. No. 235 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.50 to $4.00 per day. Sanction granted.

Kingston, Ont. Request from L. U. No. 249 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 31¼ to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Cedar Rapids, Ia. Request from L. U. No. 308 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Madison, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 314 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect May 28, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Decatur, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 742 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour and a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Sandusky, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 940 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 33 1-3 to 37 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Muscatine, Iowa. Requests from L. U. No. 1069 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.00 to $3.25 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Phoenix, Ariz. Request from L. U. No. 1089 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $4.00 to $5.00 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Redlands, Cal. Request from L. U. No. 1243 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.50 to $4.00 per day, to go into effect January 1, 1911. The G. S. is requested to

secure the latest information relative to the progress of this movement.

Lebanon, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 1361 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $3.15 per day and a reduction of hours from ten to nine per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

New York City. The G. P. submitted to the Board the papers of the Albro Newton Company injunction case against the U. B., together with an estimate from the attorney of the U. B., of the approximate cost of an appeal to a higher court. The Board authorizes the G. P. to instruct the attorney to appeal the case.

Jannary 10.

All members present.

Wallingford, Conn. Request from L. U. No. 1626 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.00 to $3.28 per day and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Waterloo, Iowa. Request from L. U. No. 1835 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour and a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Pottsville, Pa. Communications from L. U. No. 228 in reply to a demand made by the Board on October 19, 1910, for an explanation in regard to certain sums of money paid on their strike roll, and also to the disbursement of an appropriation of $500.00 made by the Board for organizing purposes. An incomplete report received from L. U. No. 228 shows, among other things, that $200.00 of the amount appropriated for strike pay was used to pay the expenses of a delegate to the Des Moines convention. The G. S. will instruct L. U. No. 228 to send to this office a complete and detailed statement of the expenditure of all money appropriated by the General Office and also return to this office the $200.00 used from the appropriation to pay the expenses of a delegate to the convention.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for the purpose of enforcing trade rules. The request is denied.

Great Falls, Mont. Communication from L. U. No. 286 in reference to members on strike roll during July, August, September, October and November. The G. S. is requested to procure from No. 286 a clearer and more detailed statement than the one submitted, accompanied by receipts.

St. Joseph, Mo. Request from L. U. No. 110 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. This request is the same as the one for which the delegates from L. U. No. 110 appeared before the Board at the Des Moines convention, as shown in the minutes of September 26. The papers now come before the Board for the first time. The Board appropriates $250.00.

Liverpool, England. Request from the Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers of Liverpool for an agreement providing for an exchange of members on clearance cards without payment of an additional initiation fee. The G. S. is requested to procure information as to the standing of this organization in the trades union movement.

Denver, Colo. Complaint of W. L. Smith that he had been illegally deprived of strike benefits by L. U. No. 528. This matter came before the Board at the October session and was laid over awaiting additional information. The papers now before the Board show that this matter has been settled. The papers are filed.

Baltimore, Md. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing in Maryland. The records at this office show that an organizer has spent the greater part of his time in that state for several years past. The request for an appropriation is denied. The matter of organizing the towns mentioned in the communication is referred to the G. P.

Los Angeles, Cal. Partial accounting received from the D. C. showing an expenditure of $268.00, for which amount bills to the amount of only $120.00 accompany the statement. The statement also shows an unexpended balance of $232.00. The partial accounting is received and filed and the G. S. will notify the D. C. to forward to this office receipted bills for all money expended.

Hornell, N. Y. Request from Millmen's Local No. 1295 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00.

Kansas City, Mo. Request from L. U. No. 1635 for an appropriation for organizing purposes and the appointment of an organizer from No. 1635. This request came before the Board at the October session and was laid over until the January meeting. The appropriation is denied and the papers are filed.

New York City. Bill presented by the D. C. for attorney fees in the Irving & Casson injunction suit amounting to $667.67 was read and allowed.

January 11.

All members present.

Omaha, Neb. Request from the Tri-Cities D. C. for information in regard to an appropriation of $500.00 made by the Board January 28, 1909, for organizing in the Tri-Cities. The G. S. is requested to give the D. C. the desired information.

Wilburton, Okla. Appeal of L. U. No. 1276 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for benefits on the death of J. T. Case. The appeal not having been taken within the time required by Section 128a of the constitution, the papers are filed.

Communication from Brother Thomas Flynn of Chicago, asking for information as to wages

allowed delegates from the U. B. to the A. F. of L. convention. The G. S. will notify Brother Flynn that the allowance of delegates to the A. F. of L. are as follows: Wages, $4.00; hotel, $4.00, and incidentals $1.50 per day, a total of $9.50 per day and no wages allowed for Sundays.

Lead, S. D. Complete accounting received from L. U. No. 1440 for money appropriated for relief of members on strike was read and filed.

Philadelphia, Pa. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation to cover an alleged balance due the D. C. for strike pay. Until such time as the D. C. submits to this office an itemized statement of money expended from a former appropriation, with receipted bills attached, the request for an additional appropriation will not be considered.

Hamilton, Ohio. Partial accounting received from L. U. No. 637 for money appropriated for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Alton, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 377 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $150.00. The G. S. is requested to procure the latest information as to the conditions in Alton and instruct L. U. No. 377 to send to this office a complete statement of the expenditure of all moneys received for strike benefits.

Toledo, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 25 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 42½ cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Lansing, Mich. Request from L. U. No. 1449 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 27½ to 35 cents per hour and reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Charleston, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 518 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect March 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Poplar Bluff, Mo. Request from L. U. No. 1049 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.75 to $3.20 per day and reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, to go into effect March 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Lead, S. D. Request from L. U. No. 1440 for financial assistance. Request denied.

Tampa, Fla. Request from L. U. No. 696 for financial aid in support of members involved in enforcement of trade rules. The G. S. is requested to procure the latest information as to the number of members involved and the duration of the trouble. The matter in regard to the funds now deposited in the First National Bank of Tampa is laid over until later in the session.

January 12.

All members present.

The entire day was devoted to the reading and discussion of a report submitted by the accountant.

January 13.

All members present.

The entire day was devoted to the accountant, who explained his report in detail.

January 14.

All members present.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 42 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefits on the death of the wife of Thomas E. Slade. The decision of the G. S. is reversed, the appeal is sustained and the claim ordered paid, as the abstract of ledger and due book show that Brother Slade did not owe a sum equal to three months' dues at the time of the death of his wife.

Portland, Ore. Accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board on September 23, 1910, for organizing purposes, was read and filed.

The report of the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, held at St. Louis, Mo., during November, 1910, was read and filed.

The report of the delegates to the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. convention, held in St. Louis, Mo., from November 28th to December 3rd, inclusive, was read and filed.

January 16.

All members present.

Communication received from the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. in regard to the suspension of the U. B. from the B. T. D., accompanied by a bill for per capita tax due the B. T. D. at the time of suspension. The communication is filed and the G. S. instructed to pay the per capita due at the time of the suspension.

Hingham, Mass. Request from the South Shore D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wages from 43¾ to 47¾ cents per hour for 1911 and 50 cents per hour for 1912, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Clarksburg, W. Va. Request from L. U. No. 236 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Marlboro, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 988 for sanction and financial aid in support

of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 41 to 45 cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday during the entire year, to go into effect June 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Albany, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.25 to $3.60 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Burlington, Vt. Request from L. U. No. 683 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Willimantic, Conn. Request from L. U. No. 825 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.75 to $3.25 per day and a Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Chicago, Ill. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and a Saturday half holiday for millmen, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

January 17.

All members present.

Cleveland, Ohio. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500.00, to be forwarded upon receipt, at this office, of receipted bills covering an appropriation made for a like purpose at the October meeting of the Board.

Chicago, Ill. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation of $8,000.00 to assist in defraying the expense of organizing the millmen. The Board appropriates $1,000.00. The records at this office show that from two to three general organizers are located almost exclusively in Chicago assisting in organizing the millmen.

Birmingham, Ala. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500.00.

East St. Louis, Ill. Appeal of L. U. No. 169 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefits on the death of H. R. Marmaduke, late a member of said L. U. The decision of the G. S. is reversed and the claim ordered paid on the grounds that L. U. No. 169 had no right to levy assessments for an additional funeral benefit, as funeral benefits are provided for in the General Constitution and paid by our General Office.

Rock Island, Ill. Request from the Tri-Cities D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. This request came before the Board in October, 1910, and was laid over awaiting an accounting of previous appropriations. As the D. C. has not rendered the required accounting, the papers are filed.

Resolution No. 61, referred to the Board by the convention, was read and filed.

January 18.

All members present.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts of the General Office was taken up.

January 19.

All members present.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts of the General Office continued.

An overcharge of $1.87 on the bill of J. O. Carson for services as stenographer at the Des Moines convention was ordered refunded.

The chairman of the Compilation Committee, counting the votes for General Officers, appeared before the Board and asked that they be provided with boxes in which to store the ballots and returns and seal the boxes, in case any question arises as to the count. The G. S. is instructed to procure for the committee, as per chairman's request, such boxes as they may inform him they need to properly care for the ballots.

January 20.

All members present.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts continued.

The following overcharges were found on the bills and the amounts ordered refunded: D. F. Featherton, overcharge on bill for attending the A. F. of L. and the B. T. D. conventions, $35.00; Wm. B. Macfarlane, overcharge on bill for attending the A. F. of L. and the B. T. D. conventions, $21.50; Carl Young, overcharge on bill for attending the A. F. of L. convention, $12.00; Wm. J. Kelly, overcharge on bill for attending the A. F. of L. convention, $21.50; A. M. Swartz, overcharge on bill for attending the A. F. of L. convention, $21.50; Thos. F. Flynn, overcharge on account for attending the A. F. of L. convention, $12.00. The G. S. will notify Brother Reagan to submit an itemized bill for his expenses attending the B. T. D. convention. Wm. J. Kelly's bill for services as an organizer shows an overcharge of $11.00 on hotel expenses for bill paid December 19, 1910. This amount is ordered refunded.

January 21.

All members present.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts continued.

January 23.

All members present but Foley, who had asked to be excused from further attendance in order to return home.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts continued.

January 24.

All members present but Foley.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts continued.

The G. S. is instructed to procure bids for 200,000 copies of the constitution printed in English. Said bids to be procured from all

printers in this city who are qualified to bid on this work and from qualified printers outside of Indianapolis who are willing to submit bids. All out-of-town bids to be F. O. B. Indianapolis. The basis of the bids to be our present constitution, with a stipulated price per page for additional pages, if required. Also 10,000 copies of the constitution printed in German and 5,000 copies in French, to be printed under like conditions. Separate bids to be submitted for the English, German and French constitutions. All bids to be sealed and sent to the G. E. B. by the parties submitting bids and to be at this office not later than 2 p. m. February 2, 1911.

As no Spanish constitutions have been sold during the two years just passed, the Board rules that no more constitutions be printed in Spanish unless ordered by the Board.

The Board authorized the chairman to appoint two members to call on the different printers in this city and ascertain if it is possible to secure competitive sealed bids for the printing of The Carpenter. Brothers Walquist and Bausher appointed.

The following communication was presented to the Board by the chairman of the Compilation Committee, counting the vote on election of General Officers:

"Moved and seconded that the committee request the C. E. B. to preserve all sealed boxes which contain ballots and returns, with the seals unbroken, until such time as they, the G. E. B., shall give permission to investigate same, should there be a contest or protest of said election. Motion carried, Zaring, Ryan, Robinson and Yager voting 'Yes.' "

The Board instructs the G. S. to place the boxes in a suitable place for safe keeping.

January 25.

All members present but Foley.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts continued.

Brothers Walquist and Bausher report that they have visited all printers in the city who are equipped to handle the printing of The Carpenter and qualified to do our printing and they expressed a willingness to submit bids on The Carpenter, provided that all bids are submitted to the Board sealed.

January 26.

All members present but Foley.

The chairman of the Compilation Committee, counting the vote for General Officers, appeared before the Board and requested that the G. P., G. S. and G. T. be asked to come to the Board room. The request was complied with and the G. P., G. S. and G. T. appeared in the Board room. The chairman of the Compilation Committee then tendered the majority report of the committee to the General Officers assembled. After much discussion the chairman of the committee was informed by the Board that the Board had nothing to do with the committee's work or report. The chairman of the committee then, in the presence of the General Officers assembled, delivered to the G. S. the report, tabulation sheets and minutes of their proceedings during the count of the vote for General Officers.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts continued.

Brother Reinke, the Secretary of the Cincinnati D. C., appeared before the Board and made a statement in regard to the conditions prevailing in the mills of that city.

January 27.

All members present but Foley.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts continued.

The report of the expert accountant who investigated the irregularities and improper entries made in the stock book, and for which the financial ledger showed no money having been received at the General Office, was again taken up by the Board. The minutes of the G. E. B. of October 29, 1910, show why and under what conditions this work was ordered done by an expert accountant. The word "stock," appearing so often in the minutes of the G. E. B. and in the accountant's report, refers to the printed supplies, such as due books, constitutions, ledgers, blank applications, etc. The stock book is a book wherein there should be entered a correct record of all stock received from the printers and a correct record of all stock shipped out of the stockroom. At the April, 1910, meeting of the G. E. B. a motion prevailed that two members of the Board be detailed to take an inventory of the stock on hand, and also the furnishings of the General Office (see minutes of the Board April 29, 1910). The chairman appointed Brothers Walquist and Connolly. The Board adjourned Saturday, April 30, and the following Monday, May 2, the committee began taking an inventory, assisted by two clerks of the office, John Burke, whose duty it was to keep the accounts in the stock book, and Frank Duffy, Jr., the shipping clerk. The inventory of stock was completed the same day and the following amount of stock found on hand: 32,916 application blanks, 53,507 English constitutions, 3,682 German constitutions, 2,220 French constitutions, 500 Spanish constitutions, 43,922 due books, 136 100-page day books, 301 200-page day books, 1,196 Treasurers' cash books, 683 100-page ledgers, 809 200-page ledgers, 453 300-page ledgers, 180 400-page ledgers, 6 500-page ledgers, 977 F. S. receipt books, 758 Treasurers' receipt books, 259 R. S. order books, 191 English rituals, 384 French rituals, 848 German rituals, 118,000 L. U. letter heads, 45,800 organizers' letter heads. Rolled gold jewelry—465 pins, 806 buttons, 18 charms, 77 rings. Solid gold jewelry—94 rings, 5 charms, 90 pins, 50 buttons, 43 pairs cuff buttons. Twelve German silver B. A. badges; fourteen sets of dater outfits.

The committee waited at the office from Monday until Thursday for the purpose of comparing their inventory with the stock book, but as Mr. Burke had not completed the balancing of the stock book at that time, or no definite assurance could be gotten from the G. S. as to when the stock book would be bal-

anced, the committee left for their respective homes, the comparing of the inventory with the stock book to be done at the July meeting of the Board. Mr. Burke, who was supposed to keep the accounts in the stock book and who assisted the committee, had a copy of the inventory showing the amount of stock on hand. At the following meeting of the Board, during the first week in August, while preparing the report of the Des Moines convention, the chairman appointed Brothers Post and Cole to take an inventory of stock on hand at that time. They reported that their inventory of stock tallied with the amount of stock shown in the stock book and that the inventory taken by Brothers Walquist and Connolly on May 2 also tallied with the stock book at the close of April. At the October meeting of the Board an examination of the stock book showed that the figures representing the balances as originally made in the stock book at the close of April, 1910, had been carefully erased and additional entries of shipments representing no legitimate transactions in April had been inserted in order to make the stock book tally with the inventory taken by Brothers Walquist and Connolly. The following are the totals of the additional entries in April and for which no cash returns could be found in the financial ledger for the same month: 12,547 English constitutions, 6,930 due books, 62 200-page day books, 149 cash books, 9 200-page ledgers, 50 300-page ledgers, 1 400-page ledger, 171 pins, 937 German constitutions, 718 French constitutions.

Your Executive Board can conceive of no reason why this should have been done other than to deliberately falsify the book in an effort to deceive the Board and to cover an apparent shortage of stock. The examination of the books later by the accountant showed that some of these entries made in this manner in April, 1910, were for stock shipped during the early part of 1909, more than one year previous. Many entries were positively fictitious and false, with no justification for their appearance in the book. Other entries such as under the head of due books for "Due Books Shipped to Organizers," "Orders Duplicated," "To Adjust Errors, Orders Omitted," and "Books Used for Clearance Cards," were evidently made to suit the exigencies of the occasion in order to make the stock book show up right, and not as a record of transactions for which documentary evidence was available. On pages E and 38 of the accountant's report are statements relating to an alleged shipment of 600 due books to L. U. No. 10, Chicago. The G. S. claims that these 600 due books were shipped by Adams Express in January or February, 1910, to replace a like amount lost in transit, but the G. S. was unable to show any correspondence from L. U. No. 10 wherein they had made any claim that said due books were lost, nor was there any record of this "duplicate shipment," either in this office or the office of the express company, nor any document of any kind prodnced by the G. S. for the information of the Board or the accountant showing any knowledge on the part of the G. S. of said due books having been lost in transit or his having filed a claim with the express company until after the shortage of stock had been called to his attention by the G. E. B. The statement of the G. S. in regard to the shipment of these due books is disproven, as the express company disclaims any knowledge of this alleged shipment and the secretary of L. U. No. 10, under seal of the L. U., denies that any of the original shipment was lost in transit or that any duplicate shipment was received by him. The letters from L. U. No. 10 and the express company follow:

"Chicago, January 21, 1911.

"Mr. Wm. G. Schardt, Chairman of the G. E. B., Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—As per our conversation held at the District Council Saturday evening, January 14, I find, on looking over our books, that on or about December 2, 1909, Union No. 10 ordered 1,200 due books, and to the best of my knowledge, about a week later the due books were delivered by express, and that we did not send in a complaint to the General Office to the effect that we did not receive the full amount ordered.

"Fraternally yours,
"(Signed) J. H. STEVENS, Fin. Sec'y."

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
35 S. Meridian St.

"Indianapolis, Ind., January 25, 1911.

"Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, City:
"(Shipt. J. H. Stevens, Chicago, Ill., from Ind'pls, Ind., Dec. 3, 1909.)

"Dear Sir—Replying to your letter of January 24th, also yours of October 24th, wish to say we have examined our records thoroughly and are unable to find any record of a shipment from you going to A. J. Somer, 6235 St. Lawrence avenue, Chicago, Ill. Our agent, Chicago, advises that he is unable to find any record of delivering any such shipment. We find record of shipping a box, 38 lbs., addressed to J. H. Stevens, 3856 S. State St., Chicago, Ill., December 3, which was prepaid, $1.25. It is very evident that our weight of this shipment is not correct, as the charges on a 38-pound shipment would only be 80 cents, so no doubt we have made an error in entering the weight on our way-bill. We had this matter up with our Chicago office and they can find record of delivering only one box to Mr. Stevens, this one being delivered on December 6, weight of same being 100 pounds. I am enclosing you copy of our billing, covering shipment of December 3. This is the only shipment we can find any record of forwarding to J. H. Stevens.

"Yours truly,
"(Signed) A. F. JONES, Agent."

On Pages 11 and 15 of the accountant's original report is found a notation calling at-

tention to 2,432 due books, which it is claimed were omitted from the inventories, but claimed to have been subsequently "discovered" by Mr. Burke in the latter part of July and entered to the account of stock on hand, in the stock book, on July 29, 1910. Mr. Burke, who made this entry of 2,432 due books, was called in the Board room in the presence of the G. E. B. and the accountant and admitted that he had no knowledge of where these due books came from, simply that he "found" them on the shelves of the stock room. He admitted having taken inventories on two different occasions with members of the G. E. B. and by himself on three other occasions without "finding" these due books. The accountant, on Page 1 of his supplemental report, made after he had listened to Mr. Burke's statement, mentions these due books again as having been added to the stock in July, 1910, but that there was no corresponding record of their having been purchased by the U. B. It should be especially noted that an inventory of stock was taken on May 2 by Brothers Walquist and Connolly, assisted by Mr. Burke and Frank Duffy, Jr., and the 2,432 due books were not in the stock at that time. Again during the first week of August an inventory was taken by Brothers Post and Cole, assisted by Mr. Burke, and they made no report to the Board that the 2,432 due books had been found. Mr. Burke also admits taking separate inventories of stock for April, May and June, and that the 2,432 due books were not in stock at either of said inventories, but claims that he "found them on the shelves" and entered them in the stock book on July 29. The reports of the accountants, Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery, both original and supplemental, are herein entered in the minutes of the G. E. B. at this time and are made a part of the proceedings of the G. E. B. of this date. This is to be construed as including all the detailed statements contained in said reports. The G. S. will instruct the printer to insert the number of each page of the report, and letters where same are used instead of numbers to designate pages, as they appear in the report. The G. S. is instructed to publish the entire proceedings of the January meeting of the G. E. B., including the reports of the accountant in one issue of The Carpenter. The Board rules that the G. S. be held responsible for all shortages except such stock as it was necessary to distribute free in transacting the regular business of the U. B.

On account of many irregularities that existed in the stock book under the old system of keeping accounts, a new system of bookkeeping has been inaugurated.

January 28, 1911.

All members present but Foley.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts continued.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing in the shops and mills of that city. The Board appropriates $300.00. The matter in regard to the trade movement is laid over until the April meeting of the Board.

Moline, Ill. Communication in regard to Resolution No. 66, adopted by the Des Moines convention, appropriating $2,000.00 for organizing the mills in the central Mississippi valley. At the October meeting this matter came before the board and the G. S. was requested to communicate with the Tri-Cities D. C. and have it call a conference of the locals within the territory mentioned to devise plans for carrying on this work. The conference having been called, plans formulated and submitted to the Board, the Board approves same with the following exception: The name of "The Central Mississippi Valley D. C." should be changed so as to eliminate the words "District Council." The G. S. is instructed to forward the appropriation when assurance has been received by him that the treasurer who handles the fund is bonded for a sufficient amount to secure the appropriation.

In auditing the bills the Board finds that some organizers are entering charges on their bills for local telephone service. The Board rules that charges for local telephone service will not be allowed, as the allowance made to organizers for incidentals covers such expenses.

The Board instructs the G. S. not to pay per capita tax to the A. F. of L. or similar bodies except on such "members as are reported in good standing" each month by the Local Unions. No per capita tax to be paid on members with outstanding clearance cards.

January 30, 1911.

All members present but Foley.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts continued.

January 31, 1911.

All members present but Foley.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts continued.

The G. E. B. instructs the G. S. to print the proceedings of this meeting of the Board in the February issue of The Carpenter.

February 1, 1911.

All members present.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts pertaining to the financial receipts and expenses of the U. B. was continued and completed. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office and the books and accounts found to be correct.

The G. E. B. presented the retiring chairman with an emblem ring as a slight token of our friendship for him as a man and our appreciation of his services on the G. E. B., as a member and as chairman.

The G. E. B. also, as a token of friendship and appreciation of services, sent to Brother Foley at his home in Canada an emblem ring.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary.

Attest. FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

REPORT OF EXPERT ACCOUNTANT TO GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Pittsburg, December 31, 1910.

Mr. Wm. G. Schardt, Chairman General Executive Board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—Pursuant to your instructions we have made an examination of the stock accounts pertaining to the purchase and sale of supplies by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners or America, and would report thereon as follows:

Period of Audit—So far as the records and data were available, we verified the accounts for the two years ending June 30, 1910. The starting point of our work for this period was the statement of the stock on hand on June 30, 1908, as shown in General Secretary Duffy's report for the two years ended that date. The inventory at the close of the period is shown in the report of the General Executive Board for the two years ending June 30, 1910. Unfortunately all the records for the intervening two years were not available, as, with the exception of one shipping book for the period from December 7, 1908, to February 15, 1909, no shipping books dating prior to April 23, 1909, could be found; likewise, with the exception of three receipt books, covering a very limited period, no receipt books dating prior to April 20, 1909, could be found. We were informed that the old shipping books and receipt books were sold for waste paper at the time of moving from the State Life building to the new Carpenters' Building in April, 1909.

The absence of the above mentioned records, coupled with the fact that prior to 1909 the entries in the stock ledger were not made in detail for each individual shipment but for the daily totals of each kind of article shipped, rendered it impossible for us to verify in detail the correctness of the stock ledger entries for the six months ending December 31, 1908, excepting in so far as clerical errors appear in the stock ledger itself. The entries for the first four months of 1909 were also difficult to verify completely, and more particularly to discover omissions from the stock ledger of shipments actually made, as in the absence of the shipping books and receipt books we were compelled to rely on such data as could be found in correspondence, orders for supplies, loose shipping slips and the like.

Complete records pertaining to the purchase of supplies during the two years were, however, available and we have prepared a statement showing the amount of moneys which should have been received from the sale of the supplies purchased, after allowing for the quantities on hand at the beginning and end of the period.

Special attention was directed to the entries made in the stock ledger under date of April, 1910, which were not for shipments made at that time and for which credits to the accounts of the consignee did not appear in the financial ledgers under the date mentioned.

We also audited the stock accounts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, i. e., for the three months ending September 30, 1910, and on Pages 70-71 submit a memorandum of the errors and omissions found therein.

Condition of Stock Accounts—We found that for a considerable part of the period of our audit the clerical work of keeping the accounts had been very poorly done. As you will see by the annexed schedule hundreds of errors and omissions of various kinds were discovered. A large proportion of these were in the accounts for the six months ending June 30, 1909.

We were informed that the reason for this was that the original stock ledger for this period was lost (it was thought in moving from the State Life building to the Carpenters' building) and the present stock ledger for that period was written up about July, 1909. As the shipping books dating from February 15 to April 23, 1909, were not available, it was necessary to write up the ledger sheets from such other data as could be found, with the result that many shipments were omitted and errors made in the entry of others. The balances on June 30, 1909, as they appeared in the summary of stock account prepared in connection with the loose leaves used as a ledger for the first six months of 1909, were carried forward to a new ledger opened as of July 1, 1909. Owing to the numerous errors and omissions in the stock records prior to that date, these ledger balances in many instances did not agree with the stock actually on hand, and in the new ledger also some clerical errors were made, with the result that at the end of April, 1910, at about which time stock was taken, there was a considerable difference between the quantities called for by some of the stock accounts and the stock actually on hand. A quantity of shipping slips dating back to the early part of 1909 were found and as the shipping books for a part of that period had been missing at the time the stock ledger for the first six months of 1909 was written up, it was concluded, without investigating the matter thoroughly, that no entries for these shipment had ever been made in the stock ledger. These apparent omissions seemed to explain, in part at least, the discrepancy between the accounts and the quantity of supplies actually on hand and accordingly entries of these shipments were

made after the regular April, 1910, entries. The difference still existing in some of the accounts after entering these slips was explained, as best could be, as unrecorded shipments, duplicate shipments to replace supplies lost in transit, free distribution, etc.

There was also an attempt made during the early part of 1910 to adjust the accounts which were known to be out of agreement with the actual stock by crediting those accounts in which the ledger balance exceeded the stock on hand with the shipments of other articles, of which the stock on hand equalled or was, perhaps, in excess of the quantity called for by the stock ledger. In the instances in which this was done, and of which a statement is appended hereto (Pages 58-60) the quantity credited equalled in value the quantity of the article actually shipped.

Entries in Stock Ledger under Date of April, 1910—The entries made under date of April, 1910, after the regular entries for that month had been made, which have already been referred to in preceding paragraphs were thoroughly investigated by us and on Pages XCIII-50 we have classified them according to the results of our investigation. Quite a number of the entries were found to be entirely correct, as they were for shipments which had been made in the early part of 1909 and for which credit had never before been taken in the stock ledger. A second-class is composed of entries for actual shipments; also in the early part of 1909, but for which credit had been taken at or about the time of shipment; consequently the entries in April, 1910, are duplications. A third class consists of entries which are correct in so far that there had been omission to take full credit for the shipments when made, but there are errors in the amounts of the April, 1910, entries. Another class of entries comprises those which purport to represent roughly the quantities of the different supplies which had been either distributed without charge or shipped without record thereof having been made. The last class consists of entries which purported to be for specific shipments but which we were unable to identify with specific transactions, excepting to the extent mentioned in the notes embraced in our schedule of these entries (Page 50).

The entries included in the first three classes were all supported by shipping slips showing the date of the order, quantity and kind of article shipped, and number of the Local Union to which consigned. In every instance the articles were paid for and credit therefor appears on the financial ledgers in the general office. We have shown on the schedules of these entries the dates on which payment was received and under which the credits appear in the financial ledgers.

In the last class of entries there are included thirty entries for shipments of 200-page Day Books to various Local Unions, the numbers of which are given. We learned, however, from one of the clerks, that these entries were not made from any shipping evidence, but that from a Whitehead & Hoag Company bill, or some other record showing a series of Local Union numbers, enough numbers were copied into the stock ledger to make the account balance with the stock on hand. This was, of course, highly improper, and, so far as we were able to learn, was done without authority from the General Secretary or any other officer of the Brotherhood. As a matter of fact, there was no shortage of 200-page Day Books, the apparent shortage being due to clerical errors in the stock accounts and failure to enter shipments which had actually been made and for which payment was received and credited on the financial ledgers (see Page LXXXIX).

One other item in this last class which we would particularly mention is that of six hundred due books for Local Union No. 10. General Secretary Duffy states that this represents a shipment made about January or February, 1909, to replace a similar quantity lost in transit, only one-half of a shipment of 1,200 due books which had been paid for by L. U. 10 on December 3, 1908, having been delivered to the consignee by the express company. We could find no express record of this duplicate shipment but were shown some correspondence between the General Secretary and the Adams Express Company during October, 1910, concerning the non-delivery of part of the original shipment, which it was stated went forward in two packages, but the matter is still undecided so far as a final answer from the express company is concerned.

Other Errors in Stock Accounts—Many shipments, for which payment was duly received and entered in the financial ledgers, were found never to have been entered in the stock ledgers. Schedules of these appear on Pages 51-56. There were also shipments made to replace supplies lost in transit and to make good alleged shortages in the delivery of supplies to consignee, for which credit had never been taken in the stock ledger. Such of them as we could find a record of are shown on Pages 56-58, but we are inclined to think that there must have been others of which no record was kept, as the usual practice was to keep such shipments out of the shipping book, entering in the latter only regular shipments for which payment was received.

Reference has already been made to an attempt to adjust certain of the stock accounts which were known to be out of agreement with the actual stock, by crediting those accounts in which the ledger balances exceeded the stock on hand with the shipments of other articles of which the stock on hand either equalled or exceeded the quantities called for by the stock ledger. On Pages 58-60 are scheduled the shipments of certain articles which were posted to the credit of accounts of other articles in the stock ledger. It will be noted that the aggregate value of the quantities credited to accounts in the stock ledger equalled, after allowing for several small errors, the aggregate

value of the articles actually shipped; so that as far as the value of the supplies is concerned the credits taken in the stock ledger were accounted for by cash credited in the financial ledgers. Such a method of adjusting the stock accounts, however, is entirely wrong. We questioned the clerk who was responsible therefor and he informed us that owing to his limited knowledge of bookkeeping (his regular work is that of stenographer) he knew of no other way to bring the stock ledger accounts into agreement with the stock actually on hand. This erroneous way of adjusting the accounts was taken on his own initiative, no authority having been given by the General Secretary to do so, and in fact the latter had not been at all consulted in the matter.

A considerable number of errors in entering quantities or entering shipments to the credit of the wrong account, such as 100-page day books to 200-page day books' account, or due books to constitutions' account and the like, were discovered and these are shown on Pages 61-69. In some few instances there were supplies returned for which no charge was made in the stock ledger. In a number of cases the same error appears twice in the schedules, being necessarily under both of the accounts which it may affect. The net amount of all the errors pro and con is shown for each of the accounts affected thereby.

We have prepared a summary of the errors and omissions pertaining to the stock account of each kind of supplies (Pages 47-XCII) and have included therein the totals of the various schedules referred to in preceding paragraphs, and also clerical errors in the stock accounts such as incorrectly carrying forward balances, omitting to enter purchases, etc. There are quite a number of differences between the balances of the stock accounts as they appear in the stock ledger on December 31, 1908, and the balances on January 1, 1909, shown on the stock account summary which was prepared to accompany the loose stock ledger leaves for the six months ending June 30, 1909. On inquiry we were informed that the reason for this was that at the time the stock account summary was prepared, the stock ledger for 1908 could not be found and hence the balances entered in the stock account summary as of January 1, 1909, were gotten from an old memorandum which was supposed to show the stock on hand at that time. These differences are, of course, included in our summary of the errors in the stock accounts. This is especially important in the case of the due books' account, as that account showed a credit balance of 2,522 on December 31, 1908, in the old stock ledger, whereas on the stock account summary there was charged as of January 1, 1909, a balance on hand of fourteen, a difference of 2,536 due books to the detriment of that account. It is evident from the negligible balance entered on the stock accounts summary that the stock of due books at that time was exhausted and it is most probable that orders were received and paid for during December, 1908, which were, in accordance with the usual custom, immediately entered to the credit of the stock account, though in the case of stock being exhausted the shipments would only be made later. Consequently the due books' account showed a credit balance, representing unfilled orders for which shipments were made in January, 1909, after a new lot of due books was received. As, however, credit had already been taken in the stock ledger at the time the orders were received, credit would, of course, not be taken again when shipped in January, 1909. Hence, the failure to carry forward the credit balance of the due books' account on December 31, 1908, to the 1909 accounts caused a discrepancy between the ledger balances and the due books actually on hand, which was not due to an actual shortage of stock but due to a clerical error.

As a matter of explanation it should be stated that it has been the custom in keeping the stock accounts to enter credits to the stock accounts when orders are received and paid for, even though in case of stock being temporarily exhausted shipment might be delayed for some little time. Ordinarily, however, shipments are made within one or two days after the order is entered.

Purchases and Sales of Supplies—We have analyzed the purchases of supplies for the two years ending June 30, 1910, and have stated on Pages 38-44 the quantities, prices and total cost of the different articles purchased. You will note that we have separated the supplies into two general classes; the first, those supplies which are purchased for the purpose of reselling them to the Local Unions, and the second, those which are for free distribution among the Local Unions, for General Office use, etc. This latter class includes the various blanks which the officers of the Local Unions use in making reports to the General Office, published reports of the General Officers and the General Executive Board, printed lists of secretaries of Local Unions and District Councils, monthly financial statement, circulars, etc., for all of which no stock accounts are kept.

We have also prepared a summary (Page 38) showing the receipts from sales of supplies, the cost of the supplies sold (after allowing for the inventories on hand at the beginning and end of the two years under review), and the gross profit on supplies sold, also the amount of expressage, freight and cartage paid and the purchase of supplies for free distribution, etc.

In condensed form the figures appear as follows:

Receipts from sales of supplies.....	$64,166.08
Cost of supplies sold.....	32,817.93
Gross profit on supplies sold, before deducting cost of shipping.....	$31,348.15

(An average profit of 95½ per cent. on cost.)

Expressage, freight and cartage (principally on outgoing supplies) and purchases of supplies for free distribution among Local Unions, for General Office use, etc. 13,381.14

Profit on sales of supplies remaining after defraying cost of supplies for free distribution, General Office use, etc. $17,967.01

If the receipts from the sale of supplies to Local Unions as stated by us be compared with those shown in the report of the General Secretary for the two years ending June 30, 1910, it will be found that there is quite a difference, the total, as stated by us, being $1,189.34 in excess of the amount shown in the General Secretary's report. This apparent difference is reduced to $842.84 by the fact that in the General Secretary's report receipts from withdrawal cards, stated as $346.50, are entered separately, whereas in our statement they are included in the sales of supplies to Local Unions. This difference of $842.84 is due to the fact that the figure in the General Secretary's report is the result of a rather hasty scheduling of the supply items in the financial ledgers, which work is done at the end of each year and not thoroughly verified. The total amount of the receipts for the two years is not affected by this difference, which on the surface would appear to be the case, as there would be an offsetting difference in the receipts from per capita tax.

Accounting for Supplies Purchased—We submit a statement showing the quantities of supplies for resale on hand on June 30, 1908, the quantities purchased during the two years ending June 30, 1910, and the quantity on hand on the latter date. Deducting the last item from the sum of the previous two gives the quantities of supplies to be accounted for as sold or otherwise. These quantities have been extended at the usual selling prices to show the total amount which ought to have been realized from the sale of supplies if none had been lost in transit, distributed without charge, etc. The total amount realizable appears as $64,452.51; as against this amount the receipts from sales of supplies were $64,166.08; a difference of $286.43.

If the quantities of stock on hand on June 30, 1908, and 1910, as stated in the reports of the General Secretary and General Executive Board, respectively, are correct, or even approximately so, this difference would represent the selling value of all the supplies which were used in some manner other than that of direct sale at the usual prices.

We were informed that some supplies, in addition to being sold to Local Unions, are also used as material for organizers, constitutions and application blanks being sent to organizers without charge, and occasionally to persons who volunteer to attempt to organize a Local Union in their locality. A charter outfit includes now, among other things, only ten constitutions and ten due books instead of twenty-five of each as some years ago. It is stated, however, that exceptions are occasionally made and a larger number than ten sent with a charter outfit for a Local Union which is organized with quite a number of members at the outset. In the stock ledger, however, unless extra constitutions and due books were actually paid for, credit has only been taken for a shipment of ten constitutions and ten due books as part of each charter outfit. Constitutions are also used about the General Office by committees meeting there, by lawyers representing the Brotherhood in litigation and for various other purposes. Emblem jewelry, such as a ring or watch charm, is sometimes sent without charge to a volunteer organizer who has made no charge for organizing a Local Union. There are also occasions when an outfit is sent gratis to Local Unions which have had their records destroyed by fire or similar disaster. Due books are occasionally used at the General Office for issuing clearances granted from the General Office. Unfortunately no complete record has been kept of the supplies used for these various purposes, but while we are, therefore, not in a position to compute with precision the amount which should be allowed for supplies used in this way, it does not appear to us on the whole that the before-mentioned amount ($286.43) is in excess of the selling value of the supplies probably so used.

In this connection we would summarize the net differences in the stock accounts of the various errors, omissions, etc., reported herein (see Pages 47-XCII for further details) were adjusted:

Page.		Supplies not yet Accounted for in detail.	Surplus of Supplies.
15.	Due books	968	..
16.	Constitutions	1,003	..
17.	Constitutions (German)	..	79
17.	Constitutions (French)	351	..
18.	Application blanks	25,931	..
19.	Local Union note paper	8,159	..
20.	Rec. Sec.'s order books	..	2
21.	Treasurer's receipt books	..	12
21.	F. S.'s receipt books	..	31
22.	Treasurer's cash books	118	..
22.	100-page day books	..	14
23.	200-page day books	..	2
23.	100-page ledgers	..	35
24.	200-page ledgers	16	..
24.	300-page ledgers	25	..
25.	500-page ledgers	5	..
26.	Rituals	..	41
26.	Rituals (German)	..	105
26.	Rituals (French)	..	65
27.	Dater outfits	..	1
27.	Emblem buttons	..	145
28.	Emblem pins	..	285

We would call your attention to the fact that these differences, more particularly those stated as "Supplies not accounted for in detail," are before making any allowance for supplies distributed free, used for organizing purposes, etc., excepting in the comparatively few instances in which a definite record of such use was to be found. It should also be remembered that the stock ledger entries for the six months ending December 31, 1908, were, for lack of the necessary records, not susceptible of verification. In view of the large number of shipments which we found to have been omitted from the stock ledger during the period subsequent to January 1, 1909, it seems most improbable that there should not have likewise been omissions during the preceding six months and any such omissions would account for a corresponding amount of these unaccounted for differences. Furthermore, there may have been some errors in the inventory of June 30, 1908; in fact, it appeared to us that that inventory was probably made up from the stock ledger balances and not from an actual count of the stock on hand. If such was the case any differences between the stock ledger balances and the supplies on hand at that time naturally form part of the differences shown in the foregoing summary.

While there is apparently a shortage in the 200-page, 300-page and 500-page ledgers, there is a surplus of 100-page ledgers. This may be due to filling orders for 100-page ledgers with the larger sizes. Secretary Duffy informed us that after the Salt Lake convention a slight change was made in the ruling of the official ledger, and, in order to dispose of the old stock as rapidly as possible, ledgers of the larger sizes were shipped to fill orders for 100-page ledgers after the stock of the latter size was exhausted.

It will also be noted that some other accounts beside that of 100-page ledgers would show a surplus of stock on hand over the quantities called for by the stock ledger.

On Page 70 we submit a schedule of the shipments entered in the stock ledger for which no credits appeared in the financial ledgers and which we could not satisfactorily account for. Considering the thousands of entries which we traced, frequently after a long search due to errors in entering Local Union numbers, this is certainly a very small residue. It is more than likely that at least some, if not all, of these shipments are accounted for by credits on the financial ledgers, but under Local Union numbers other than those in the stock ledger.

Verification of Membership on June 30, 1910—In further pursuance of your instructions, we examined the figures pertaining to the membership of the Brotherhood on June 30, 1910. The membership on that date was stated by the General Secretary, on Page 4 of his report to the Sixteenth Biennial Convention, as follows:

Reports received for June, 1910, show	185,084
Reports out (taking last report received) show	7,263
Clearance cards granted in June (not deposited)	2,146
Clearance cards granted in May (not deposited)	2,167
Clearance cards granted in April (not deposited)	2,279
Clearance cards granted in March (not deposited)	1,773
Total membership in good standing	200,712

As a verification of the membership figures we compared the reports from the Local Unions for June, 1910, with the membership register and then scheduled the membership from the register. From this schedule we excluded the reports subsequently received from Local Unions which had not sent in their June reports up to the time the General Secretary's report of membership was made up. The schedule prepared by us showed a total of 182,956 as compared with the 185,084 stated in the General Secretary's report, a difference of 2,128. Of this difference 1,843 is due to errors in the entries in the membership register which we discovered during comparison of the reports from the Local Unions with the register.

Two errors of considerable amount, contributing to this difference, were found. For Local Union 4 the membership register showed 1,885 members, whereas the June report of that local showed only 738 members. On investigation it appeared that the May, 1910, report was made out by the secretary of the Local Union "For month ending June 1, 1910," and it was erroneously entered in the register in the June membership. In the Local Union's report 1,885 was entered in the space for membership at the end of the month; this may have been intended for $188.50, the per capita tax payable to the General Office, but as the figures have been scratched this is not clear.

An even larger error was in connection with Local Union 252, which had a membership of sixty-five on June 30, 1910, but for which a membership of 1,623 was entered in the register. Investigation showed that in making out the report the secretary of the Local Union had inserted the per capita tax payable to the General Office, $16.25, in the space provided for showing the membership at the close of the month; when the membership was entered in the register this was not noticed and the membership of the local was entered as 1,623 instead of the correct number—sixty-five.

A number of other errors were made in entering the reports in the register; in each of two instances (Local Unions 792 and 1307) the entries in the register were for 300 members less than the actual membership as shown by the reports, and the report of Local Union 1805, showing 224 members, was omitted entirely. Other errors pro and con ranged from

one to 100 members, the net result of all the errors being that, as to those Local Unions from which reports had been received, the membership register showed 1,843 more members than the reports.

The difference of 285 members remaining after deducting from the gross difference of 2,128 the errors netting 1,843, as above, we are unable to explain in detail, as the adding machine list from which the total of 185,084 in the General Secretary's report had been stated was not available for comparison with our schedule.

Of the membership aggregating 7,263, which is stated in the General Secretary's report as "Reports out," 5,779 represents the membership of Local Unions which have since reported a total membership of 5,787 showing that much of the 7,263 to have been substantially correct. In the remaining 1,484, however, were included 285 members of Local Unions which were over three months in arrears on June 30, 1910, in the payment of per capita tax, and which should consequently not have been included in the report of membership in good standing. The membership of Local Union 763 (110 members) was duplicated and two other items of forty-one and twenty could not be identified with the membership of any Local Union; the membership of Local Union 589 (10 members) should not have been included as that local, which was organized June 1, 1910, paid its first per capita tax for July, 1910. There were also errors aggregating eighty-nine members in the membership on which the last per capita tax had been paid by Local Unions from which no reports had been received up to the time we verified the membership figures. The result of the adjustment of these errors would be that instead of the membership in good standing, for which reports had not been received, being 7,263, it was: Membership of Local Unions for which reports for June, 1910, have since been received, 5,787; membership of Local Unions which have not sent in June, 1910, reports, but which were not yet more than three months in arrears on June 30, 1910, 929; a total of 6,716; a difference between the General Secretary's report and the correct figures of 547.

The figures of clearance cards, granted in March, April, May and June, 1910, as stated in the General Secretary's report differ from those shown by our schedules for the various months but the net difference for the entire four months is only one member, the comparison being as follows:

Clearance cards granted.	General Secretary's Reports.	Our Schedules.
1910—March	1,773	1,783
April	2,279	2,205
May	2,167	2,191
	2,146	2,185
	8,365	8,364

While in the General Secretary's report these clearance cards are stated to be "not deposited" this is true of only part of them. After going fully into the matter we are of the opinion that the entire number of clearance cards granted in May and June are properly included in the summary of membership on June 30, 1910, whether any of them had been deposited or not. A clearance card granted in May would not expire until the morning of July 1 and one granted in June would not expire until the morning of August 1, and, as we understand it, the secretaries of Local Unions only enter on their monthly reports members received by clearance cards after the same have expired. Consequently, the members in good standing represented by clearance cards granted in May and June would not be included in the reports of Local Unions for June, 1910.

As to the clearance cards granted in March and April, however, it is, in our opinion, only proper to include in the statement of membership on June 30, 1910, these cards which were actually undeposited at that date. On taking up this question with Secretary Duffy we found that, while it was admitted that our contention was correct, it was claimed to be a practical impossibility to determine accurately the number of cards actually undeposited and for this reason the practice had been to include the total number of clearance cards granted in the respective months. It appears that in many instances the requirement that the coupon from the due book of a member depositing a clearance card be forwarded to the General Office is not complied with and consequently the records at the General Office are incomplete to that extent. This being the case, and also in view of the fact that over four months had elapsed between June 30 and the time we undertook to verify the membership at that date, during which time additional cards were deposited, it was not feasible for us to determine the number of March and April, 1910, clearance cards which were actually outstanding and undeposited on June 30, 1910.

A considerable proportion of the 3,988 clearance cards granted in March and April, 1910, must certainly have been deposited prior to June 30, 1910, and, whatever the number may have been, it would, of course, correspondingly reduce the membership shown as of that date.

In this connection we suggest that in future a daily record be kept of the number of clearances reported as being deposited, separated according to the month in which issued. At the end of each month the total of the cards reported as deposited can be deducted from the number previously reported as outstanding for the various months. While this method will still not obviate the inaccuracies due to the failure of Local Unions to forward the clearance coupons for cards deposited, it will at least make the figures of outstanding clearance cards more nearly represent the actual facts than is the case under the present practice.

Distribution of The Carpenter—At your request, we have considered the matter of a system of distributing your monthly journal, The Carpenter, which will insure the Brotherhood receiving the total number of copies for which the printer is paid and the complete distribution of the entire issue to the Local Unions.

The present method, as you doubtless know, is to prepare in the General Office address slips giving the name and address to which the quantity of the journal allotted to each Local Union is to be sent. These slips are made out on the addressograph and in the corner of each slip is marked in blue pencil the number of copies to be sent to the address indicated. The aggregate of the number of copies marked on these slips, together with the number for use at the General Office, is supposed to make up the total number of copies which the printer is required to furnish under his contract. These address slips are sent to the printer, who is to use them in preparing the journal for mailing, wrapping the number of copies indicated in a bundle and pasting the slip on the wrapper.

Some question having been raised as to the lack of an adequate check by the Brotherhood on the number of copies of The Carpenter which are actually printed and mailed by the printer, we suggest either of the two following plans for establishing such a check:

That each month after the printing of The Carpenter is completed, but before it is wrapped for mailing, the Brotherhood send one or more representatives to the printing plant to count the number of copies printed and to certify to their count of each month's issue on the printer's bill before the same is paid. If it be desired to go still further, these representatives could also be in attendance during the wrapping and mailing of the journal so as to be able to state definitely that the entire issue for which the Brotherhood is being charged has been properly distributed. This latter check might, however, be as effectively maintained with considerably less work by weighing, say, 500 or 1,000 copies of each month's issue, and on this basis (after allowing for the weight of the copies sent to the General Office) calculate the weight of the copies to be mailed and compare it with the postage bills rendered by the postoffice. If the last-mentioned method be followed a statement of the calculation should be filed in the General Office with the printer's bill.

An alternative plan would be to have the printer deliver each month's issue of the Journal to the General Office where the number of copies would be verified by actual count. Persons doing wrapping and mailing work, who are now hired by the printer each month as he needs them, could be hired direct by the Brotherhood and the wrapping be done in your own building and the wrapped bundles be hauled to the postoffice from there. This should establish a very effective check, but would entail some additional expense for the extra hauling and handling required. The wrapping itself would, we should think, cost about the same whether done in the printing plant or in your own building, as the printer could, in the event of the work not being done by him, naturally make no charge therefor, or, if it is at present included in his contract, some allowance on his bill could doubtless be secured.

Very truly yours,

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY,
By Walter A. Staub, Manager.

INDEX.

Pages.	
38	Summary of Purchases and Sales of Supplies.
38-39	Purchases of Supplies for Resale.
41-44	Purchases of Supplies for free distribution, General Office Use, etc.
44-45	Inventories of Supplies.
45-47	Statement of Selling Value of Supplies Purchased.
47-XCII	Summary of errors discovered in stock accounts.
XCIII-50	Statements referring to entries in Stock Ledgers under date of April, 1910.
51-56	Shipments omitted from stock ledger.
56-58	Shipments replacing Supplies lost in transit, etc.
58-60	Attempted adjustments of Stock Accounts.
61-69	Miscellaneous errors in Stock Ledger Entries.
70	Entries in Stock Ledger ~~for~~ which corresponding credits were not found in Financial Ledgers.
70	Entries in Stock Ledger for which corresponding credits were not found in Financial Ledgers for three months ending September 30, 1910.
71	Sundry errors and omissions in stock accounts, three months ending September 30, 1910.

SUMMARY OF SALES AND PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES.

Two Years Ending June 30, 1910.

Receipts from Sales of Supplies—		
Sales to Local Unions		$60,178.65
Sales to District Councils		788.12
Miscellaneous sales		290.31
Charter fees ($10.00 charter fee equals approximately the list value of supplies making up outfit)		*2,909.00
		$64,166.08
**Purchases of supplies for resale, Page 40	$32,479.81	
Inventories of supplies at cost, Page 45—		
June 30, 1908	9,441.42	
	$41,921.23	
June 30, 1910	9,103.30	
Cost of supplies sold		32,817.93
Gross profit on supplies sold, before deducting cost of shipping		$31,348.15
Average profit of 95½ per cent. on cost.		
**Expressage, freight and cartage, principally on outgoing supplies	$ 3,188.90	
**Purchases of supplies for free distribution among Local Unions, for use of organizers, General Office and General Executive Board, and miscellaneous disbursements for The Carpenter, Page 43	10,192.24	
		13,381.14
Profit on sales of supplies remaining after defraying cost of supplies for free distribution, General Office, etc.		$17,967.01

Note—The above profit on supplies is subject to deduction for postage used for such supplies as were sent by mail. No separate account is kept of postage used for mailing supplies, all purchases of stamps being charged to postage account, which forms part of General Office expenses.

*One charter outfit was furnished without a rubber seal, and in this case $9.00 was paid instead of the usual $10.00

**Purchases of supplies for resale	$32,479.81
Purchases of supplies for free distribution, etc.	10,192.24
Expressage, freight and cartage	3,188.90
Total expenditures for "supplies for Local Unions" (see General Executive Board's report, Page 42)	$45,860.95

PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES FOR RESALE.

Two Years Ending June 30, 1910.

Articles.	*Vendors.	Quantities.	Prices per 1000.	Cost.	
Due Books	C. P.	128,610	$ 82.00	$10,546.02	
Due Books	F.-K.	102,872	63.91	6,574.29	
		231,482			$17,120.31
Constitutions—					
English	C. P.	201,600	$ 8.14	$ 1,641.02	
German	C. P.	10,050	18.65	187.43	
French	C. P.	5,000	24.95	124.75	
Spanish	C. P.	500	232.00	116.00	
		217,150			2,069.20

Local Union note paper	H. & F.	10,000	$ 2.50	$ 25.00	
Local Union note paper	U. P. Co.	10,000	2.00	20.00	
Local Union note paper	U. P. Co.	20,000	1.92½	38.50	
Local Union note paper	L. G. D.	20,000	2.25	45.00	
Local Union note paper	C. A. P.	100,000	1.43⅔	143.23	
Local Union note paper	C.-B. P.	103,400	1.38	142.70	
		263,400			414.43
Application blanks	C. P.	24,000	$ 3.88	$ 93.12	
Application blanks	C. P.	100,000	1.06½	106.50	
		124,000			199.62
Recording secretary's order books	H. & F.	1,900	$ .18½	$ 351.50	
Recording secretary's order books	F.-K.	1,000	.07½	75.00	
		2,900			426.50
Treasurer's receipt books	H. & F.	700	$ .18½	$ 129.50	
Treasurer's receipt books	F.-K.	1,000	.07½	75.00	
		1,700			204.50
Financial secretary's receipt books	H. & F.	600	$ .18½	$ 111.00	
Financial secretary's receipt books	F.-K.	1,000	.07½	75.00	
		1,600			186.00
100-page day books	C. P.	291	$ .79½		231.35
200-page day books	C. P.	220	$ 1.08		237.60
100-page ledgers	C. P.	300	$ .95	$ 285.00	
100-page ledgers	C. P.	579	.59.6	345.08	
100-page ledgers	C. P.	1		.59	
		880			630.67
200-page ledgers	C. P.	300	$ 1.22	366.00	
200-page ledgers	C. P.	572	.80.9	462.84	
200-page ledgers	C. P.	1		.80	
		873			829.64
300-page ledgers	C. P.	1		$ 1.75	
300-page ledgers	C. P.	293	$ 1.35	395.55	
300-page ledgers	C. P.	388	.96	372.48	
		682			769.78
400-page ledgers	C. P.	1		$ 2.25	
400-page ledgers	C. P.	50	$ 1.65	82.50	
400-page ledgers	C. P.	123	1.36	167.28	
		174			252.03
500-page ledgers	C. P.	17	$ 2.75		46.75

*Initials indicate vendors as follows:

C. P.	Cheltenham Press.
F.-K.	Folk-Keelin Printing Company.
H. & F.	Harrington & Folger.
U. P. Co.	Union Printing Company.
L. G. D.	L. G. Dynes Printing Company.
C. A. P.	Cohea's Affiliated Publications.
C.-B. P.	Cohea-Bramwood Press.
G. J. M.	George J. Mayor.
I. S. S. S.	Indiana Seal-Stamp-Stencil Company.
W. & H.	Whitehead & Hoag Company.
F. I. G.	F. I. Gorton & Company.

Leather-Bound Ledgers—					
500-page	C. P.	9	$ 7.25	$ 65.25	
600-page	C. P.	1	7.25	7.25	
600-page	C. P.	13	7.75	100.75	
700-page	C. P.	4	8.25	33.00	
800-page	C. P.	1		8.75	
900-page	C. P.	1		9.50	
1,000-page	C. P.	4	10.25	41.00	
		33			265.50
Loose-leaf ledger for L. U. 434	C. P.			$ 16.50	
Loose-leaf ledger for L. U. 434	C. P.	Index		2.25	
Treasurers' cash books	C. P.	771	$ .27¾	$ 213.96	
Treasurers' cash books	C. P.	1,418	.27	382.86	
		2,189			596.82
Withdrawal cards	C. P.	1,000			26.50
Special Printing Orders—					
Working cards	C. P.	4,150	various	$ 50.00	
By-laws	C. P.	1,250	various	63.75	
Letter heads	C. P.	2,000	various	7.75	
Cards	C. P.	100	various	4.75	
					126.25
Seals—					
Rubber	G. J. M.	198	$ .50	$ 99.00	
Rubber	G. J. M.	1		.30	
Rubber	I. S. S. S.	211	.30	63.30	
Rubber (without ink pads)	I. S. S. S.	2	.20	.40	
		412			163.00
Metal	G. J. M.	65	$ 1.50	$ 97.50	
Metal	I. S. S. S.	22	1.25	27.50	
		87			125.00
Repairing seals	I. S. S. S.				1.05
Union label rubber stamps	I. S. S. S.	52	$ .25		13.00
Daters	G. J. M.	85	$ .50	$ 42.50	
Daters	I. S. S. S.	48	.45	21.60	
		133			64.10
Repairing dater	G. J. M.				.20
Emblem Pins—			per 1000.		
Rolled gold	W. & H.	10,250	$195.92	$ 2,008.19	
Rolled gold	F. I. G.	1,035	196.00	202.86	
		11,285			2,211.05
Emblem Buttons—					
Rolled gold	W. & H.	6,088	$195.92	$ 1,192.78	
Solid gold	W. & H.	2	.70	1.40	
					1,194.18
Emblem Rings—					
Solid gold	W. & H.	60	3.96		237.60
Watch Charms—					
Rolled gold	W. & H.	144	.86⅔	$ 124.74	
Solid gold	W. & H.	7	6.43½	45.04	
Special	W. & H.	4		35.52	
					205.30

Badges and banners	W. & H.	At list prices	$4,013.00	
		less commission	399.87	
				3,613.13
				$32,479.81

PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION AMONG LOCAL UNIONS, USE OF ORGANIZERS, GENERAL OFFICE AND GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, AND MISCELLANEOUS DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE CARPENTER, INCLUDED AMONG PAYMENTS FOR SUPPLIES FOR LOCAL UNIONS.

—Two Years Ending June 30, 1910—

Blanks for Reports by Local Unions, Reports of General Officers and General Executive Board, Circulars and Miscellaneous Printed Matter for use of Local Unions:

Articles.	*Vendors.	Quantities Purchased.	Prices.	*In Lots of.	Cost	
Reports of General Officers and General Executive Board—			per 1000.			
G. E. B., June 30, '08.....	H. & F.	2,500	$ 15.50		$ 38.75	
Gen. Pres., June 30, '08.....	C. P.	2,500	58.74		146.85	
Gen. Sec., June 30, '08.....	C. P.	2,500	143.10		357.76	
Gen. Sec., June 30, '09.....	C. P.	2,500	42.90		107.33	
Gen. Treas., June 30, 08.....	C. P.	2,500	30.50		76.24	
			each.			
Trial of G. P.	C. P.	25	6.92		173.00	
			per 1000.			
Proceedings of 15th Convention	C. P.	2,700	496.40		1,340.24	
						$2,240.17
General Secretary's Monthly Financial Statement—						
Fifteen months	H. & F.	112,500	6.00	7,500	$ 675.00	
One month	H. & F.	7,000	6.18		43.25	
Eight months	H. & F.	52,000	6.50	6,500	338.00	
						1,056.25
Lists of Financial and Recording Secretaries (copies sent out quarterly as follows: Two to each Local Union, one to each District Council, one to each Business Agent and one to each organizer—						
	H. & F.	38,000	34.74	4,750		1,320.00
Financial Secretary's Monthly Report Blanks (6 copies sent to each Local Union every three months)—						
	H. & F.	10,000	4.80		48.00	
	H. & F.	45,000	4.60	15,000	207.00	
	F.-K	50,000	3.10		155.00	
						410.00
Treasurer's Monthly Remittance Blanks (6 copies sent to each Local Union every three months)—						
	H. & F.	10,000	1.22½		12.25	
	H. & F.	45,000	1.00	15,000	45.00	
	F.-K.	52,000	.76		39.52	
						96.77
Trustees' Semi-Annual Reports (two copies sent to each Local Union every six months)—						
	H. & F.	2,000	$ 5.50	1,000	$ 11.00	
	H. & F.	3,000	3.33⅓		10.00	
	H. & F.	5,000	2.90		14.50	
	H. & F.	10,000	1.75		17.50	
						53.00

*Where not otherwise specified quantity purchased was all in one lot.

Bonds (two copies sent to each Local Union every six months)—						
	H. & F.	4,000	3.37½		$ 13.50	
	H. & F.	5,000	3.35		16.75	
	H. & F.	10,000	2.25		22.50	
						52.75
Ballots	C. P.	200,000	1.40½		$ 281.00	
Letter of instructions, with coupon, to be returned with ballots	C. P.	2,000	8.25		16.50	
						297.50
Statistical Report Cards—						
Postal (one sent to each Local Union every six months)	C. P.	1,000	$ 13.50		$ 13.50	
	H. & F.	1,500	14.33⅓		21.50	
	H. & F.	2,000	13.12½		26.25	
	H. & F.	3,000	13.11⅔		39.35	
	C. A. P.	3,000	13.23⅔		39.70	
Non-postal	H. & F.	1,000	2.50		2.50	
	H. & F.	1,000	2.75		2.75	
	H. & F.	3,000	2.28⅓		6.85	
						152.40
Circulars—						
Quarterly	C. P.	2,500	$ 19.50		$ 48.75	
Quarterly	C. P.	2,500	19.14		47.85	
Quarterly	C. P.	5,000	19.00	2,500	95.00	
Quarterly	C. P.	12,500	19.40	2,500	242.50	
Amendments	C. P.	4,200	18.70		78.50	
Vote on Amendments	C. P.	4,500	35.22		158.50	
Printing amendments in German	C. P.				24.75	
Election returns	C. P.	4,600	12.80		58.75	
Election of General Officers	C. P.	2,300	21.10		48.50	
A. W. W.	C. P.	5,000	7.50		37.50	
A. W. W.	C. P.	6,000	6.25		37.50	
Change of officers	C. P.	1,000	5.75		5.75	
Instructions how to form unions	H. & F.	2,000	3.32½		6.65	
Installation of new union	C. P.	2,000	6.25		13.50	
Instructions to financial secretaries	C. P.	5,000	8.75		43.75	
Instructions to financial secretaries	C. P.	5,000	5.90		29.50	
Regarding errors in Financial Secretary's reports	C. P.	5,000	5.75		28.75	
Regarding errors in Financial Secretary's reports	C. P.	5,000	5.30		26.50	
Form Letter No. 5	C. P.	5,000	5.35		26.75	
Form Letter No. 6	C. P.	2,000	8.75		17.50	
Dedication of building	C. P.	2,200	8.86		19.50	
Union label application	C. P.	1,000	9.75		9.75	
Referendum	C. P.	4,000	24.62½		98.50	
						1,204.50
Miscellaneous Blanks—						
Strike inquiry	H. & F.	10,000	$ 3.42½		$ 34.25	
Death claims (L. U.)	H. & F.	5,000	9.00		45.00	
Death claims (doctors)	H. & F.	5,000	1.55		7.75	
Applications for charter	H. & F.	5,000	3.00		15.00	
Instructions to delegates	C. P.	500	37.50		18.75	
Credentials	C. P.	1,000	22.00		22.00	
Membership rolls	H. & F.	10,000	5.30		53.00	
						195.75

Organizers' Supplies—			per 1000			
"Something for Carpenters to Read"	L. G. D.	40,000	$ .93¾	20,000	$ 37.50	
"Something for Carpenters to Read"	H. & F.	80,000	.79¾	40,000	63.50	
"Something for Carpenters to Read" German	H. & F.	20,000	1.37½		27.50	
Letter heads	U. P. Co.	20,000	2.25		45.00	
Letter heads	H. & F.	50,000	1.85		92.50	
Expense bills	C. P.	4,000	4.87½		19.50	
Expense bills	C. P.	4,000	4.75		19.00	
Binding constitutions in leather (Some of these went to General Officers, G. E. B. and others)	C. P.	229	.38		87.02	
Cards	C. P.	7,400	sundry lots		66.65	
						458.17

—The Carpeuter—Supplies for Mailing, Binding, Etc.—

Manila envelopes	C. P.	43,000	$ 4.25	sundry lots	$ 182.75	
Labels	C. P.	10,000	.95		9.50	
Labels	H. & F.	20,000	.36¼		7.25	
Labels	C. A. P.	50,000	.23.6		11.80	
Prints of General Officers and G. E. B., 1898-1908, and cuts for Journal	C. P.				58.50	
		volumes	each			
Binding	C. P.	20	1.80		36.00	
Binding	H. & F.	1			1.50	
Binding	H. & F.	100	1.10		110.00	
						417.30

—For General Officer Use (Including G. E. B.) and Miscellaneous.—

			per 1000			
Letter heads	L. G. D.	6,000	$ 4.25	2,000	$ 25.50	
Letter heads	C. P.	50,000	4.25	1,000-20,000	212.50	
Letter heads	C. P.	8,000	4.37½		35.00	
Letter heads	L. G. D.	1,000	4.75		4.75	
Letter heads	C. P.	4,000	4.75	2,000	19.00	
Letter heads	C. P.	4,000	5.75	2,000	23.00	
Letter heads	C. P.	200	12.50		2.50	
Envelopes	C. P.	1,100	5.00		5.50	
Envelopes	C. P.	5,500	5.91	1.100	32.50	
Envelopes	C. P.	200	16.25		3.25	
Printing stamped envelopes	L. G. D.	4,000	1.00	2,000	4.00	
Printing stamped envelopes	C. P.	114,000	1.00	1,000 to 32,000	114.00	
Printing stamped envelopes	C. P.	2,000	.50		1.00	
Printing stamped envelopes	C. P.	200	6.25		1.25	
Cards	C. P.	3,500	sundry lots		27.50	
			per 1000			
Clasp envelopes, lock	C. P.	15,000	14.50	3,000 and 6,000	217.50	
Clasp envelopes, lock	C. P.	20,000	7.50	10,000	150.00	
Large manilla envelopes	C. P.	1,000			18.75	
Clasp envelopes, clasp	C. P.	5,000	5.45		27.25	
Receipt books	C. P.	80	1.44½		115.60	
Receipt books	C. A. P.	80	.63 7-16		50.75	
Receipt books	C. B. P.	80	.66⅞		53.50	
Shipping books	H. & F.	24	1.25		30.00	
Ledgers and day books	C. P.	2 of each			74.55	
General Treasurer's receipts	C. P.	10,000	3.25		32.50	
Membership filing cards	H. & F.	100,000	1.05		105.00	
Membership filing cards	H. & F.	100,000	1.11		111.00	
Miscellaneous filing and index cards	H. & F.	sundry lots			107.50	
Miscellaneous filing and index cards	C. P.	sundry lots			57.50	
Daters, rubber stamps	F. J. M.				35.75	
Numbering machine	I. S. S. S.				5.05	

Miscellaneous stationery, binding, etc.	C. P.			17.50	
Canadian banner	John Tweed			24.00	
Sundry half-tones and electros	C. P.			52.75	
Federal injunction suit record	C. P.	200	.54½	108.50	
Express on supplies to Salt Lake City				8.32	
					1,932.77

—Supplies for Shipping Department.—

		Pounds			
Paper	C. P.	5,365	$ .04 various	$ 214.60	
Paper	I. P. Co.	547	.03.68	20.10	
Paper	I. P. Co.	609	.03.67	22.38	
Twine	I. P. Co.	20	.09.8	1.96	
Twine	I. P. Co.	20	.20.6	4.12	
		pieces			
Tag board	H. & F.	5,000	.35	1.75	
Tag board	H. & F.	2,000	.50	1.00	
Mailing tubes	C. P.	1,000		39.00	
					304.91
					$10,192.24

INVENTORIES OF SUPPLIES VALUED AT COST.

	—30th June, 1908—			—30th June, 1910—		
	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
Application blanks	85,407	$ 3.86	$ 329.67	9,980	$ 1.06½	$ 10.63
Constitutions—						
English	18,500	8.28½	153.27	40,892	8.14	332.86
German	2,572	18.65	47.97	3,431	18.65	63.99
French	858	24.95	21.41	2,110	24.95	52.64
Spanish				500	.23.2	116.00
Due books	44,581	82.00	3,655.64	45,929	**63.91	2,935.32
Day Books—						
100-page	288	.79½	228.96	95	.79½	75.52
200-page	287	1.08	309.96	285	1.08	307.80
Ledgers—						
100-page	265	.95	251.75	631	.65	410.15
200-page	405	1.22	494.10	780	.81	631.80
300-page	91	1.35	122.85	449	.96	431.04
400-page	34	1.45	49.30	179	1.65	295.35
500-page	18	2.25	40.50	4	2.75	11.00
Treasurers' cash books	85	27¾	23.59	1,113	.27	300.51
Financial Secretary's receipt books	56	.18	10.08	895	.07½	*67.12
Recording Secretary's order books	64	.18½	11.84	42†	.07½	3.15
Treasurer's receipt books	132	.18½	24.42	639	.07½	47.93
Rituals—						
English	1,004	.18.7	187.75	101	.18.7	18.89
German	774	.20	154.80	870	.20	174.00
French	336	.20	67.20	393	.20	78.60
Note paper, Local Union	17,221	2.25	38.75	103,800	1.38	143.24
Union Labels—						
Large	194,674*	7.00	1,362.72	162,684	7.00	1,138.79
Small	175,145*	4.50	788.15	150,505	4.50	677.27
Withdrawal cards	338	26.50	8.96	641	26.50	16.99
Daters	2	.50	1.00	11	.45	4.95

Pins—						
Rolled gold	2,067	197.90	409.06	6†	197.90	1.19
Solid gold	103	.70	72.10	67	.70	46.90
Buttons—						
Rolled gold	617	197.90	122.10	735	197.90	145.46
Solid gold	122	.70	85.40	61	.70	42.70
Watch Charms—						
Rolled gold	23	.87½	20.12	59	.87½	51.63
Solid gold				3	6.50	19.50
Watch fobs	Have little selling value.					
Rings—						
Rolled gold	32	.75	24.00	73	.75	54.75
Solid gold	63	4.00	252.00	92	4.00	368.00
Cuff buttons				78	.17.7	13.81
Match boxes	Have little selling value.					
Business agent badges	32	2.25	72.00	10	2.25	22.50
			$9,441.42			$9,103.30

*The quantities of labels stated above as part of the inventory of June 30, 1908, are not the quantities as reported at that time. For explanation see Page 16.

**The stock of due books on hand on June 30, 1910, was originally stated as 43,497 and so appears in the stock ledger. Subsequently, however, a lot of due books was discovered which had been omitted from the inventory. This lot, numbering 2,432 due books, was entered in the due books account in the stock ledger under date of July, 1910, but as they were on hand on June 30, 1910, we have included them in the foregoing statement of the inventory at that date.

†These items represent orders received, paid for and entered in the stock ledger, but not yet shipped on June 30, 1910, on account of stock of R. S. order books and R. G. pins being temporarily exhausted.

Note—With the exception of the changes mentioned in the preceding notes, and the correction of several minor errors, the quantities in the foregoing inventory of June 30, 1908, are as stated in General Secretary Duffy's report for the two years ended that date (Page 104), and the inventory of June 30, 1910, is as stated in the General Executive Board's Report (Pages 32-33).

STATEMENT OF SUPPLIES TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR AND THE SELLING VALUE THEREOF.

—Two Years Ending June 30, 1910—

Articles.	Inventory June 30, 1908.	Purchases during two years.	Inventory June 30, 1910.	Quantities to be accounted for.	Selling Prices.	Selling Values.
Due books	44,581	231,482	45,929	230,134	$ .15	$34,520.10
Constitutions—						
English	18,500	201.600	40,892	*169,982	.05	8,499.10
German	2,572	10,050	3,431	*6,696	.05	334.80
French	858	5,000	2,110	*3,145	.05	157.25
Spanish		500	500			
					per 100	
Local Union note paper	17,221	263,400	103,800	176,821	.50	884.10
Application blanks	85,407	124,000	9,980	199,427	each .50	997.14
Rec. Secretaries'-order books.	64	2,900	42	3,006	.50	1,503.00
Treasurers' receipt books	132	1,700	639	1,193	.50	596.50
Fin. Secretaries' receipt books.	56	1,600	895	761	.50	380.50
Treasurers' cash books	85	2,189	1,113	1,161	.60	696.60
Day Books—						
100 pages	288	291	95	484	1.35	653.40
200 pages	287	220	285	222	1.75	388.50

Ledgers—						
100 pages	265	880	631	514	1.35	693.90
200 pages	405	873	780	498	2.00	996.00
300 pages	91	682	449	324	3.00	972.00
400 pages	34	174	179	29	4.00	116.00
500 pages (cloth)	18	17	4	31	5.00	155.00
500 pages (leather)		9		9	9.00	81.00
600 pages		14		14	10.50	147.00
700 pages		4		4	11.00	44.00
800 pages		1		1		12.00
900 pages		1		1		13.00
1,000 pages		4		4	14.00	56.00
Loose-leaf and index		1		1		20.25
Rituals—						
English	1,004		101			
German	774		870			
French	336		393			
	2,114		1,364	750	.50	375.00

*The above quantities of constitutions to be accounted for are, after deducting 9,226 English, 2,495 German and 603 French constitutions on hand on December 31, 1908, which became unsaleable by reason of amendments made at the Salt Lake City Convention, which were embodied in the new edition effective March 1, 1909.

Union Labels (transfer)—

				per 1000	
Large	194,674	162,684	*31,990	$ 10.00	507.25
Small	175,145	150,505	*24,640	7.50	

*The above figures of labels to be accounted for are the quantities actually sold and for which payment was received during the two years ending June 30, 1910. If the inventory of labels on June 30, 1910, as stated by the General Executive Board in its report is correct it would seem that the inventory on June 30, 1908, must have been not less than 194,674 large and 175,145 small labels instead of 144,000 large and 172,000 small labels (see Page 104 of General Secretary's report for two years ending June 30, 1908). Secretary Duffy states that this may have been due to the inclusion in the inventory of June 30, 1908, of an unopened lot of labels (received in May, 1908) at the quantities paid for, viz., 110,000 large and 110,000 small labels; since being opened, however, the quantities actually received were found to have been greater than the quantities billed and paid for.

Articles.	Inventory June 30, 1908.	Purchases during two years.	Inventory June 30, 1910.	Quantities to be accounted for.	Selling Prices.	Selling Values.
Withdrawal cards	*338	1,000	641	697	$ .50	$ 348.50
Special Printing—						
Working cards		4,050		4,050	various	59.12
By-laws		950		950	various	51.50
Letter heads		2,000		2,000	various	11.00
Special cards		100		100	various	5.50
Seals—						
Rubber		403		403	1.00	403.00
Metal		85		85	3.00	255.00
Union label, rubber		56		56	1.00	56.00
Daters, rubber	2	145	11	136	1.00	136.00
Emblem Pins—						
Rolled gold	2,067	11,285	6	13,358	.25	3,339.50
Solid gold	103		67	36	1.00	36.00
Emblem Buttons—						
Rolled gold	617	6,088	735	5,970	.25	1,492.50
Solid gold	122	2	61	63	1.00	63.00
Cuff buttons			78 (39 pairs)			

Watch Charms—						
Rolled gold	23	144	59	108	1.25	135.00
Solid gold		7	3	4	7.50	30.00
Solid gold (special)		4		4	various	40.50
Watch fobs	267	These have very little selling value.				
Rings—						
Rolled gold	32		73		†1.50	
Solid gold	63	60	93	31	5.00	155.00
Match boxes	4,374		1,932	Have very little selling value.		
Business agents' badges	32		10	22	3.50	77.00
Badges and Banners—						
Selling value of badges and banners purchased from Whitehead & Hoag Company and paid for by Local Unions and others during the two years						3,959.00
						$64,452.51

*Approximate; estimated by deducting purchases during the two years from the aggregate of stock on June 30, 1910, and sales during the two years.

**No inventory of cuff buttons seems to have been taken on June 30, 1908, and as a stock account for this article was only kept during a part of the two years, it is not possible to say what quantity was sold.

†It would seem that the inventory of rolled gold rings on hand on June 30, 1908, was incorrect, as it will be noted that while there were no purchases made during the two years, the quantity on hand on June 30, 1910, is shown as being greater than the quantity on hand two years before.

Note—A comparison of the quantities purchased during the two years, as shown in the foregoing statement, with the quantities, as shown in the statement of purchases, will disclose small differences in several instances. These are due to the fact that sometimes there are supply bills unpaid at the end of a fiscal year which are paid during the following year. In the foregoing statement allowance has been made for such bills unpaid on June 30, 1908, and 1910, respectively, so that the quantities purchased may represent stock actually received during the two years.

SUMMARY OF ERRORS DISCOVERED IN STOCK ACCOUNTS AND RESULTS WHICH WOULD APPEAR ON ADJUSTMENT THEREOF.

—Due Books—

Debits:

Entries under date of April, 1910, which are duplications of entries made at or about time of shipment (Page XCVI)		1,600
Error in entries dated April, 1910, which are partially correct (Page 49)		57
Sundry credits taken under date of April, 1910, not for specific shipments, which are, for the purpose of this statement, now charged back to the due books' account (Page 49)		2,970
Credit entries dated April, 1910, which have not been identified with specific transactions and which are, for the purpose of this statement, now charged back to the due books' account (Page 50)		1,160
Excessive credit in stock ledger by reason of crediting to due books' account the equivalent (in value) of shipments other articles:		
Credits entered to due books' account	4,785	
Actual shipments	2,816	1,969
Net amount of sundry errors and omissions		351

Errors in footings of due books' account in stock ledger:

	Per Ledger.	Correct.	Footing. Excessive.	
Ledger, Page 94, credits	7,011	6,981	30	
Ledger, Page 117, credits	9,714	9,614	100	
Ledger, Page 120, credits	9,101	9,091	10	
Ledger, Page 129, credits	10,015	9,915	100	240
				8,347

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received, but for which credit was not taken in the stock ledger (Page 51)	2,308	
Shipments to duplicate due books lost in transit, etc., for which credit was not taken in stock ledger (Page 56)	103	
Due books omitted from inventory of June 30, 1910, which were added to stock account in July, 1910	2,432	
Difference between balance to credit of due books' account in stock ledger on December 31, 1908, 2,522, and balance on January 1, 1909, in stock account summary for January, 1909	2,536	7,379

Note—The credit balance on the stock ledger on December 31, 1908, was probably due to entering orders not yet shipped, as the stock was temporarily exhausted. As, however, the shipments when actually made in January, 1909, would not be, and were not, again entered in the stock ledger, the credit balance should have been carried forward to the January, 1909, account.

Due books not yet accounted for in detail		968

—Constitutions—

Entries under date of April, 1910, which are duplicates of entries made at or about time of shipment (Page XCV)		3,864
Errors in entries dated April, 1910, which are partially correct (Page XCVI)		336
Sundry credits taken under date of April, 1910, not for specific shipments, which are, for the purpose of this statement, now charged back to the constitution account (Page 49)	2,491	
Less constitutions bound in leather for distribution to General Officers, General Executive Board members and organizers	229	2,262
Credit entries dated April, 1910, which have not been identified with specific transactions, and which are, for the purposes of this statement, now charged back to the constitutions' account (Page 50)		648
Net amount of sundry errors and omissions (Page 63)		2,344

Errors in footings of constitutions' account in stock ledger:

	Per Ledger.	Correct.	Excessive.		
Ledger, Page 33, credits	11,161	11,151	10		
Ledger, Page 49, credits	2,104	2,054	50—		60
					9,514

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger (Page 51)	2,567	
Shipments to duplicate constitutions lost in transit, etc., for which credit was not taken in stock ledger (Page 56)	169	
Insufficient credit in stock ledger by reason of crediting to stock accounts of other articles the equivalent (in value) of constitutions shipped (P. 60):		
Actual shipments of constitutions 6,912		
Credits entered to constitutions account 1,137		
	5,775	
		8,511
Constitutions not yet accounted for in detail		1,003

—Constitutions—(German)—

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in the stock ledger (Page 51)		--
Shipment to duplicate German constitutions lost in transit (Page 57)		20
Insufficient credit in stock ledger by reason of crediting to stock accounts of other articles the equivalent (in value) of German constitutions shipped (Page 60)		115
Net amount of sundry errors and omissions (Page 63)		794
Error in footing, April, 1909—credits per ledger, 1,241; correct, 1 244		3
		10,013

(Continued on Page LXXXVII.)

General Vote for Officers

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMPILATION OF VOTE FOR GENERAL OFFICERS.

Indianapolis, January 24, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

We, the undersigned, members of the committee elected at the Des Moines convention to count the vote for general officers, beg leave to report as follows:

In pursuance to instructions received in the convention, we arrived in this city on November 20th, 1910, and on the following day organized and proceeded to receive the mail containing returns and ballots as opened by the G. S. Our first act was to preserve all envelopes containing ballots and returns and fasten same to returns so as to identify the date of mailing. In the interim of receiving mail for the first two days, we began to tabulate the vote from the returns alone, until we found in the returns from one local union in New York City a very great discrepancy in the figures, which compelled us to refer to the ballots. This we did against the protest of the G. P., G. S. and G. T., who stated that the ballots should not be opened except in case of protest. The committee then stopped all further tabulation and proceeded to open all the ballots and count the same. In the counting of the ballots we discovered that in many local unions great numbers of ballots had identical markings, leading the committee to believe that one or two, or, in some cases, two or three men, marked large numbers of them. The ballots of some local unions bore evidence of having been in the hands of the members and marked and folded individually, while from the same local unions there were large numbers of ballots looking as uncreased and clean (except for the X's marked on them) as when they left the printer. The votes of these local unions were not counted, although there was a division of opinion among the members of the committee in regard to the throwing out of some of these local unions, as will be seen by reference to the minutes of the committee as incorporated in this report, as there was a separate vote taken upon throwing out of every local union, each member going on record (Brother John Zaring laying particular stress on the statement that he was in doubt about some of them, hence his vote). This marking of the ballots illegally was not confined to any one candidate, but was from both sides. In the case of one local union we discovered that the election returns were falsified; a false date of election was given, which was proven by the printed notices sent to members notifying them of the election. In another case we have letters from one local union in which said letters and election returns have the same name and address signed to both as R. S., each being in a different handwriting, and many more irregularities too numerous to mention.

Many election returns were received without date (you will see by reference to minutes of committee there were 115 of them) and in these cases your committee sent a circular letter to each R. S., through the G. S., asking for date of election under seal. Where your committee received answers as requested their votes were counted, if election was held within the legal limit of time.

All election returns, ballots and evidence have been preserved by your committee, packed in boxes supplied by the G. E. B. and sealed by paper seals, signed by four members of the committee. This was done for the purpose of preserving same in case of protest or contest.

We further wish to state that the present method of election of General Officers seems to the undersigned, from the experience gained while acting on this committee, to be a clumsy and costly one, and if continued will ultimately wreck the organization, for which we give the following reasons:

First—That it is a premium on illegal voting and sharp practice.

Second—That it leaves with recording secretaries the power to disfranchise the local union by holding back returns and by not signing same, either through carelessness or intent.

Third—That the membership at large are voting more or less blindly, not from lack of intelligence, but from lack of opportunity to be acquainted with the merits and demerits of the various candidates for office, and have to accept the opinions of the delegates or others who may be interested parties, and finally,

That this method is enormously expensive. We give you the following bills of cost, furnished by the G. S., bearing in mind that this does not include the cost entailed on each local union for meetings, postage, expressage, etc. (Many local unions sent their ballots in such a way that they could not be identified.)

Printing ballots, wrapping paper, muscilage and twine	$ 327.95
Clerk hire—extra time	192.15
Postage and expressage	589.40
Telegrams and rubber bands	12.75
Expenses of committee counting vote to January 21, 1911 inclusive	2,574.00
Boxes for preserving ballots	22.50
Total expenses to January 21	$3,718.75

According to the votes tabulated the following candidates have received the highest vote:

For General President—William D. Huber	20,446
For First General Vice-President—A. A. Quinn	36,430
For Second General Vice-President—J. D. McKinlay	16,969
For General Secretary—Frank Duffy	38,750
For General Treasurer—Thomas Neale	29,729
For General Executive Board—	
First District—Chas. H. Bausher	26,779
Second District—D. A. Post	21,530
Third District—John H. Potts	8,959
Fourth District—R. E. L. Connolly	33,915
Fifth District—John Walquist	20,385
Sixth District—W. A. Cole	35,556
Seventh District—A. Martel	35,729

Upon the reading of this report before the committee, Brother Wesley Hall refused to sign it, but would not give any reason for so doing, stating that he would make a minority report, and absolutely refused to let the balance of the committee see his report. Therefore, at the writing of this, the majority of your committee are in ignorance in regard to what is contained in said minority report.

THOMAS. P. RYAN, Chairman.
W. R. YAGER, Secretary.
JOHN ZARING.
JOHN H. ROBINSON.

ADDENDUM.

January 25, 3:45 p. m.

We wish further to report that it was only through the courtesy of General President Wm. D. Huber that the undersigned members of this committee were enabled to see the

minority report, and if the members at large will read attentively the minutes of the committee it will be seen that the brother signing said minority report is on record for throwing out the votes of local unions which he claims the committee as a whole had no right to do.

THOMAS. P. RYAN, Chairman.
W. R. YAGER, Secretary.
JOHN H. ROBINSON.
JOHN ZARING.

MINUTES OF COMPILATION COMMITTEE.

Committee met at 9 a. m. Monday, November 21, 1910.

Brother Ryan was elected chairman, Brother Yager was elected secretary.

Brother Schardt was granted a hearing before committee in regard to Local Union No. 1784 of Chicago not receiving enough ballots.

Motion made and seconded that Secretary Duffy be requested to open his mail before the committee and that all envelopes be turned over to the committee. Motion carried.

Motion made and seconded that when we adjourn at noon and night the secretary take care of tally sheets. Carried.

Motion made and seconded that all locals without date of election be notified to send in same with president and secretary's signature and seal of Local. Motion carried.

Tuesday, November 22, 1910.

Motion made and seconded that General Secretary forward ballots to L. U. 1158 of Berkeley, Cal., said local claiming they did not receive ballots. Carried.

Motion made and seconded that General Secretary send blank return sheets to Local 828 of Menlo Park, Cal. Carried.

Motion made and seconded that the general Secretary wire Local 339 Ft. Worth, Tex., and notify them that ballots were shipped to them on November 18th, and to wire immediately if they have not received them. Motion carried.

Motion made and seconded that General Secretary wire L. U. 1784 that they can continue their election, also send them an extra blank report sheet. Carried.

Motion made and seconded that letters from Local No. 322 and 14 be attached to their report sheets. Carried.

Wednesday, November 23, 1910.

Moved and seconded that the General Secretary forward ballots to L. U. 186 of Steubenville, Ohio. Carried.

Friday, November 25, 1910.

Motion made and seconded that the General Secretary forward ballots to L. U. 362 Pueblo, Colo., by special delivery. Carried.

List of Local Unions to be notified, whose returns do not bear date of election: 87, 93, 112, 116, 150, 151, 235, 256, 268, 293, 303, 320, 343, 360, 370, 375, 381, 493, 496, 505, 507, 524, 535, 555, 572, 582, 587, 603, 605, 609, 616, 625, 642, 685, 694, 711, 224, 730, 764, 790, 794, 817, 819, 826, 856, 933, 934, 947, 969, 1046, 1063, 1074, 1077, 1114, 1153, 1166, 1172, 1178, 1194, 1197, 1207, 1227, 1228, 1246, 1265, 1330, 1342, 1361, 1374, 1378, 1391, 1412, 1494, 1516, 1518, 1548, 1582, 1598, 1602, 1610, 1619, 1715, 1744, 1810, 1811, 1817, 1852, 1867, 1875, 1878, 1886, 1899, 1911, 1933, 1943, 653, 1082, 1499, 1692, 1809, 1387, 1422, 1758, 1667, 56, 78, 154, 431, 1009, 1294, 261, 272, 724, 799, 923.

Monday, December 5, 1910.

Motion made and seconded that all communications in answer to letters asking for dates of election of General Officers bearing the seal of local and signed by Recording Secretary be accepted as official. Carried.

December 7, 1910.

Motion made and seconded that bal ots of L. U. 178 be laid aside for investigation. Carried.

Saturday, December 10, 1910.

Motion made and seconded that Secretary be instructed to request L. U. 1391 to forward minutes of November 16, 23, 30, December 7, also to ask Brother Reddington to make affidavit to statement which he made by letter to committee under date of December 5, 1910. Carried.

Wednesday, December 14, 1910.

Motion made and seconded that Secretary write to secretaries of various locals asking them for a copy of the minutes o meetings in which proceedings of election of General Officers were recorded. Carried.

Thursday, January 5, 1911.

At 11 a. m. the committee took up the votes of the locals which were protested.

L. U. 73 was taken up, protest of Brother William Michaels was read, stating that there were not 472 in hall. Moved and seconded that ballots of L. U. 73 be thrown out. Carried.

Brothers Zaring and Hall voted No on motion. (Approved.)

Protest from John M. McCullough of L. U. 131 Seattle, Wash., also O. S. Niles, of the same local, was read. Moved and seconded that ballots of L. U. 131 be thrown out. Motion carried by unanimous vote. (Approved.)

Moved and seconded that all local unions whose votes are thrown out be notified. Brother Ryan declared the motion out of order. Brother Hall appealed from the decision of the chair. Yager and Hall voted No. The decision of the chair was sustained. (Approved.)

Protest from L. U. 1391 was taken up, but after reading same and looking over votes it was moved and seconded that vote of L. U. 1391 be tabulated. Unanimously carried. (Approved.)

Protest from Chas. Barkhausen, Williamsbridge, Bronx, N. Y., against counting vote of L. U. 138 of New York City, also one from Daniel P. O'Connell, President of No. 138. John P. Donovan, R. S. of No. 138, sent affidavits stating protest was not so. Motion, made and seconded tha vote of L. U. 138 be thrown out. Carried.

Zaring and Hall voted No. (Approved.)

(Ballots thrown out because a large number were marked by one person.)

Other locals whose ballots showed signs of illegal voting were taken up.

L. U. 22 of San Francisco was taken up. Motion made and seconded that vote of No. 22 be thrown out, as there were signs of illegal voting. Motion carried. Hall voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 8 of Philadelphia wa taken up. The ballots were gone over by the committee, as they showed signs of illegal voting. It was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 8 be counted.

Hall and Zaring voted Yes.

Yager, Robinson and Ryan voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 9 Buffalo, N. Y., was taken up, and as the ballots showed signs of a lot of them being marked by a few men it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 9 be thrown out.

Hall and Zaring voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 10 Chicago, Ill., was taken up, and as the ballots showed that a great many were marked by a few men it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 10 be thrown out. Motion carried.

Hall and Zaring voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 20 Camden, N. J., was taken up, and as the ballots showed evidence of being marked by a few men it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 20 be thrown out.

Zaring and Hall voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 23 was taken up, and as ballots did not arrive here before December 15, the vote was thrown out. Ballots also showed signs of illegal voting.

Friday, January 6, 1911.

Vote of L. U. 115, Hartford, Conn., was taken up. After going over ballots carefully, it was moved and seconded that the vote be counted. Motion carried.

Ryan voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., was taken up. Ballots were carefully gone over by the committee, and as they showed illegal voting, most of the ballots being marked by a few men, it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 117 be thrown out. Motion carried. Hall voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 126, Brooklyn, N. Y., was taken up. Ballots were carefully gone over, and as they bore evidence of a great many being marked by a few men, it was moved, seconded and carried that the vote of No. 126 be thrown out. Motion carried.

Zaring and Hall voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 160, of Philadelphia, was taken up, the committee went carefully over the ballots and they showed evidence of quite a few being marked by a few men. Moved and seconded that the vote of No. 160 be counted. Motion lost.

Robinson, Yager and Ryan voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 167 was taken up; committee went carefully over the ballots and found that most of them were marked by a few men. Moved and seconded that vote of No. 167 be thrown out. Motion carried unanimously. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 178, Montreal, Canada, was taken up. The ballots were gone over carefully by the committee and quite a few showed they had been marked by the same hand. It was moved and seconded that he vote of No. 178 be counted. Motion lost.

Robinson, Ryan and Yager voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 214, Brooklyn, N. Y., was taken up and gone over carefully by the committee. Quite a few ballots showed they were marked by a few men, and it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 214 be thrown out. Motion carried.

Zaring and Hall voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 285 was taken up and ballots were carefully gone over. As they showed signs of being voted by several men, it was moved and seconded that vote of No. 285 be thrown out. Motion carried.

Zaring and Hall voted No. (Approved.)

The vote of L. U. 309, New York City, was taken up, and after the committee looked over the ballots it was moved and seconded that the vote be counted. The chairman declared the motion out of order, as evidence in the ballots showed signs of being marked by a few members.

Brother Zaring appealed from the decision of the chair. The motion upholding the appeal was carried.

It was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 309 be counted. Carried.

Ryan and Yager voted No. (Approved.)

It was moved and seconded that the ballots of L. U. 309 be kept with the other votes thrown out. Motion lost.

Robinson, Zaring and Hall voted No. (Approved.)

The vote of L. U. 318 was taken up and on going over the ballots carefully it was found quite a lot of them showed evidence of being marked by one man. Motion made and seconded that vote of No. 318 be counted. Motion lost.

Robinson, Ryan and Yager voted No. (Approved.)

The vote of L. U. 359 was taken up, and as the ballots showed that a great many had been marked by a few men, it was moved and seconded that the vote be thrown out. Motion carried.

Hall voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 410, Selma, Ala., was taken up and gone over by committee. After seeing that quite a few ballots were marked by the same men it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 410 be thrown out. Motion carried, Zaring and Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 440 of Buffalo, N. Y., was taken up, and as the ballots showed about one-third of them marked by one person it was moved and seconded that the vote be thrown out. Carried.

Hall voted no. (Carried.)

The vote of L. U. 575, New York City, was taken up and gone over carefully by the committee, and as the ballots showed that quite a few were marked by the same person it was moved and seconded that the vote be thrown out. Motion carried.

Zaring and Hall voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 727, New York City, was taken up by committee and gone over carefully, and quite a few ballots bore the same mark. It was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 727 be counted.

Motion lost, Robinson, Ryan and Yager voting No. (Approved.)

Saturday, January 7.

Vote of L. U. 761, Sorel, Que., Canada, was taken up and gone over carefully by the committee. Most of the ballots bore evidence of having been marked by one man. It was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 761 be thrown out. Motion carried.

Hall voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., was gone over carefully by committee, and as most of the ballots were apparently marked by one man it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 801 be thrown out. Motion carried.

Zaring and Hall voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich., was taken up by committee carefully, and as most of the ballots showed same markings it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 824 be thrown out. Motion carried, Zaring and Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 877, Worcester, Mass., was taken up by committee and gone over carefully, and as most of the ballots bore the same markings it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 877 be thrown out.

Motion carried, Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 887, Hampton, Va., was taken up by the committee and gone over carefully, and as most of the ballots were shown to have been marked by one person it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 887 be thrown out. Carried.

Zaring and Hall voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., was taken up and gone over carefully, and as the ballots did not show any similarity of markings it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 943 be counted. Motion carried.

Ryan voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 961, Summit, N. J., was taken up by the committee, and the ballots showed signs of a good many being marked by same person. It was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 961 be counted. Motion lost, Ryan, Yager and Robinson voting No. (Approved.)

Monday, January 9, 1911.

The vote of L. U. 1008, Brooklyn, N. Y., was gone over carefully by the committee, and the ballots show signs of being marked by a few members; also the returns and letters received by the committee show that the alleged signatures of the Recording Secretary are two different handwritings. (Voted 818—Oct. 30, membership 838.) Moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1008 be thrown out. Carried.

Hall voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1013 was taken up by committee, and as the ballots showed signs of several being marked by one person it was moved and seconded that the vote of 1013 be thrown out. Carried.

Zaring and Hall voted No. (Approved.)

The vote of L. U. 1036, Paterson, N. J., was taken up by committee and gone over carefully, and as the ballots showed signs of same markings it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1036 be thrown out. Motion carried, Zaring and Hall voting No.

(Voted 195—membership Oct. 30, 207.) (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1160, St. Jean, Quebec, Canada, was taken up and gone over carefully by the committee, and as the ballots showed signs of being marked by one person it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1160 be thrown out. Motion carried.

Zaring and Hall voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1168, Port Colborne, Canada, was taken up by committee, and as the ballots showed that quite a few were marked by one man it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1168 be thrown out. Motion carried, Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1209, Newark, N. J., was taken up by the committee and gone over carefully, and as the ballots showed markings by a few men it was moved and seconded that the vote be thrown out. Motion carried, Zaring and Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1216, Galt, Ont., Canada, was taken up by the committee and gone over carefully. Motion made and seconded that the vote be counted. Carried.

Yager and Ryan voted No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1442, Augusta, Ga., was taken up by the committee and ballots gone over carefully. A greater part of them showed the same marks, and it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1442 be thrown out. Motion carried, Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1446, Albany, N. Y., was taken up by the committee, and as several were marked by one man with an indelible pencil it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1446 be thrown out. Motion carried, Zaring and Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1474, Yauco, Porto Rico, was taken up by the committee, and as the marking of the ballots was done by a few men it was moved and seconded that the vote of 1474 be thrown out. Motion carried, Zaring and Hall voting No. (Approved.)

The votes of L. U. 1481 and 1487 had no seal, but ballots showed markings by a few men.

Vote of L. U. 1526, Wilmington, Del., was taken up by the committee, and as the markings were the same on most of them it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1526 be thrown out. Motion carried, Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1527, Wheaton, Ill., was taken up, and as markings on ballots were evidently made by a few men, and as every member of the organization was voted, it was moved and seconded that the vote of 1527 be thrown out. Unanimously carried. (Approved.)

The vote of L. U. 1565, New York City, was gone over by the committee, and as ballots showed markings by a few men it was moved and seconded that the vote of 1565 be thrown out. Motion carried, Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1584, St. Anne de Bellevue, Canada, was taken up, and as the ballots showed same markings it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1584 be thrown out. Motion carried, Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1589, Arecibo, Porto Rico, was taken up, and as the vote showed

signs of ballots being marked by a couple of men it was moved and seconded that the vote of 1589 be thrown out. Motion carried, Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1592, Ocean City, N. J., was taken up, and as ballots showed same markings it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1592 be thrown out. Motion carried, Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1596 was taken up, and a letter was read from the secretary of said local, stating that he instructed the members to scratch the vote in the manner in which they were scratched. As the intent of the voter was shown in the markings it was moved and seconded that the vote be counted. The chairman declared the motion out of order, as he claimed the vote was not marked legally. The decision of the chair was not sustained. Motion lost, Ryan, Robinson, Yager and Hall voting No.

Vote of L. U. 1635, Kansas City, Mo., was taken up and gone over carefully, and as they showed signs of similar markings on the ballots it was moved and seconded that the vote of 1635 be counted. Motion carried, Ryan voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1640, San Francisco, was taken up by the committee and gone over carefully. Motion made and seconded that the vote of No. 1640 be counted. Motion carried, Ryan voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1674, New York, N. Y., was taken up, and as the ballots gave evidence of similar markings it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1674 be thrown out. Motion carried, Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1677, Thorold, Canada, was taken up, and as the ballots did not show any similarity of markings it was moved and seconded that the vote of 1677 be counted. Motion carried, Ryan voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1684, Sherbrooke, Que., Canada, was taken up, and as the ballots were shown to have been marked by one person it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1684 be thrown out. Motion carried, Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1751, Sanford, Fla., was taken up by the committee and gone over. Moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1751 be counted. Motion carried, Ryan and Yager voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill., was taken up by the committee and gone over carefully. Moved and seconded that the vote of L. U. 1784 be counted. Motion carried, Ryan voting No. (Approved.)

Moved and seconded that both returns be added and tabulated. Motion carried. (Approved.)

Tuesday, January 10, 1911.

Vote of L. U. 1793, Three Rivers, Que., Canada, was taken up by the committee and gone over carefully, and as the markings did not show much similarity it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1793 be counted. Motion carried, Ryan voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1833, Humacao, Porto Rico, was taken up by the committee, and as the ballots showed similar markings, but not enough to warrant throwing out, it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1833 be counted. Motion carried, Ryan voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1932, Americus, Ga., was taken up by the committee and gone over carefully, and as the ballots showed signs of same markings it was moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1932 be thrown out. Motion carried, Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Tuesday, January 17, 1911.

Motion made and seconded that all parties concerned in this election shall wait until the committee makes its final report as to results of election. Motion carried, Hall voting No. (Approved.)

Vote of L. U. 1787 was taken up and a protest, signed and sworn to by three members of No. 1787 was read, stating that the ballots were taken out of the hall and counted the next day at the Recording Secretary's house and mailed from the Finan-

cial Secretary's house, only one teller being present when the ballots were counted. This statement was sworn to.

Moved and seconded that the vote of No. 1787 be thrown out. Unanimously carried. (Approved.)

January 20, 1911.

Motion made and seconded that the vote of L. U. 13 of Chicago take same course as those of other locals which have been thrown out on account of being mailed too late.

Ryan, Hall and Zaring voted Yes, Yager and Robinson No. (Approved.)

Moved and seconded that the committee reconsider action taken in regard to vote of L. U. 10. Chairman declared the motion out of order and Brother Robinson appealed from the decision of the chair, claiming that the Secretary made a mistake when he recorded the vote, as he voted No on the proposition, and he is recorded as voting Yes. The chair was not sustained. Motion lost.

Yager and Robinson voted Yes. (Approved.)

Saturday, January 21, 1911.

Moved and seconded that the committee reconsider action taken on Thursday, January 5, in the case of L. U. 10 of Chicago, Ill. Motion carried.

Ryan, Yager, Robinson and Zaring voted Yes, Hall voted No. (Approved.)

Moved and seconded that the vote of L. U. 10 be tabulated. Motion carried, Zaring, Robinson and Hall voting Yes and Ryan and Yager voting No. (Approved.)

Moved and seconded that committee reconsider action taken against L. U. 8, Thursday, January 5, 1911. The chairman ruled the motion out of order, and Brother Zaring appealed from the decision of the chair. Chair not sustained.

Moved and seconded that the committee reconsider action taken against L. U. 8. Robinson, Zaring and Hall voted Yes, Ryan and Yager voted No. (Approved.)

Moved and seconded that the vote of L. U. 8 be tabulated. Motion carried. Robinson, Zaring and Hall voted Yes, Ryan and Yager voted No. (Approved.)

Motion made and seconded that all Locals whose votes the committee has thrown out for evidence of illegal voting be notified by registered mail, stating cause for same. Motion lost. Robinson and Ryan voted Yes, Zaring, Hall and Yager voted No.

Brother Ryan stated the reason he voted Yes was because the committee acted on two Local Unions without official notice, and that all should be given some chance to be heard. Brothers Yager, Zaring and Hall voted No for the reason that the motion was made by Brother Yager at the beginning of throwing out votes, but the motion was defeated by members voting Yes at this time, and they did not wish to incur any extra expense on the U. B., which would be the case for the reason they would be obliged to remain at the General Office awaiting answers from locals. (Approved.)

Motion was made and seconded that the minutes as a whole be approved up to date. Motion carried unanimously.

Brother Cole of the Executive Board appeared before the committee in the interests of L. U. 22 of San Francisco, stating that said local used the official ballot box of the city of San Francisco, borrowed from the board of elections, and that they may have used more than one ballot box, as he claims to have seen two boxes in the hall, but does not know how many they may have used. (Approved.)

Monday, January 23, 1911.

Motion made and seconded that all official returns be put in a box, with ballots and returns thrown out by committee and sealed, the same as other boxes. Motion carried.

Hall voted No. (Approved.)

January 24, 1911.

Motion made and seconded that minutes of committee be incorporated in and published as part of report of this committee. Carried unanimously.

January 25, 1911.

Motion made and seconded that the balance of the committee stay in session until the committee gets a printers' proof sheet of committee's report and minutes and tabulation sheets. Motion carried. Zaring, Ryan, Robinson and Yager voted Yes.

Motion made and seconded that this committee request the G. E. B. to preserve all sealed boxes which contain ballots and returns with seals unbroken until such time as they, the G. E. B., shall give permission to investigate same, should there be a contest or protest of said election. Motion carried.

Zaring, Ryan, Robinson and Yager voted Yes. (Approved.)

THOS. P. RYAN, Chairman.
W. R. YAGER, Secretary.
JOHN H. ROBINSON.
JOHN ZARING.

RESULT OF VOTE FOR GENERAL OFFICERS.

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board															
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1	41	895	15	557	105	576	142	50	587	555	283	662	89	238	553	70	20	68	457	126	77	31	483	173	574	81	531	512
2	203	32	58	265	95	59	64	59	270	154	129	150	114	145	123	160	30	13	7	13	6	44	220	117	61	96	249	245
3	2	3	25	28	10	5	7	7	24	11	17	15	12	1	29	11	4	...	1	5	...	4	24	12	6	7	18	27
4	6	131	6	135	9	7	31	92	135	49	82	122	19	15	122	5	2	...	92	36	4	3	133	15	111	13	130	132
5	10	161	2	159	10	14	7	142	162	40	136	161	11	30	141	10	2	2	150	5	2	5	153	35	125	16	116	170
6	30	1	2	28	14	8	2	7	26	22	7	34	...	23	4	13	...	5	2	4	1	4	24	13	13	2	24	25
7	185	273	49	395	105	145	175	45	418	273	186	284	130	154	286	54	21	23	79	184	44	24	311	53	446	20	375	360
8	450	25	16	279	12	165	188	12	296	358	13	416	12	3	524	13	1	3	315	27	3	9	217	25	341	22	264	254
10	25	643	13	319	22	623	6	22	430	558	62	523	93	105	540	39	42	69	418	45	31	16	294	85	551	30	316	312
11	68	87	19	159	26	28	12	105	167	120	43	119	36	49	110	105	6	10	9	27	6	16	145	44	94	26	151	157
12	106	44	14	146	36	45	29	45	150	115	45	127	28	99	49	65	7	9	14	33	11	10	129	48	93	13	142	134
15	18	46	...	54	16	14	18	9	52	50	10	48	6	9	54	9	4	4	6	35	1	1	53	9	44	5	57	56
16	101	11	6	110	19	81	3	14	111	101	12	16	96	98	14	1	2	4	11	5	2	91	100	44	55	17	106	111
19	51	8	7	49	9	24	15	13	60	45	16	17	41	39	22	1	...	3	...	1	1	60	47	25	17	16	53	56
24	70	33	18	115	34	48	22	17	118	72	48	84	31	69	50	39	11	3	24	20	4	21	113	53	32	33	115	113
25	34	35	25	87	40	22	16	*15	82	55	36	*34	39	*65	*24	*27	2	5	7	21	*3	25	77	40	32	*18	81	84
26	16	57	4	58	15	14	35	9	67	63	12	66	9	52	17	13	1	...	8	4	2	42	48	17	50	7	40	49
27	6	41	...	43	10	17	...	23	46	38	11	39	9	10	37	9	17	3	5	1	7	6	41	14	25	8	46	46
29	199	11	7	200	10	181	4	10	199	194	14	19	185	201	8	17	4	3	5	3	3	168	41	186	13	13	195	195
30	10	...	7	17	4	7	...	6	17	13	4	13	4	11	6	6	...	3	3	2	1	2	16	7	5	4	16	17

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board															
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
31	21	2	4	26	4	5	9	9	27	10	17	21	6	3	24	10	4	1	5	5	...	2	27	3	8	15	27	27
32	25	217	14	218	21	26	191	11	235	200	41	240	14	44	188	21	5	4	11	10	199	4	238	13	219	14	208	220
33	115	11	10	119	44	33	22	36	127	108	35	14	120	86	43	112	2	3	3	8	4	4	103	38	59	33	122	117
34	*120	36	* 19	134	78	45	20	12	149	171	24	129	40	112	39	68	10	4	13	21	12	28	107	66	44	29	121	124
37	19	1	7	27	4	5	5	13	27	18	9	16	11	24	3	14	2	2	3	3	2	1	27	12	11	4	27	27
38	15	1	4	18	4	4	...	...	19	20	...	5	11	12	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	12	14	11	6	1	19	20
40	1	20	1	22	...	...	...	22	20	19	3	20	2	2	20	1	1	...	18	1	1	...	22	...	20	2	21	21
42	12	22	4	35	9	20	4	3	37	29	8	25	15	7	32	18	1	3	1	9	1	6	33	12	26	3	35	36
43	18	139	11	151	73	13	13	69	167	153	13	97	70	92	67	15	7	2	111	21	2	10	161	12	143	12	157	158
44	5	14	2	21	5	6	5	5	21	14	7	12	9	15	6	1	...	2	1	2	3	12	18	15	4	1	21	21
45	6	21	3	29	13	9	1	7	29	17	13	18	11	12	17	...	1	1	19	2	2	5	27	24	6	...	30	30
46	18	1	1	19	5	4	7	4	20	9	10	9	9	8	11	1	...	...	...	1	...	19	17	3	10	6	18	19
47	1	58	...	55	5	2	2	49	53	19	40	49	8	36	23	2	...	...	45	10	1	1	55	25	31	2	58	59
48	3	1	7	9	9	1	1	...	9	1	10	5	4	3	7	1	...	...	3	1	2	2	7	7	1	3	8	9
49	14	5	6	20	10	9	2	3	22	18	6	3	24	13	11	8	4	1	4	2	3	4	20	11	8	5	21	22
50	8	28	3	37	11	11	15	2	38	18	21	24	14	21	17	5	...	4	6	17	1	5	36	13	18	7	38	38
51	73	25	9	92	22	31	15	23	91	56	33	84	14	56	33	38	4	16	5	11	5	7	72	29	32	22	76	77
53	69	...	...	67	6	6	52	3	67	57	8	10	57	11	55	2	2	2	3	51	1	2	60	15	5	44	61	62
55	81	116	17	176	35	32	46	99	175	102	99	128	67	76	119	28	15	13	76	16	18	24	157	37	106	54	155	171
56	9	11	3	15	1	13	3	6	15	7	15	19	2	4	18	4	2	...	...	7	6	3	9	2	10	11	16	16

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												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
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58	22	1073	18	237	25	374	689	16	249	853	84	1008	94	84	1012	13	5	25	950	55	32	17	701	33	1049	19	306	305
59	122	...	...	122	26	35	21	40	122	78	44	57	65	50	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	122	37	27	58	122	122
60	23	10	4	33	20	7	2	6	33	24	13	27	7	26	8	19	...	2	5	6	3	1	31	16	13	7	33	31
61	9	14	11	32	11	6	6	11	28	15	18	12	16	17	17	13	4	4	1	5	3	4	27	13	8	13	31	32
62	16	336	11	251	19	334	6	2	287	293	48	220	70	200	129	47	19	48	102	49	44	28	257	45	257	38	288	281
64	41	26	6	63	16	10	4	43	66	57	15	45	22	43	26	10	26	8	15	3	3	3	62	27	29	13	68	67
65	159	...	1	156	10	146	2	...	156	155	3	7	153	100	57	1	...	...	...	2	1	154	35	152	5	3	158	151
68	12	3	3	17	7	1	7	3	18	5	13	11	7	10	8	4	...	...	...	11	1	1	17	4	13	...	16	17
72	98	3	2	103	15	56	22	3	103	93	9	47	50	80	18	36	1	2	3	2	...	53	86	58	32	8	98	96
74	7	1	...	7	4	...	...	4	8	6	2	5	2	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	3	...	3	5	4
75	170	34	13	192	53	134	8	8	210	188	22	57	130	171	36	49	11	17	5	7	6	113	130	142	24	32	193	185
76	14	18	3	29	...	...	...	35	35	19	15	21	13	23	12	5	9	3	5	7	...	6	30	5	10	19	32	33
77	...	67	3	69	1	3	...	64	66	63	5	67	2	65	2	3	1	...	62	1	2	...	64	...	66	2	68	64
78	112	30	4	127	32	104	3	2	132	126	10	32	102	119	20	29	1	4	3	4	6	96	58	117	7	14	130	129
79	60	1	4	59	25	5	5	25	61	53	7	6	59	21	40	12	7	2	...	2	3	31	52	15	31	10	55	55
80	25	333	6	172	32	300	18	7	120	282	56	202	71	118	153	86	13	31	122	36	43	15	351	81	167	42	112	96
85	9	1	...	11	6	2	2	...	11	10	...	10	1	8	3	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	11	1	10	...	11	10
87	157	294	64	446	108	204	148	43	470	260	231	304	161	207	256	81	21	34	45	191	71	35	381	41	442	26	425	421
90	38	6	8	49	31	10	10	1	47	40	12	25	23	24	26	9	9	16	3	12	...	1	48	25	19	7	50	17
91	21	4	13	34	18	6	10	4	37	26	12	19	17	23	13	9	...	...	7	14	5	4	32	5	24	8	35	34

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												1st District		2nd District		3rd District						4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
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93	12	...	4	16	6	7	3	...	15	13	3	13	3	4	11	1	...	2	8	2	...	3	13	6	7	3	15	16
94	24	4	1	20	14	7	1	3	23	19	2	3	18	15	6	16	3	1	2	3	1	2	18	13	5	5	22	19
96	33	...	1	31	21	1	5	4	33	27	...	2	33	22	7	22	1	2	2	1	...	3	23	14	7	5	24	35
97	13	4	1	13	7	1	3	4	14	15	2	5	12	7	7	10	2	...	1	...	1	3	11	7	8	1	13	14
98	50	170	10	213	16	20	195	4	218	184	45	187	32	39	170	15	5	8	135	29	10	17	201	29	174	19	215	205
99	19	11	4	26	9	17	1	5	29	19	10	23	7	14	16	15	4	1	6	1	4	...	28	10	13	8	30	33
100	12	3	15	25	13	9	2	6	28	20	10	2	17	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	28	7	9	13	27	27
101	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10
103	14	156	11	142	5	3	11	160	126	26	151	146	23	20	154	5	16	1	86	7	1	63	162	3	147	29	113	159
104	23	8	4	34	14	5	8	4	34	18	16	17	12	19	12	24	2	...	1	4	1	2	31	8	12	11	29	28
106	72	21	16	94	42	14	26	23	100	68	39	54	37	73	28	23	20	18	12	9	12	9	85	29	25	49	93	91
109	50	42	30	107	23	60	7	21	107	78	37	100	13	27	89	31	10	28	22	12	5	6	90	25	72	17	90	87
*110	34	8	1	42	27	9	4	3	43	32	11	5	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	15	25	3	3	3
111	41	21	32	81	35	24	14	17	91	57	30	19	75	29	55	21	2	4	17	15	11	18	77	38	14	36	79	80
113	10	4	...	11	3	6	2	3	13	8	4	13	1	5	6	3	2	10	...	...	...	...	11	4	6	2	11	10
115	129	1	4	134	6	2	1	125	134	124	10	128	6	127	7	122	1	3	...	5	...	3	134	11	120	3	134	134
116	26	...	...	25	4	21	1	...	26	23	1	8	17	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	17	19	5	1	25	25
118	27	...	4	29	26	...	4	...	31	22	4	29	2	26	3	14	...	...	12	3	...	2	28	25	1	4	31	31
119	63	35	24	109	31	40	26	28	110	76	47	54	64	64	55	40	14	12	13	18	2	25	105	38	43	39	117	106
121	1	...	7	8	1	1	2	4	3	6	2	4	4	...	8	...	1	...	...	2	1	4	8	2	3	3	8	8

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
122	113	18	9	121	25	64	20	10	124	114	10	53	58	2	134	8	79	1	27	3	8	...	102	55	61	5	109	109
124	...	2	16	15	3	3	11	...	5	2	15	16	2	1	16	3	1	2	...	9	...	2	15	...	16	1	15	16
125	108	2	3	102	6	102	2	3	101	106	4	12	9	109	3	5	3	3	1	2	3	91	63	95	4	7	105	103
127	30	11	6	46	20	17	5	3	46	29	18	20	26	22	23	21	3	2	7	6	2	5	41	29	10	7	46	43
129	29	3	1	30	28	1	1	1	33	29	3	30	3	32	1	28	3	...	...	...	2	...	28	12	19	1	32	32
130	...	14	...	13	...	3	3	8	14	6	8	12	2	14	...	3	2	...	1	2	4	2	13	...	...	14	14	14
132	150	30	23	190	27	126	15	26	191	155	42	61	122	129	64	28	16	7	18	3	4	106	173	137	18	41	192	185
133	18	1	13	30	17	...	11	4	31	22	9	11	18	18	13	9	6	4	2	6	1	3	30	3	1	27	31	31
134	122	22	3	...	43	78	10	12	...	118	29	60	86	101	44	37	8	5	20	7	14	53	...	96	34	15	...	...
135	24	1	...	24	5	15	...	5	24	25	...	25	...	23	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	6	18	...	24	24
136	2	...	10	12	2	1	4	5	7	3	9	3	8	6	5	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	11	2	5	5	12	10
137	37	2	1	40	5	2	1	32	40	39	1	5	35	32	6	6	...	1	...	3	28	1	32	4	4	32	38	39
139	20	4	2	24	3	22	1	...	26	23	3	20	6	19	7	13	...	2	...	7	3	1	23	12	4	6	25	25
141	4	68	16	67	13	57	5	7	75	62	22	44	30	38	38	14	1	25	11	14	10	10	67	24	41	15	73	67
142	30	19	7	49	6	11	5	27	47	38	8	28	21	27	29	13	...	2	5	6	...	23	44	26	13	10	49	49
143	22	1	...	21	8	4	6	5	23	14	8	15	6	10	13	9	3	1	1	3	...	5	21	8	8	6	22	22
144	...	18	...	18	2	...	...	16	18	4	13	13	4	6	12	...	15	2	...	1	...	...	18	2	4	12	18	18
146	114	2	4	117	9	2	3	106	119	108	11	17	103	10	107	7	1	2	1	3	2	103	36	10	8	100	120	119
147	176	37	24	174	95	72	19	11	179	126	65	133	51	107	46	64	21	12	22	23	9	13	127	54	85	27	149	144
148	70	43	16	123	19	50	16	39	125	67	60	99	27	77	43	8	16	5	10	63	15	12	112	41	52	30	113	117

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
149	11	2	7	19	7	3	1	9	20	10	10	13	7	11	9	7	5	...	1	...	...	7	20	8	3	9	20	20
151	26	3	1	28	15	14	1	...	26	24	5	12	16	17	12	22	...	...	2	3	...	2	25	11	8	10	26	28
153	19	2	3	23	9	2	11	1	24	20	4	16	6	17	6	10	3	2	2	3	2	2	20	4	12	6	23	21
154	11	1	...	12	10	2	...	...	12	8	3	7	1	6	...	4	...	...	1	3	4	...	7	4	5	...	6	7
155	73	1	1	75	4	68	...	1	74	74	1	7	68	73	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	70	71	69	4	1	75	73
158	32	148	28	183	42	39	90	32	183	116	87	118	69	120	68	50	13	17	17	75	7	20	161	56	75	61	181	177
159	12	...	4	16	10	1	...	5	16	12	4	12	4	11	5	9	...	6	...	...	...	1	16	6	7	3	16	16
161	13	13	25	42	16	5	21	8	45	19	29	15	29	33	13	5	2	5	18	17	3	2	40	10	*26	11	43	43
162	37	4	6	38	18	3	20	5	41	22	22	26	15	26	16	6	5	2	5	18	2	4	38	8	14	20	42	39
*164	24	...	...	24	1	23	...	...	23	24	...	7	16	22	2	7	...	...	...	3	...	10	19	18	4	...	23	22
165	13	17	8	36	12	10	7	9	36	25	13	24	11	25	13	18	1	5	2	3	...	8	34	16	15	6	34	36
166	1	...	54	48	25	2	2	25	51	11	41	17	28	25	26	5	...	1	10	1	33	4	44	15	19	17	47	48
168	26	8	3	31	11	17	...	8	37	24	11	14	17	19	14	8	3	1	3	5	1	11	27	19	11	6	31	30
169	22	70	46	122	70	25	11	30	120	36	101	67	64	91	42	25	10	4	79	9	8	1	120	103	16	17	133	132
170	...	10	...	10	...	...	7	3	10	3	6	10	...	...	10	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	4	6	10	10
171	53	3	3	60	41	5	4	10	59	53	8	20	38	25	34	45	2	4	...	2	...	5	57	7	50	3	59	55
172	3	40	4	44	11	16	1	17	44	36	7	44	3	22	24	6	6	1	20	7	3	3	42	12	21	11	39	41
174	65	7	11	79	41	14	17	9	79	42	40	40	36	53	21	12	2	6	14	10	32	1	67	21	41	15	70	72
176	6	9	15	25	11	7	1	11	28	15	14	4	24	11	17	20	5	...	...	...	1	4	23	16	6	8	25	27
177	30	14	3	44	14	13	5	11	44	36	10	2	44	27	15	18	3	2	7	6	...	8	38	11	19	14	42	45

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
179	22	1	1	23	10	11	1	1	22	19	5	11	13	21	3	6	1	...	1	2	1	12	...	23	1	...	24	23
181	25	901	10	480	34	804	47	8	512	771	104	521	204	336	410	73	25	108	168	267	130	40	423	176	556	57	461	465
183	155	8	17	135	183	...	2	...	173	107	57	79	77	99	59	35	4	10	20	19	20	56	128	83	28	44	147	142
184	29	14	7	46	14	8	24	4	48	36	13	25	22	37	12	20	3	2	7	13	3	...	115	22	15	12	48	48
186	3	10	3	15	8	6	2	...	15	10	6	5	10	13	3	9	1	1	4	...	...	1	14	6	7	2	15	15
188	...	26	2	25	1	20	5	2	25	19	7	16	8	...	27	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	22	7	19	...	26	26
189	20	4	10	34	18	12	1	3	34	21	12	20	10	14	18	6	1	2	17	...	7	...	27	20	5	6	32	30
191	24	3	...	28	9	15	2	2	26	20	6	15	11	3	26	19	2	...	...	...	1	5	21	18	2	4	27	27
192	9	3	12	24	8	...	3	13	24	11	13	17	7	14	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	22	...	9	9	6	24	24
193	21	...	1	20	12	...	3	6	21	17	5	1	21	7	6	8	...	2	2	2	3	4	21	4	12	5	20	21
195	24	2	2	22	24	3	...	1	24	13	13	3	24	9	18	8	1	4	2	1	14	...	15	12	6	10	19	12
196	44	8	6	54	7	41	7	4	55	52	6	19	38	45	9	10	1	3	3	7	2	31	47	45	8	6	52	52
197	14	8	10	32	11	10	4	7	32	17	15	14	17	11	21	6	22	1	1	...	1	1	28	...	...	32	31	32
198	7	42	2	42	9	3	3	33	43	32	13	25	20	23	20	4	24	3	11	5	...	...	35	6	4	39	43	36
199	36	39	7	63	4	70	3	3	73	55	22	59	12	48	27	5	3	37	7	5	16	3	65	25	45	7	70	63
201	59	2	6	61	31	11	17	5	64	42	24	30	25	30	30	10	12	2	9	9	16	3	54	11	8	45	55	56
203	1	34	4	37	...	34	...	5	35	36	3	38	...	5	38	4	...	...	2	...	...	32	36	1	35	3	39	38
204	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	7	1	...	6	7	7
206	15	...	3	18	2	...	8	7	16	13	4	16	1	14	4	1	1	1	...	13	...	2	18	3	13	1	18	18
208	3	3	5	11	1	1	2	7	9	9	2	5	6	6	5	2	3	1	...	1	...	4	11	1	2	8	11	10

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
209	49	12	...	57	30	17	8	5	58	37	21	50	6	41	15	28	2	1	2	8	1	18	52	36	14	9	55	55
210	51	13	14	68	18	31	19	6	69	51	21	45	26	39	24	24	9	6	4	6	9	16	66	25	35	11	69	71
211	2	4	42	33	1	5	26	11	32	4	39	34	8	1	47	8	2	1	3	28	...	3	41	9	29	6	31	30
213	6	176	1	172	16	9	146	13	180	174	8	12	166	172	8	6	5	158	3	4	4	...	175	2	...	181	180	177
215	4	13	2	18	7	5	6	1	18	16	3	13	4	10	7	7	1	5	2	4	...	...	17	7	6	5	18	17
216	26	...	1	26	5	8	10	2	24	16	10	20	6	18	5	11	1	7	2	1	2	3	25	8	7	11	23	26
217	18	9	7	34	16	8	3	7	34	24	10	17	17	17	17	11	5	2	5	2	1	8	34	9	14	11	34	34
218	34	2	...	35	11	16	1	9	36	22	13	11	25	11	21	27	1	5	1	2	1	1	35	16	10	9	30	37
219	59	60	12	112	25	32	21	50	107	95	28	125	4	46	78	36	11	19	13	27	6	10	80	26	65	31	109	111
220	4	12	10	21	3	2	16	4	21	12	11	11	13	14	9	3	3	1	2	9	5	3	22	5	12	9	23	20
222	8	...	...	8	...	4	2	...	8	6	2	2	6	5	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	1	3	3	7	6
223	22	4	7	28	6	9	3	11	24	17	14	3	31	16	17	8	3	4	7	...	1	6	24	9	10	7	24	28
227	4	2	13	16	13	6	...	...	18	11	7	10	7	8	10	5	...	...	4	1	8	1	17	12	5	1	17	17
228	46	4	2	49	6	40	2	1	49	45	7	14	35	46	6	6	2	6	4	...	1	33	41	45	5	2	48	47
229	43	2	...	43	20	3	5	16	41	33	8	18	25	25	14	14	2	...	...	...	2	25	41	22	5	16	39	39
230	11	1	...	12	5	3	...	4	12	11	1	7	4	12	...	4	...	1	1	6	...	...	12	7	4	1	12	12
231	140	6	4	150	32	112	5	3	150	126	24	73	77	132	18	31	4	...	6	12	2	96	125	129	9	8	150	150
233	10	1	2	13	5	...	2	5	13	10	2	6	6	11	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	5	11	4	8	...	11	11
236	16	2	22	39	8	12	8	12	40	23	17	20	20	33	7	13	1	...	20	2	4	1	38	10	5	25	38	39
238	5	34	2	37	9	20	6	6	39	12	28	39	2	14	27	5	...	1	...	35	...	...	33	12	26	3	36	39

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
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239	8	19	5	29	7	10	5	10	30	18	14	25	5	30	1	22	2	1	2	1	1	2	20	22	1	5	26	26
240	45	20	9	60	28	27	5	8	63	60	13	57	11	28	38	22	12	4	6	3	2	10	51	35	15	8	59	55
241	32	85	28	93	92	21	24	4	134	87	45	96	31	72	57	15	4	7	13	25	70	2	93	27	91	22	106	109
242	10	376	15	70	30	228	30	10	101	168	103	274	26	26	183	21	7	12	196	28	31	3	56	36	294	15	81	91
243	11	2	2	14	8	1	3	3	14	13	2	13	2	5	10	7	...	1	3	...	1	2	11	7	5	2	14	14
245	16	1	8	24	11	3	3	9	25	13	12	13	10	11	13	15	3	4	2	1	...	...	24	12	4	7	23	24
246	2	3	39	30	6	6	11	16	36	14	19	19	13	28	10	13	4	1	3	1	2	11	27	15	11	11	27	31
247	28	122	67	129	24	47	23	93	76	93	84	183	30	72	110	17	8	15	58	34	28	18	122	12	198	4	125	131
249	37	2	...	38	3	36	...	...	38	30	1	6	34	35	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	35	20	36	4	...	38	38
251	20	3	...	23	4	12	2	5	21	21	2	8	15	22	1	5	3	1	1	1	...	12	18	18	3	2	22	22
252	14	4	4	21	8	9	4	1	21	8	13	15	5	9	11	2	1	1	2	14	...	3	18	5	11	5	21	21
253	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	1	7	...	6	6	1	...	5	..	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	7	8	8
254	14	1	...	15	1	14	...	...	14	14	1	1	13	15	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	14	11	14	...	1	14	14
255	...	14	3	15	5	8	1	2	16	13	4	9	5	11	3	8	1	2	2	1	1	2	12	5	5	4	14	14
256	14	15	2	31	2	9	1	19	31	16	15	16	14	15	16	15	9	..	5	...	1	1	29	10	10	11	29	31
258	3	71	5	67	9	6	1	61	58	29	50	66	12	15	64	4	1	3	57	4	5	2	70	12	56	8	72	72
259	4	19	4	27	...	1	...	26	27	13	14	22	5	5	21	...	12	2	12	1	...	...	27	2	10	15	26	26
262	188	10	3	189	25	144	20	5	187	174	21	55	131	160	23	33	5	5	1	25	6	118	110	141	22	17	184	174
264	5	...	5	9	1	3	6	...	10	6	4	9	1	5	5	1	...	...	...	2	6	1	10	3	5	2	10	10
266	51	5	...	56	3	46	5	1	48	39	7	8	41	47	6	9	2	1	1	2	...	37	52	45	4	4	56	51

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
269	5	1	10	16	14	...	2	...	16	13	3	16	...	16	...	7	1	...	1	1	6	...	16	10	6	...	16	16
272	9	46	1	45	8	46	1	...	50	46	8	47	4	29	19	16	2	18	1	4	6	3	43	19	23	9	45	44
273	63	56	18	120	44	48	16	18	124	95	31	95	32	97	23	37	7	12	17	14	5	28	97	45	42	30	104	102
274	14	1	4	18	9	6	2	2	19	15	4	13	6	11	8	9	3	4	...	2	...	1	18	11	5	3	19	19
277	24	37	22	64	9	22	12	24	64	43	28	36	29	1	82	8	60	1	3	1	1	...	57	28	21	15	61	61
279	1	18	2	18	1	2	16	2	20	7	14	14	6	16	4	2	1	...	1	6	8	...	19	2	6	12	19	19
280	12	1	...	12	13	...	...	...	13	7	5	9	1	5	6	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	12	9	2	1	13	13
283	3	40	1	38	1	2	1	41	40	4	40	41	3	...	44	1	32	...	2	8	...	...	44	3	33	8	44	42
284	37	4	7	44	19	14	2	12	48	24	23	29	18	40	7	16	3	3	4	9	5	5	44	19	16	12	44	44
286	3	49	2	52	...	4	49	1	48	39	14	49	4	39	13	2	...	2	1	5	...	43	46	5	44	3	54	51
287	6	6	3	15	4	2	3	4	14	11	4	7	8	14	1	1	...	4	4	2	3	1	15	2	9	3	15	15
289	13	21	10	40	13	14	9	8	41	24	19	31	12	34	10	12	1	5	3	8	...	14	40	13	22	8	42	42
291	68	267	10	281	40	69	177	29	297	183	125	298	35	130	71	39	9	23	39	97	90	11	241	77	191	45	274	275
296	...	46	...	33	...	...	...	46	6	2	44	39	6	1	45	...	7	...	38	...	...	1	46	...	42	4	19	42
299	66	7	3	73	59	9	5	1	74	63	10	72	1	53	21	60	2	3	...	2	5	1	66	20	49	4	72	72
302	88	1	...	89	3	84	2	1	90	81	6	19	68	89	1	87	1	...	...	...	1	...	86	79	5	4	77	77
303	1	2	21	21	1	1	16	6	21	12	11	17	5	14	9	1	...	...	...	...	2	21	19	6	11	7	22	23
304	...	15	28	39	2	2	35	2	40	29	13	16	25	12	30	1	1	...	...	39	...	...	38	3	13	26	29	39
306	45	4	14	58	9	18	4	32	60	52	12	38	23	33	26	35	2	2	1	2	1	15	52	38	6	15	55	55
307	34	4	7	34	15	11	5	3	35	22	13	24	9	21	12	9	...	3	1	10	3	6	27	3	26	6	32	31

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
308	65	1	1	65	34	3	24	4	64	54	9	5	61	64	1	2	1	...	...	...	7	55	52	2	5	57	64	64
309	33	1030	16	84	11	22	1025	20	1046	1017	37	1016	31	34	1026	9	4	6	4	32	1002	11	1000	35	1011	9	39	40
310	9	4	16	26	12	5	5	6	27	16	10	27	1	19	6	8	2	5	4	2	2	1	21	4	19	2	25	23
312	8	...	1	9	3	3	...	3	9	9	...	6	3	8	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	9	5	2	2	9	9
314	33	2	1	32	16	4	8	6	34	12	22	19	11	21	11	5	...	..	...	18	3	9	24	12	11	10	31	30
315	12	2	1	15	7	3	4	1	15	13	2	11	4	11	4	3	...	..	8	2	1	1	15	2	9	4	15	15
316	89	4	4	94	7	59	31	...	93	87	7	14	79	89	6	9	2	1	3	6	...	74	73	85	6	5	95	96
319	12	...	...	11	1	...	...	11	11	10	2	10	2	7	5	8	4	..	...	...	...	...	12	2	4	6	12	12
321	6	4	6	15	9	3	3	1	15	11	5	12	3	9	7	10	1	..	...	3	...	2	16	8	5	3	16	16
322	12	31	10	43	6	9	8	22	45	29	21	22	20	31	14	10	2	2	11	3	10	11	45	7	24	16	45	46
323	11	2	17	28	8	11	1	10	30	19	11	21	9	7	23	6	6	1	5	4	2	5	24	12	8	10	28	28
324	46	2	...	46	22	12	11	1	48	41	6	36	9	35	12	21	...	5	10	9	...	2	41	19	9	19	44	45
325	259	1	...	260	4	254	...	...	260	258	...	4	256	258	1	...	...	..	1	2	...	256	256	258	1	...	259	259
326	40	...	...	40	...	40	...	...	40	40	...	5	35	40	...	32	...	..	...	...	...	8	40	4	36	...	40	40
327	74	3	...	69	34	4	1	34	73	63	11	14	62	51	22	54	2	...	2	1	...	16	64	43	17	16	69	70
328	...	3	11	11	3	...	3	8	13	5	9	4	9	5	8	9	...	..	2	...	...	3	9	8	3	3	10	10
329	...	65	2	65	2	1	...	61	67	9	57	64	3	4	61	...	1	16	44	2	...	4	67	3	63	...	66	67
330	8	...	...	8	2	2	...	4	8	8	...	2	6	1	7	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	8	4	...	3	7	8
331	11	25	13	44	5	15	1	28	42	25	24	29	20	12	37	14	26	5	1	2	...	1	44	21	6	21	46	47
334	94	8	1	73	1	68	2	15	87	101	1	9	72	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	35	74	3	3	55	55

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
335	30	39	3	66	16	37	12	1	67	53	13	34	29	45	22	2	...	3	1	5	1	57	46	36	20	7	61	61
336	12	11	15	...	22	8	7	3	34	13	...	22	14	26	11	2	2	3	3	4	23	2	27	13	22	3	33	33
337	20	1	...	21	4	1	5	11	19	13	7	9	12	16	4	11	1	...	1	1	2	4	20	9	3	8	20	20
338	...	38	...	18	2	...	36	...	28	33	4	34	1	36	2	1	...	...	5	30	...	1	19	1	36	1	22	22
339	5	24	2	30	2	5	3	21	29	17	15	19	11	15	16	11	11	1	6	...	...	1	28	1	9	21	30	31
340	28	31	52	82	18	50	4	25	91	82	23	67	34	36	65	31	10	10	10	1	4	31	77	35	25	30	80	79
341	...	198	3	104	...	196	2	...	140	99	71	53	89	86	53	7	4	49	25	44	6	13	104	91	35	11	149	109
342	23	...	3	26	18	3	2	3	26	19	7	3	23	18	8	11	1	1	4	5	...	4	26	15	7	2	24	26
343	46	77	9	101	19	48	61	4	113	103	26	71	52	66	37	20	8	2	18	50	6	24	107	57	44	27	113	117
345	89	34	9	125	14	7	7	101	119	64	65	79	46	51	73	13	98	2	4	6	2	4	122	29	32	64	115	117
346	1	10	2	13	6	4	1	1	12	12	1	11	2	11	2	6	1	1	...	5	...	...	11	6	5	2	13	12
348	24	...	2	24	13	4	4	2	24	20	5	15	7	12	12	8	...	5	4	...	1	6	24	13	5	8	24	22
349	40	3	2	43	3	28	5	6	44	35	8	5	39	41	2	6	...	..	...	5	...	32	28	38	3	2	42	38
350	...	30	...	29	2	.....		27	29	1	28	22	7	...	29	...	18	..	8	...	2	2	29	2	14	12	29	29
351	3	4	20	28	5	5	2	11	25	11	12	2	23	3	20	3	6	..	3	6	2	5	18	17	4	2	23	23
352	...	...	37	35	23	...	5	8	36	14	21	16	18	3	33	13	2	3	...	11	2	4	30	20	2	13	35	35
354	7	...	...	5	...	...	6	1	7	2	5	1	6	1	6	...	7	..	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	2	7	7
355	48	35	5	83	29	35	11	9	83	41	40	75	6	52	30	27	4	..	7	33	7	6	79	38	23	22	82	81
356	...	...	15	13	1	1	...	7	14	5	10	6	7	5	8	11	...	..	1	1	...	2	9	3	3	7	13	12
358	17	1	1	19	14	...	3	2	17	14	5	12	6	11	7	2	...	11	...	1	2	2	18	5	6	8	19	17

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
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361	10	40	1	42	6	33	10	2	49	33	16	32	15	14	32	7	2	2	3	33	...	5	37	...	52	...	43	45
363	9	5	6	19	7	8	2	3	18	15	5	15	5	4	16	...	...	...	2	2	14	2	17	4	15	...	19	19
364	38	4	3	43	18	11	7	8	43	33	10	32	10	36	9	26	...	5	4	4	6	...	41	10	29	4	43	42
367	18	2	2	22	13	5	1	2	22	10	11	14	6	12	6	4	2	2	11	...	2	...	17	16	3	1	18	19
369	21	15	6	39	13	9	4	16	38	27	14	29	11	29	12	12	...	2	5	2	2	18	38	7	20	14	40	39
371	11	15	9	35	6	7	1	22	32	14	22	16	2	16	19	11	19	...	...	3	2	1	32	2	2	32	35	33
372	15	...	3	19	9	2	4	3	17	12	6	14	2	13	5	12	...	2	1	1	...	2	18	7	6	5	18	17
374	2	21	7	25	6	7	3	13	26	13	14	15	12	20	9	8	2	5	2	5	...	7	25	13	8	9	28	27
375	10	163	8	141	9	30	114	15	145	50	92	151	21	42	116	4	10	6	18	14	117	6	114	17	127	10	126	125
377	...	34	1	25	13	6	15	1	27	19	16	25	7	29	5	...	...	...	33	2	...	...	21	4	28	2	22	21
378	24	4	5	32	22	3	5	2	33	16	17	20	9	17	11	2	2	1	26	...	1	...	28	20	5	5	27	28
380	10	6	10	26	10	5	1	10	25	8	16	20	4	15	9	9	2	...	...	3	...	11	22	8	6	11	25	23
381	50	13	20	64	9	22	13	22	67	49	14	77	3	36	24	24	9	2	5	10	5	3	52	16	28	12	49	47
382	34	1	...	32	21	10	2	...	35	25	9	25	5	25	10	23	1	1	2	...	...	8	27	29	3	2	32	29
383	50	2	2	46	17	22	7	4	44	23	21	35	11	22	17	8	4	5	13	7	1	4	30	7	22	12	30	30
384	...	23	2	25	1	5	...	19	24	7	18	20	5	7	18	2	17	...	...	1	...	1	23	2	14	7	23	22
387	43	193	22	206	60	58	18	13	203	186	61	217	33	66	175	27	16	17	169	16	8	9	201	30	213	9	209	174
390	95	19	2	111	27	64	13	11	116	74	42	23	93	90	26	28	13	13	8	13	11	30	107	75	20	21	116	116
392	25	...	2	29	9	2	2	16	28	19	9	16	12	19	10	11	10	...	3	5	...	...	28	1	...	28	29	29
396	2	13	2	17	2	4	...	11	17	9	8	8	7	8	8	3	1	4	7	...	...	1	16	2	6	8	16	16

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
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401	16	...	...	16	2	14	...	...	16	16	...	3	13	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	14	1	1	16	15
402	32	2	2	34	9	2	18	5	34	24	7	23	12	30	2	28	...	1	1	4	2	...	32	24	3	6	32	32
403	7	...	1	8	6	...	1	1	8	5	3	6	1	5	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	4	8	8
404	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	12	3	9	6	5	8	3	7	1	3	...	...	...	1	10	3	4	5	11	11
406	5	10	1	17	12	1	...	4	18	10	5	6	10	8	10	11	2	...	1	...	1	3	15	2	...	15	15	16
407	45	...	1	40	11	27	1	2	43	39	4	6	39	25	12	14	...	1	3	1	3	14	29	12	11	15	38	37
408	36	5	3	36	8	12	8	8	39	24	11	...	51	25	5	11	1	3	2	1	9	6	24	17	7	8	28	49
413	51	...	4	53	21	7	23	3	53	24	31	22	25	16	34	4	...	26	1	14	6	3	52	15	13	23	51	50
414	11	4	1	15	8	3	3	2	15	11	5	9	4	13	2	2	2	1	6	3	...	2	13	5	7	3	12	13
415	11	...	3	11	5	...	8	...	13	7	7	9	4	5	6	3	...	2	1	1	2	4	12	4	3	6	12	13
416	2	287	8	70	4	283	7	...	82	266	23	262	15	21	262	4	1	18	224	13	25	2	59	9	272	6	68	68
418	15	1	4	20	7	1	10	2	19	13	7	11	9	14	4	2	...	2	6	3	5	2	16	10	3	7	20	20
419	15	277	12	182	17	147	131	4	177	201	62	264	25	64	222	7	2	14	200	61	18	1	173	38	241	21	192	197
422	98	105	21	214	62	104	41	13	213	125	94	106	101	123	87	14	9	3	11	146	9	27	197	138	48	33	207	207
423	463	8	5	396	20	432	8	8	459	450	19	41	424	444	16	12	2	4	5	5	3	427	138	432	12	10	462	459
425	54	1	1	53	12	8	8	28	55	32	23	36	16	32	23	8	4	7	...	32	...	2	45	7	14	34	50	51
427	15	92	31	115	18	33	49	33	109	63	64	63	60	91	38	16	4	8	52	30	10	8	119	27	35	69	111	109
429	14	19	4	32	5	19	7	6	33	21	15	21	16	27	8	2	6	4	...	...	8	17	24	9	19	8	33	33
431	18	15	3	34	13	13	5	5	37	27	10	24	16	15	21	6	8	12	2	3	2	3	31	21	11	5	35	34
433	6	13	1	18	3	2	...	13	19	5	14	8	10	8	11	1	...	...	12	1	2	1	15	14	5	1	18	18

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board: 1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
435	...	...	8	8	...	...	3	5	8	3	5	5	3	2	6	4	...	...	1	2	...	1	7	3	1	4	7	8
436	5	2	5	10	5	3	...	4	9	11	2	6	4	8	4	...	1	10	1	...	...	...	9	5	...	5	10	10
437	23	...	2	23	14	3	4	4	24	18	7	14	6	10	10	22	2	...	1	...	...	...	18	14	3	2	20	19
438	29	7	4	35	16	6	5	10	37	29	5	3	37	18	16	23	...	5	4	...	1	5	31	7	22	4	30	33
441	24	4	2	27	10	10	3	4	26	23	4	3	25	17	9	23	1	1	...	2	...	...	25	15	7	3	24	25
443	13	8	4	18	7	8	3	7	22	17	5	6	17	9	14	13	1	4	1	2	1	2	19	7	10	6	22	24
444	22	4	6	28	11	11	3	6	30	20	9	...	30	22	8	13	2	3	1	2	1	8	27	13	10	6	27	28
448	5	37	1	35	6	30	1	1	36	28	10	21	7	17	15	2	1	4	2	5	15	14	24	13	14	5	31	30
450	...	8	7	14	3	2	9	1	7	6	9	5	9	1	13	...	...	11	4	3	2	3	11	1	8	5	1	14
451	21	30	39	81	22	38	7	18	80	49	37	81	5	44	42	29	10	8	6	19	6	10	79	33	29	23	77	84
452	2	3	7	12	11	1	1	...	12	9	5	6	5	7	4	3	1	...	5	...	3	...	12	9	2	1	12	12
453	29	10	8	43	18	13	11	4	44	37	7	30	11	34	8	14	2	9	5	1	3	10	38	24	11	7	39	37
454	...	10	...	10	1	2	...	6	10	5	5	7	2	4	5	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	1	5	10	10
455	21	2	...	23	10	11	1	1	22	18	5	17	6	16	7	11	...	...	4	1	4	3	19	12	4	7	21	22
457	147	88	24	230	34	71	71	82	231	171	68	192	52	160	82	54	11	18	76	37	39	15	207	37	205	18	223	232
458	18	5	11	33	13	4	10	5	32	18	15	20	9	16	14	8	2	2	3	9	5	3	28	18	4	8	31	28
460	16	1	...	17	6	2	4	5	17	12	5	16	1	14	2	5	1	2	1	7	1	...	16	4	4	9	17	16
461	...	43	...	29	3	39	1	...	29	32	6	19	14	20	21	4	2	5	1	8	5	18	24	9	25	5	26	28
462	2	1	5	6	1	3	1	3	8	4	4	4	4	7	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	8	3	1	4	8	8
464	14	150	20	142	16	39	97	14	140	88	72	137	40	29	121	8	61	6	11	57	9	13	122	16	118	26	131	139

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treas-urer		General Executive Board																	
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
465	32	7	5	44	17	17	4	6	43	29	13	27	13	...	45	8	2	3	9	6	2	12	41	26	5	11	42	42
469	88	1	2	87	6	10	50	24	81	60	30	25	61	35	53	5	9	8	14	11	35	8	75	17	40	32	88	88
470	7	86	4	93	1	2	93	1	92	84	6	86	9	76	16	3	...	1	80	9	1	1	84	5	86	5	84	94
471	13	179	24	180	14	20	159	15	194	177	29	189	19	22	182	8	5	6	170	10	7	6	179	9	190	8	185	189
472	8	2	3	13	4	3	1	5	13	8	5	4	6	9	4	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	11	3	4	6	13	13
473	37	2	7	44	14	15	9	9	44	40	6	25	18	28	15	19	1	6	5	6	3	2	40	18	9	13	41	40
474	1	...	32	32	2	3	1	27	33	31	2	3	29	4	29	...	6	...	1	1	...	24	9	25	...	5	13	30
476	*121	98	* 18	210	54	98	29	24	212	133	80	177	52	127	89	58	9	32	14	54	21	31	184	103	69	44	205	204
478	*38	*315	*23	229	59	97	99	83	226	91	279	358	17	65	306	24	10	21	273	25	12	11	265	27	323	26	206	220
479	8	...	3	10	7	2	1	1	11	1	10	5	6	5	6	1	...	...	8	...	1	...	10	9	1	...	11	11
481	29	1	2	29	25	5	...	1	32	32	...	25	5	26	5	27	...	...	1	...	2	1	32	27	4	1	32	30
483	30	8	16	33	...	13	32	7	46	48	5	6	43	10	35	4	1	3	1	4	4	35	29	17	7	28	26	43
486	42	4	3	45	30	13	3	3	47	40	7	35	14	42	6	31	1	1	2	3	...	11	40	40	5	4	42	46
490	122	56	19	169	56	81	27	27	170	90	98	111	63	97	87	45	12	21	22	41	14	28	148	62	83	37	162	162
492	16	1	...	17	17	...	...	...	17	16	1	6	11	13	4	1	...	...	10	6	...	...	16	3	14	...	16	17
493	29	117	25	120	24	41	73	18	119	64	78	148	20	63	59	15	5	13	16	71	30	4	113	27	122	10	117	116
494	30	9	9	44	18	17	6	5	45	29	16	21	21	27	12	30	2	...	1	4	1	7	35	26	12	3	37	38
495	12	29	24	49	48	7	3	5	61	39	22	37	22	32	26	12	3	6	10	5	15	8	48	31	16	10	53	53
496	11	9	10	23	21	24	2	2	25	22	7	11	15	18	9	6	2	10	6	3	1	1	24	6	17	4	26	26
497	18	99	15	76	23	21	62	17	107	85	29	117	6	34	81	5	1	4	8	28	68	6	93	20	81	17	78	78

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																	
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
498	8	2	...	9	...	...	3	6	10	8	1	6	2	6	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	4	9	1	3	5	8	9
499	2	14	3	19	4	6	4	5	19	11	8	6	11	3	16	1	1	5	4	3	2	3	18	7	8	4	18	18
500	11	3	5	18	7	6	2	3	17	15	3	11	8	17	2	11	1	...	1	1	2	2	16	9	4	5	18	19
503	8	...	...	8	7	...	1	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	8	2	6	...	8	8
504	2	199	2	36	5	186	2	...	42	71	99	139	19	25	128	15	4	14	113	28	1	2	18	48	117	7	31	29
505	11	...	2	13	9	4	...	...	12	12	1	9	4	10	2	7	1	...	3	1	...	...	11	9	2	1	11	12
508	2	3	9	12	9	2	...	3	13	1	13	6	8	3	8	...	4	1	2	...	8	...	12	6	2	6	12	14
509	10	16	11	31	6	16	3	10	27	25	9	32	2	9	23	17	2	5	5	3	...	5	24	24	8	4	27	27
510	1	1	11	12	10	2	...	1	11	1	12	9	4	8	4	...	4	...	7	...	2	...	12	12	...	1	13	13
512	15	2	...	16	9	4	3	1	16	14	3	15	2	12	5	2	...	1	1	...	...	13	15	13	2	2	17	17
513	3	108	6	102	15	22	76	2	107	40	63	107	4	61	45	6	...	10	5	22	68	4	99	21	90	2	104	106
514	48	2	2	51	6	35	5	3	49	43	8	10	38	49	3	8	...	...	4	2	...	35	29	42	4	4	47	49
515	20	7	22	47	12	7	22	4	48	35	16	25	17	32	13	12	4	4	4	7	4	11	45	17	14	14	47	44
516	11	...	1	11	2	7	1	1	12	7	5	10	2	10	2	7	...	1	4	...	...	...	11	3	7	2	12	12
518	3	20	...	22	5	16	...	2	21	23	...	17	5	4	19	2	...	...	20	...	...	1	18	2	19	2	23	23
521	16	57	4	68	5	59	4	9	69	53	24	56	19	37	29	15	1	6	11	31	11	3	65	26	34	15	68	63
523	8	2	10	15	19	1	...	...	9	10	10	10	10	11	8	...	1	1	9	6	3	...	16	9	10	...	18	18
528	7	4	27	31	4	4	25	4	27	10	28	16	18	9	26	1	1	4	2	18	2	7	32	3	5	27	35	32
530	...	38	...	27	2	...	5	35	37	13	22	40	1	3	39	1	...	...	39	...	1	2	41	2	37	2	34	40
531	13	5	3	21	2	3	3	14	21	13	7	15	6	11	7	2	7	1	2	9	...	1	18	7	1	12	19	18

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
532	26	4	2	30	12	12	3	3	28	23	7	22	8	18	11	6	1	3	4	5	...	10	27	14	5	11	26	25
533	7	...	...	7	6	...	1	...	7	7	...	7	...	6	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	...	7	7
534	7	14	6	25	4	9	2	11	27	8	18	16	8	12	13	4	3	2	2	3	9	4	21	10	12	4	25	25
535	11	6	3	20	5	9	3	3	20	11	9	2	2	5	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	12	2	...	...	2	2	2
536	5	2	7	11	2	1	8	3	11	2	12	9	4	2	12	1	3	1	...	3	6	2	11	11	2	1	14	14
538	6	...	...	6	3	...	1	2	6	6	...	...	6	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	2	...	2	5	5
540	16	...	2	18	5	3	4	6	18	17	2	3	15	10	8	7	1	1	6	1	...	3	18	5	6	6	16	16
541	10	7	3	18	10	4	4	2	19	13	6	9	9	17	3	8	5	3	1	2	...	1	15	6	5	7	19	18
542	11	...	3	14	1	7	...	6	13	11	3	12	2	2	11	...	7	2	...	1	1	3	14	6	4	4	14	14
543	...	11	2	13	3	9	...	1	11	11	2	9	4	4	7	10	...	2	...	1	...	...	12	6	4	3	13	13
545	10	...	...	10	7	2	...	1	10	9	1	6	4	9	1	7	...	2	...	...	1	...	10	3	4	3	10	10
547	3	...	11	13	...	2	10	2	11	3	11	4	10	8	6	3	...	2	...	4	2	3	9	2	2	10	12	13
548	8	4	2	13	3	...	9	2	9	9	5	8	3	3	7	4	...	1	...	4	1	2	10	3	10	1	12	11
550	16	17	4	35	6	6	4	21	38	21	17	21	13	27	10	10	1	2	4	12	...	7	32	13	12	11	38	36
551	38	3	1	36	5	10	22	5	36	17	19	2	39	20	17	17	2	...	8	5	...	9	34	25	8	8	34	39
552	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	15	16	3	13	...	16	1	15	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	16	16
554	...	10	17	25	16	5	1	5	27	10	16	16	10	10	16	2	1	9	9	6	7	1	21	3	19	4	23	26
555	8	4	...	11	3	1	1	7	11	7	5	5	7	10	2	3	4	2	1	2	...	...	12	...	1	11	12	12
558	4	16	2	20	7	11	...	3	18	18	2	20	2	8	12	9	...	4	...	...	6	2	20	10	8	2	21	21
559	35	1	1	36	6	25	3	3	37	31	4	14	23	29	8	...	34	...	1	...	...	...	35	32	1	4	37	35

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board: 1st District		2nd District		3rd District						4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
561	17	...	1	17	11	2	2	3	18	14	3	11	5	9	8	9	2	2	3	1	1	...	15	9	1	7	16	16
562	10	19	3	29	...	...	32	...	31	10	21	15	15	8	22	...	4	1	1	15	4	6	26	9	10	12	29	30
564	46	9	11	63	12	28	16	7	62	36	26	53	4	32	31	34	5	3	4	10	1	6	58	24	24	12	58	60
567	76	18	14	93	19	50	14	17	95	69	30	81	18	58	34	27	6	8	3	12	5	38	75	44	23	27	85	86
569	3	10	2	15	...	...	...	15	15	2	13	11	4	3	12	1	13	...	1	...	...	...	15	6	1	8	15	15
571	1	10	...	9	1	1	3	5	9	3	7	5	4	8	3	4	...	...	...	2	1	2	8	2	3	5	9	9
572	...	11	...	12	...	2	1	9	11	1	11	9	3	...	12	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	11	...	2	10	2	11
573	...	10	2	10	1	9	1	1	11	4	8	6	5	4	7	1	4	...	6	...	...	1	12	4	...	8	10	12
574	41	50	18	101	29	29	39	10	102	55	41	66	39	86	20	58	8	3	13	10	8	5	95	36	49	19	103	98
576	4	...	14	18	...	1	1	16	18	4	14	10	8	7	11	2	15	...	...	1	...	...	18	1	...	17	18	18
578	8	47	6	49	12	6	2	40	55	20	38	51	7	14	44	2	1	...	52	1	2	...	50	11	44	5	41	55
581	19	1	3	21	17	3	1	2	21	13	11	16	7	13	11	2	5	1	7	2	6	...	22	18	3	2	23	23
586	33	10	22	62	13	10	25	15	64	36	27	30	26	27	35	16	9	7	10	11	1	9	53	18	20	24	64	60
587	5	5	2	12	...	2	2	8	12	8	4	10	2	4	8	4	...	2	1	2	...	3	11	1	6	5	12	12
589	20	3	1	23	12	5	4	3	22	17	7	21	3	9	14	14	...	3	...	4	3	...	22	16	4	4	22	22
592	26	3	8	35	18	5	10	4	35	25	10	11	22	14	23	20	3	5	4	2	1	1	29	16	6	14	34	33
593	3	52	11	48	6	21	31	7	47	34	27	53	11	27	33	12	1	4	10	9	18	8	52	16	40	5	55	48
595	82	7	6	85	30	18	15	29	89	63	27	10	82	61	28	52	6	6	9	7	2	6	78	28	27	33	83	83
596	10	...	...	10	4	1	3	2	10	9	1	8	2	9	1	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	9	3	...	7	9	10
597	3	2	14	19	2	1	6	10	17	9	10	5	13	8	11	4	...	...	2	...	1	12	17	8	3	8	19	17

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board: 1st District		2nd District		3rd District						4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
598	9	1	1	11	...	...	8	2	10	8	1	3	8	4	7	2	...	5	2	1	...	1	10	4	1	5	10	10
599	6	80	1	82	4	9	73	2	83	53	32	66	19	53	31	4	2	71	...	...	1	9	77	4	76	6	80	83
600	24	...	...	23	8	9	4	1	24	19	3	18	6	21	1	9	4	2	3	4	1	2	22	8	7	8	21	25
604	11	3	2	15	10	3	1	2	13	9	7	9	7	10	6	2	2	1	8	...	3	...	13	10	...	5	15	14
605	14	...	1	15	...	12	3	...	15	13	2	7	8	15	...	9	...	4	1	...	...	1	15	...	1	14	15	15
606	9	39	...	43	11	20	5	5	39	25	18	46	...	28	15	24	2	4	2	1	8	1	40	13	27	3	42	42
607	3	31	...	27	9	2	11	12	29	20	12	13	20	11	21	...	1	1	22	8	...	1	31	7	15	10	31	31
611	15	2	4	20	3	...	10	7	19	7	14	3	19	12	9	10	3	...	...	4	1	3	17	7	6	7	20	18
612	7	14	25	37	9	12	7	11	36	10	27	26	10	7	39	8	1	..	8	14	...	7	34	13	12	13	36	34
613	42	22	5	59	19	24	6	14	64	46	18	35	30	48	18	13	5	4	6	3	3	28	56	33	23	8	63	60
614	11	2	6	19	3	8	3	5	18	7	9	7	12	7	10	4	2	1	4	3	...	3	18	2	6	10	15	14
616	10	*28	22	*55	*11	*3	*25	*20	*55	*34	*26	*29	*27	*21	*36	*11	*10	*2	*7	*19	2	*10	*53	11	*15	*35	*53	*59
618	9	...	...	9	1	1	6	1	9	9	...	9	...	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	9	1	8	...	9	9
619	18	2	3	17	9	8	2	3	15	21	2	20	1	20	2	14	...	3	1	...	1	3	16	14	7	...	16	16
621	27	...	...	27	9	6	4	5	27	18	7	6	20	15	8	5	3	1	4	2	3	4	21	10	5	7	22	22
622	19	1	6	21	12	2	...	13	25	20	7	11	13	11	14	10	10	1	1	1	...	3	22	5	4	17	22	25
623	10	1	...	11	7	3	1	...	11	10	1	1	10	3	8	5	...	3	...	...	1	2	11	7	1	3	11	11
624	32	1	1	28	10	2	3	19	33	30	3	27	6	21	9	8	1	4	3	...	6	10	27	5	19	8	32	30
626	*41	...	...	35	2	*36	1	...	37	*38	1	*4	*37	*39	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	*37	31	*34	*5	...	36	36
627	34	5	8	46	10	10	1	25	44	31	15	27	13	26	14	12	5	3	10	4	3	3	41	16	10	15	38	38

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																	
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
628	23	6	13	42	12	2	11	15	39	26	19	15	26	20	21	3	2	1	...	1	...	35	35	9	10	22	40	40
629	4	13	1	16	...	10	4	1	16	14	1	...	17	11	3	10	...	..	...	1	2	3	14	6	8	2	15	14
632	26	5	5	30	4	19	3	6	33	27	7	9	23	22	13	10	2	..	4	2	3	14	26	18	9	6	33	32
633	14	9	6	28	19	3	3	4	28	16	12	22	3	18	9	2	1	1	24	...	1	...	20	17	3	4	23	20
634	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	9
635	47	15	17	75	10	10	54	5	72	52	26	60	16	55	24	7	3	10	5	13	5	36	70	25	33	21	77	76
636	11	2	1	13	8	3	...	3	13	11	3	11	3	11	3	7	...	..	...	3	...	4	13	8	4	2	13	13
637	33	...	...	33	5	23	3	2	32	32	1	6	27	25	8	2	4	1	...	1	...	25	31	28	1	3	33	33
638	33	...	...	33	1	32	...	...	33	33	...	1	32	28	5	...	...	..	...	...	1	32	13	33	...	...	33	33
639	5	38	183	139	6	177	7	24	179	58	151	184	16	161	48	22	5	6	5	20	11	143	145	16	175	10	159	156
641	12	4	8	22	12	7	3	3	24	11	14	14	10	14	11	7	1	1	6	4	1	4	22	7	18	1	20	22
643	2	29	...	22	3	25	1	1	29	22	5	22	7	15	11	9	4	3	2	7	...	2	23	8	11	5	24	23
646	1	47	3	36	6	4	3	37	13	5	45	37	7	16	32	6	3	...	38	1	1	1	47	4	34	11	38	46
647	9	...	...	9	6	1	1	1	9	7	2	8	1	5	4	5	...	..	3	...	...	1	9	4	1	4	9	9
649	9	...	4	12	...	2	4	7	12	6	5	11	1	2	10	3	3	2	2	1	...	...	11	4	3	4	12	12
650	10	4	2	15	3	4	4	3	14	10	5	7	8	8	8	8	...	3	...	2	3	1	15	5	7	2	16	15
651	16	3	3	20	9	6	4	3	21	18	3	7	14	14	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	20	15	8	4	9	18	20
653	11	1	1	12	3	1	2	7	12	8	5	10	3	9	4	6	4	1	...	2	...	...	12	2	...	11	11	12
654	5	5	...	10	4	3	2	1	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...
655	1	17	5	19	...	1	...	22	22	...	22	21	...	...	22	...	...	..	2	...	...	21	23	1	20	1	23	23

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
656	17	7	2	21	6	16	...	3	23	18	6	1	21	18	7	11	...	1	3	3	4	2	21	9	6	7	21	23
657	1	8	39	44	9	11	17	11	44	21	25	12	34	1	45	...	1	1	5	24	1	15	41	2	26	18	45	45
667	29	3	7	35	14	12	5	8	40	28	10	22	11	19	15	35	...	2	...	1	...	...	35	19	12	7	35	34
669	22	5	8	31	21	6	...	6	29	17	16	21	12	15	18	4	14	2	11	...	2	1	26	21	4	8	30	28
674	18	14	...	28	6	19	1	3	29	23	7	24	6	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	26	11	16	2	29	26
675	7	2	...	9	...	3	6	...	9	3	6	6	2	2	7	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	9	4	4	1	9	9
676	14	1	26	36	4	2	2	32	40	30	9	13	27	7	32	8	3	...	2	24	...	2	37	4	5	31	37	38
678	48	9	16	70	37	12	10	14	71	37	36	45	27	43	27	13	1	1	9	15	23	11	64	20	40	13	71	70
680	6	14	6	23	7	7	3	5	23	14	9	4	20	6	19	11	...	2	4	3	3	3	21	6	11	7	23	21
682	8	1	1	9	6	2	1	1	9	8	1	7	3	4	6	4	...	1	...	1	...	3	8	3	5	1	9	9
683	19	5	8	28	16	6	1	7	31	20	10	12	15	23	7	12	1	3	5	2	5	2	28	9	8	10	29	26
685	32	...	1	33	21	4	5	3	33	27	6	2	31	20	13	...	...	1	28	...	...	4	33	10	1	22	33	33
688	20	...	...	20	7	2	9	2	20	19	1	16	4	13	7	6	1	...	...	13	...	...	20	2	...	18	20	20
689	18	2	2	21	3	3	2	15	21	12	9	8	10	10	8	3	7	4	...	4	...	2	20	5	4	10	18	18
690	7	16	6	27	3	5	3	20	27	11	17	18	9	11	16	3	12	3	5	1	1	3	26	2	9	18	29	27
691	11	...	1	14	6	1	2	5	14	11	2	7	6	11	3	8	1	2	1	2	...	...	14	7	5	3	14	13
692	53	14	11	71	24	26	8	20	73	49	27	47	26	46	29	57	9	3	...	2	1	4	64	35	14	24	72	68
693	8	6	3	16	3	8	...	6	17	14	2	4	12	11	4	11	...	...	...	...	2	2	12	5	6	4	14	15
694	8	...	...	8	6	1	...	1	8	5	3	6	2	2	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	7	1	...	8	8
696	2	46	1	42	3	7	2	35	44	40	7	40	6	24	20	23	7	1	1	14	...	...	43	...	39	7	44	44

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
698	13	6	19	30	10	7	6	15	34	19	15	19	17	24	11	18	18	...	...	1	...	1	30	11	10	15	35	32
699	5	2	2	9	2	3	2	1	8	8	1	6	3	8	1	3	1	1	...	3	...	1	9	1	3	5	9	9
700	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	9	8	1	5	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	8	1	7	1	9	9
701	10	39	4	47	11	9	28	5	50	35	16	29	18	37	10	8	9	3	8	13	1	6	45	17	18	14	50	45
704	...	3	9	11	1	2	1	8	11	4	8	3	9	4	8	2	8	1	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	12	11
705	25	...	2	27	14	...	4	9	25	5	21	17	10	18	7	25	...	1	...	1	...	...	27	3	20	4	27	26
707	11	34	9	50	3	13	1	35	51	29	19	38	15	32	20	12	2	1	22	4	3	9	48	21	23	9	...	54
708	8	3	5	12	4	3	4	3	16	8	7	2	12	7	9	8	2	1	1	2	...	2	14	4	5	5	14	14
710	6	7	8	22	3	...	16	2	21	9	13	11	11	12	8	1	...	3	2	7	4	4	20	6	4	4	22	20
711	1	...	9	10	...	...	7	3	10	2	7	4	6	...	10	4	...	...	4	...	...	2	7	4	...	6	9	10
712	31	14	17	49	22	16	8	15	50	39	21	27	24	33	22	26	27	1	2	2	1	2	50	19	14	21	46	49
713	7	16	4	22	10	3	3	8	22	20	3	15	7	23	2	5	...	1	1	...	14	2	13	1	18	6	18	17
715	*36	*44	*56	98	20	37	6	54	96	90	41	104	27	49	74	25	11	11	27	16	11	19	100	41	24	58	103	107
716	12	28	5	40	19	19	4	3	43	21	24	29	12	31	12	34	1	4	2	...	...	3	45	27	12	6	43	44
718	...	16	5	17	2	2	2	15	15	9	12	16	4	5	16	1	1	2	8	...	1	8	15	3	11	7	16	19
725	9	5	10	24	14	1	4	5	24	15	9	17	7	19	5	6	...	...	...	8	10	...	22	6	9	9	23	23
727	427	1	1	304	136	207	10	25	406	299	76	229	121	330	17	145	21	11	10	13	6	136	164	200	69	12	189	179
728	...	...	16	16	6	...	10	...	14	1	14	10	5	9	5	5	1	...	...	...	10	...	12	15	1	...	15	16
731	14	10	*6	25	5	2	4	19	30	18	11	22	7	17	13	6	12	1	5	...	2	3	27	6	1	23	29	29
734	9	9	10	27	6	6	5	11	27	22	6	16	11	15	13	7	4	14	...	2	1	...	26	14	8	6	28	28

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board: 1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
736	59	9	17	81	10	59	6	4	73	66	12	33	42	1	100	5	8	3	7	3	6	47	44	48	20	9	70	71
738	...	28	...	11	1	...	...	26	10	14	8	25	1	1	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	1	25	2	25	1	7	28
742	16	...	1	16	15	2	...	...	17	12	4	5	11	9	8	3	...	2	6	...	6	...	13	11	4	2	15	16
744	10	2	3	14	...	...	14	...	14	5	10	8	5	4	10	5	1	...	2	2	1	3	12	2	9	2	13	10
746	21	2	2	25	18	1	...	5	25	24	1	6	10	7	9	3	...	3	7	3	1	3	16	7	4	7	20	19
747	31	9	4	44	12	14	5	12	42	35	7	33	8	17	25	12	1	2	15	2	3	6	36	21	15	6	40	40
748	9	1	...	10	7	1	1	1	10	6	4	5	5	5	5	2	...	1	6	...	1	...	10	8	2	...	10	10
749	...	7	...	7	4	2	...	1	7	3	4	1	6	...	7	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	7	7
751	8	3	9	20	4	...	13	3	21	9	11	12	7	10	8	3	3	3	2	3	...	1	15	7	4	6	19	17
752	8	5	6	17	3	7	1	8	18	11	8	8	10	13	6	5	6	5	2	...	1	...	17	1	1	17	14	17
755	3	29	*1	23	2	23	3	...	26	20	10	16	7	8	15	4	...	1	1	17	2	2	16	...	33	...	20	23
756	...	...	11	11	...	...	10	...	7	2	9	4	2	1	10	...	...	...	5	2	1	2	10	1	6	4	10	11
759	1	13	...	13	4	...	...	10	14	5	9	13	1	1	13	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	12	1	12	1	14	14
762	27	*3	9	36	6	23	3	7	37	30	9	4	38	18	17	9	1	5	3	8	5	3	27	7	14	13	25	29
764	18	6	23	44	5	7	4	31	44	19	27	20	25	25	20	10	24	2	4	1	3	2	44	2	1	9	12	11
767	7	1	3	11	8	1	2	...	11	5	6	7	4	6	5	1	...	...	1	5	2	2	11	5	5	1	11	11
768	34	2	1	37	6	27	1	1	37	34	4	12	23	38	...	5	...	...	2	1	4	24	21	32	2	2	35	36
772	1	2	21	21	17	3	1	3	22	18	6	5	18	17	6	1	3	1	5	7	6	1	21	6	4	14	21	21
774	70	37	56	126	48	31	25	36	124	85	72	109	35	61	78	35	8	23	13	19	11	33	111	51	41	45	112	113
780	10	6	5	19	3	7	7	4	21	13	7	2	18	14	5	12	...	...	2	2	1	4	17	4	8	8	19	19

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
781	9	4	1	13	5	2	5	1	13	7	5	11	...	8	5	5	1	...	1	...	...	6	12	9	3	1	13	13
783	10	25	...	32	7	9	16	7	32	15	19	17	8	14	14	2	2	2	1	12	10	2	25	5	29	...	27	29
785	14	2	...	16	5	1	2	7	16	10	6	5	11	11	4	11	3	...	...	2	...	...	15	8	7	1	16	16
789	6	1	6	13	11	...	...	2	13	1	12	11	1	6	6	1	...	...	10	...	2	...	12	12	...	...	12	12
790	10	...	...	10	3	...	6	1	9	9	...	6	3	5	4	3	...	1	3	1	2	...	10	1	7	2	10	10
792	53	76	11	118	71	34	13	16	128	93	44	105	25	118	17	3	...	1	...	...	141	1	101	11	115	16	118	106
794	10	...	1	10	4	3	...	3	10	8	1	...	11	8	...	6	1	1	...	1	...	2	10	4	4	1	10	11
797	*8	3	1	11	6	2	2	1	9	10	1	5	6	4	7	...	...	2	...	1	...	8	11	4	6	1	10	11
798	10	...	2	11	9	1	1	1	11	3	9	2	7	5	3	...	...	...	8	1	2	...	9	4	4	1	9	9
800	14	1	3	18	12	5	...	...	18	16	2	8	10	13	5	9	2	3	1	1	1	1	18	8	5	5	18	18
803	5	1	3	9	8	...	1	...	9	1	8	6	2	6	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	1	9	8
806	17	1	2	20	9	4	7	...	20	17	3	12	7	15	5	10	...	3	...	...	1	6	20	7	1	12	19	19
807	...	...	11	11	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	11	11
808	*29	*37	*22	57	*13	*24	*45	*8	58	*58	*32	*53	*30	*44	*39	*14	*6	4	*8	*49	*3	5	54	*16	*45	*25	59	59
810	91	17	14	109	12	7	94	4	108	74	44	35	70	80	29	18	2	5	1	27	4	59	96	56	29	32	113	111
812	...	5	5	10	...	4	3	3	10	1	9	6	3	4	5	*4	4	1	...	...	1	...	10	3	...	7	10	10
815	3	4	8	15	5	5	3	2	15	14	1	9	6	2	13	...	1	3	5	1	3	2	15	1	2	12	15	15
819	2	12	7	20	2	...	1	18	20	6	15	16	5	5	16	7	5	1	2	...	1	2	20	1	14	6	20	20
821	20	1	...	20	11	2	6	...	20	11	8	9	11	2	16	10	2	6	2	...	...	...	19	6	8	4	17	17
822	7	...	3	10	5	...	2	3	10	1	9	4	6	8	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	3	5	2	10	10

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830	7	2	9	15	6	1	3	8	16	6	12	14	4	12	6	6	...	1	1	6	3	1	15	9	6	2	18	18
840	...	...	9	8	...	...	8	1	8	...	9	2	5	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	8	1	2	5	8	8
842	33	...	1	34	3	30	...	1	34	31	3	3	31	24	10	2	...	1	1	2	...	28	26	30	...	4	34	34
843	6	1	1	8	6	1	1	...	8	7	...	7	...	2	6	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	6	7	...	1	8	8
844	14	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	14	...	...	14	14
849	9	13	1	22	10	7	1	5	22	11	12	9	13	16	7	3	5	...	...	13	1	...	19	10	7	5	21	22
850	2	...	5	7	...	...	7	...	7	3	4	...	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	7
852	5	2	1	7	4	2	1	1	8	5	3	6	2	5	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	5	...	3	8	8
860	11	2	4	14	6	6	1	4	15	12	3	3	13	10	6	7	...	1	4	1	1	3	15	7	4	5	14	15
862	14	...	1	14	8	5	1	...	14	12	3	4	11	9	5	12	...	1	1	...	1	...	13	6	6	2	13	13
866	10	...	1	9	3	5	2	1	10	8	1	4	8	6	1	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	4	2	3	7	9
868	9	4	...	10	3	7	...	2	11	11	2	11	2	10	2	11	...	..	1	...	...	1	13	8	2	2	11	11
870	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	9	2	2	8	10	1	...	...	1	7	...	2	1	11	11	...	...	11	11
872	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	9	*8	*1	*8	*..	9	...	*6	*1	...	...	*1	*1	...	9	*5	...	*2	8	8
874	...	3	5	8	...	1	3	4	8	3	5	4	4	1	6	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	8	...	1	7	8	8
878	37	4	4	43	15	10	5	9	41	27	11	7	38	21	18	25	5	1	3	2	...	4	34	10	12	11	33	34
879	*63	6	*9	73	*42	24	5	*8	73	*58	21	*63	*13	*70	9	*32	4	13	6	10	4	9	73	*57	*14	7	75	73
883	24	12	15	45	3	3	41	3	48	27	23	30	18	30	18	4	4	3	3	12	3	21	41	13	20	17	47	49
885	9	5	2	15	4	9	1	1	15	8	7	1	15	10	6	8	...	1	4	1	2	...	15	4	7	5	15	14
886	1	5	5	11	5	1	...	5	11	3	7	9	2	5	6	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	1	10	10	11

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
888	15	3	3	19	5	3	2	8	19	17	4	1	20	16	4	6	5	3	1	2	1	5	18	5	5	11	21	18
889	2	7	2	11	2	5	3	1	11	8	2	1	10	4	7	4	1	2	2	...	...	2	11	3	2	5	11	11
890	2	7	1	10	1	2	7	...	10	8	2	1	7	3	7	...	6	1	2	...	...	1	9	...	...	10	10	10
891	12	4	1	16	4	7	5	1	17	9	7	8	9	7	10	3	9	...	1	...	3	...	16	7	...	10	16	16
892	9	...	...	8	1	7	...	1	9	6	2	...	8	3	5	7	1	...	1	...	...	2	6	1	6	1	7	8
895	*27	7	3	33	25	4	5	2	34	30	5	29	6	29	5	28	...	...	1	1	3	3	35	23	7	5	33	33
897	12	3	17	30	2	13	3	14	29	24	8	16	6	...	33	6	...	3	1	3	16	3	30	14	6	13	31	32
898	20	...	...	19	1	15	1	3	20	19	1	18	2	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	19	1	16	3	19	20
900	12	1	...	13	3	5	2	3	13	10	3	9	2	4	9	4	...	5	3	...	...	...	12	6	5	1	13	12
901	55	3	2	50	33	9	1	4	51	38	9	57	...	40	11	31	3	3	...	5	4	4	42	39	5	5	43	40
904	10	1	4	15	9	3	...	4	12	2	13	10	5	8	6	1	1	...	10	1	...	1	14	8	1	5	14	13
907	34	...	...	21	8	10	11	2	31	28	6	34	...	18	6	10	...	4	...	1	...	13	17	8	11	10	24	22
910	...	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	6	1	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	6	...	6	6
912	14	17	13	38	15	17	6	6	37	26	16	24	19	15	24	9	3	16	...	3	6	4	37	15	5	22	39	41
914	3	1	12	15	9	...	...	7	14	9	6	1	15	8	6	1	...	1	...	3	2	7	12	7	3	2	12	12
916	13	17	...	28	2	25	2	...	28	24	3	18	6	14	13	5	1	...	8	2	9	3	23	4	21	2	28	26
920	36	7	2	42	7	8	7	21	38	27	15	3	42	11	32	11	1	...	10	2	2	16	36	6	23	13	40	43
924	12	5	1	16	4	3	1	10	15	12	4	...	18	10	7	4	1	...	4	4	3	1	15	3	5	9	15	15
926	10	...	3	13	8	4	1	...	14	7	6	8	5	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	1	10	2	12	10
927	21	...	1	19	7	9	...	1	17	17	2	2	18	20	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	18	17	13	2	3	19	19

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
928	8	5	2	14	8	2	2	2	15	9	6	10	3	15	...	4	3	3	1	1	2	1	15	5	5	8	14	15
929	...	3	11	14	8	2	4	1	14	8	6	9	5	6	8	...	...	1	4	2	5	2	13	3	8	3	14	14
931	13	...	...	13	11	1	...	...	13	12	...	11	2	9	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	10	1	1	11	12
932	7	3	1	11	4	...	7	...	11	7	4	7	2	7	4	5	...	3	...	...	1	2	9	4	3	3	11	11
934	*6	...	*1	7	4	1	2	...	7	5	2	5	2	6	1	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	7	1	...	6	7	7
936	...	6	2	8	1	3	2	2	4	4	4	5	2	7	1	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	8	4	1	2	8	8
938	22	...	2	21	2	20	1	1	24	22	1	1	22	18	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	20	19	7	8	7	23	23
940	18	...	...	18	13	...	1	4	18	18	...	13	4	17	1	15	...	...	...	...	3	...	18	6	12	...	18	18
941	*72	*39	*26	127	20	81	11	19	124	98	31	65	66	104	20	19	7	5	8	14	4	69	98	58	41	24	122	117
942	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	8	1	1	7	7	1	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	8
943	1	66	3	65	60	2	3	7	70	4	70	4	66	3	64	2	54	5	1	2	4	...	68	3	3	64	59	71
947	13	...	...	12	6	...	3	2	12	10	3	4	5	12	1	2	...	3	...	...	2	1	5	4	1	3	6	4
949	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
951	12	...	1	13	6	...	8	...	12	9	5	5	8	2	10	2	4	1	1	4	...	...	8	7	4	1	11	10
952	20	...	...	21	7	8	1	3	18	12	6	...	20	10	11	5	2	6	1	...	...	5	13	3	8	3	13	18
956	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	8
957	9	19	5	29	6	14	3	11	34	13	20	22	11	5	22	3	1	...	15	4	...	5	24	1	27	3	24	27
958	28	1	4	31	22	6	1	2	31	24	4	19	7	14	17	2	...	...	...	2	...	28	26	4	28	1	31	31
959	15	...	1	15	3	3	2	5	13	10	3	...	16	8	4	8	...	1	...	1	2	1	11	4	4	6	11	11
960	2	...	9	11	1	1	7	2	11	3	8	3	8	5	6	6	1	...	1	1	...	2	11	6	2	3	11	11

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board															
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District						4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
962	11	...	2	11	2	1	3	7	13	11	2	...	12	7	6	6	1	...	...	1	...	4	10	3	...	9	12	11
966	7	...	1	6	5	...	...	3	6	6	1	4	4	6	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	6	5	...	2	5	7
967	8	3	3	14	3	6	...	5	13	12	2	10	4	6	8	5	1	...	4	...	1	3	12	10	...	3	13	12
977	25	2	5	28	8	7	1	10	29	17	11	18	10	17	8	9	12	1	3	1	3	1	26	...	2	29	27	26
980	10	1	...	9	8	3	...	...	11	10	1	9	1	9	2	5	...	1	1	3	1	...	6	3	8	...	9	9
984	4	3	1	8	5	1	...	2	8	7	1	7	1	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	4	3	1	8	8
985	15	71	50	123	34	35	52	15	128	71	62	37	89	75	51	5	...	128	1	2	1	...	117	32	59	38	120	121
986	1	9	10	19	6	1	4	9	19	5	15	11	8	7	13	2	8	2	3	3	2	...	20	3	2	15	20	20
993	11	27	3	40	10	11	2	17	39	25	15	29	7	15	21	17	11	3	1	3	1	3	41	16	11	10	38	37
994	9	...	...	9	1	...	...	8	9	7	2	3	6	5	4	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	9	...	8	1	9	9
996	4	5	2	8	2	2	5	1	12	4	7	8	2	6	4	2	1	2	...	2	...	4	8	7	2	2	10	11
998	6	8	3	17	3	3	9	1	17	10	7	8	9	5	11	2	4	9	1	...	1	...	17	5	4	8	17	17
1002	44	5	7	52	10	35	4	7	51	36	18	22	32	42	12	14	2	3	6	3	1	25	48	30	14	10	51	52
1004	...	26	...	22	2	1	...	19	25	11	15	25	1	5	21	4	3	10	8	...	...	...	26	...	18	8	25	24
1005	7	...	...	7	6	...	1	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	1	7	7
1012	7	...	...	7	2	1	3	1	7	4	3	1	5	6	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	1	7	...	...	7	6	7
1016	13	6	8	25	7	11	2	5	26	12	12	15	10	13	10	9	...	2	2	5	3	4	21	17	2	5	22	20
1017	9	...	...	8	1	...	...	8	9	3	6	3	6	4	5	2	2	3	1	...	1	...	8	1	...	8	9	8
1019	...	5	3	5	1	...	...	7	8	2	1	5	...	1	7	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	6	2	5	...	6	7
1020	18	2	...	20	10	6	...	4	20	17	3	19	1	20	...	11	6	...	1	1	1	...	20	...	...	20	20	20

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1021	91	1	4	96	5	83	3	4	95	90	5	6	90	9	87	83	6	1	1	1	...	2	96	87	4	5	95	93
1023	23	1	...	24	5	3	13	2	23	13	10	12	8	15	5	19	1	1	2	...	...	1	21	10	6	6	23	20
1024	28	...	1	28	10	6	2	2	29	20	7	24	4	18	10	19	...	4	1	2	1	3	28	10	12	7	29	24
1025	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	10	10	...	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	10
1026	22	...	2	22	13	2	3	4	20	16	8	15	5	12	9	4	5	4	4	...	5	1	20	7	8	7	20	22
1028	15	1	3	19	4	1	1	13	18	12	7	12	7	12	7	*3	11	...	...	3	...	...	18	4	...	15	19	19
1029	13	2	1	14	12	2	...	2	15	10	6	10	5	9	5	5	6	1	3	1	2	...	14	12	...	4	14	12
1034	9	1	1	11	9	...	1	1	11	8	3	8	1	7	2	4	...	1	...	2	1	2	10	2	8	...	9	9
1035	16	1	...	16	11	1	...	4	16	11	6	1	16	10	9	5	1	1	...	4	3	1	16	6	7	2	14	15
1038	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	12	12	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	12	12
1039	11	...	...	10	7	...	3	...	11	9	2	8	3	7	4	5	1	1	...	...	2	2	11	3	4	4	11	11
1040	15	2	1	17	5	3	14	3	16	8	10	10	8	13	10	6	...	1	1	7	...	3	16	5	6	5	18	18
1041	10	...	1	11	6	4	...	1	11	9	2	8	...	7	4	6	...	...	1	...	1	3	11	6	2	3	11	10
1042	23	1	...	24	12	7	...	3	23	12	10	18	3	22	2	9	2	1	3	2	4	1	22	7	12	4	21	21
1043	1	1	20	20	1	1	19	1	20	7	15	5	15	3	19	1	...	...	2	1	12	5	17	5	3	13	21	20
1044	20	1	...	20	10	5	5	...	20	14	5	18	1	20	1	13	1	2	...	1	...	2	18	13	4	2	19	19
1045	14	...	...	13	1	...	1	10	13	12	...	...	15	6	7	8	...	1	...	...	3	1	11	5	4	3	12	11
1049	15	...	...	14	5	...	...	10	15	3	12	...	12	2	13	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	8	15	15
1051	89	93	47	214	81	45	80	13	210	76	140	187	18	14	212	24	7	6	5	173	6	1	190	67	129	26	205	212
1053	8	70	1	77	8	19	52	...	78	57	21	61	16	59	20	1	2	6	1	25	43	1	59	8	67	3	75	76

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																	
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1054	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	4	4
1055	34	13	10	53	16	10	21	8	55	30	23	31	20	25	26	11	6	5	4	17	5	7	48	14	20	18	50	50
1056	8	6	3	15	12	4	...	1	16	9	7	8	6	11	5	3	1	...	8	...	3	1	13	14	1	...	15	15
1058	20	...	...	20	16	...	1	3	20	16	4	5	15	8	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	7	19	14	4	2	20	20
1059	7	...	1	6	5	1	1	1	8	7	1	1	7	4	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	2	2	4	6	7
1060	7	...	2	8	5	1	1	2	9	4	5	6	2	6	3	5	...	1	3	...	...	...	8	6	2	1	9	9
1062	3	10	1	14	2	2	8	2	14	9	5	8	6	8	6	1	1	...	...	8	...	4	13	3	8	3	12	14
1063	6	...	2	8	1	...	1	6	8	6	2	...	8	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	2	7	6
1065	5	15	6	25	6	2	17	1	26	9	16	14	12	14	11	5	5	...	1	9	3	2	24	6	13	6	24	25
1069	13	10	7	29	14	2	7	6	23	16	13	19	10	10	19	3	4	6	5	9	1	1	20	3	4	23	26	28
1071	12	3	4	15	3	...	16	...	18	12	5	9	7	7	10	5	2	5	...	3	2	2	15	8	5	5	16	17
1072	18	5	34	54	12	4	11	30	55	20	37	21	35	23	31	10	15	2	5	5	6	13	52	9	5	40	54	54
1073	18	18	...	19	1	25	1	7	28	15	8	22	9	...	36	3	...	...	3	30	...	...	21	19	2	10	21	21
1074	7	6	...	13	3	6	4	...	12	5	7	8	4	2	11	1	1	1	1	6	...	2	9	3	7	3	11	12
1075	13	2	3	17	4	8	2	4	18	12	6	16	2	8	10	9	2	1	1	4	...	1	16	8	6	4	17	16
1077	...	...	17	16	6	...	6	5	17	7	10	6	11	7	9	1	...	1	...	3	3	9	17	7	9	1	17	17
1078	21	...	...	21	...	3	...	18	20	19	2	19	1	20	1	13	4	...	...	...	...	4	19	2	9	10	21	21
1080	9	...	6	14	3	2	10	...	15	7	8	9	4	8	7	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	15	3	4	7	14	13
1082	21	33	11	56	7	21	25	12	59	33	32	30	31	32	31	9	4	5	9	16	1	18	51	26	22	16	51	56
1085	...	2	8	10	...	...	9	1	6	...	10	1	9	1	8	...	1	...	4	1	...	4	10	...	1	9	10	10

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board															
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1087	7	...	5	10	9	2	1	...	12	5	7	11	1	10	2	7	...	...	1	1	2	1	11	7	5	...	12	12
1089	52	3	9	58	8	3	43	10	62	57	7	44	14	28	33	4	28	12	2	10	4	1	58	14	6	41	61	59
1090	17	...	...	17	...	1	2	14	17	2	15	4	13	7	10	1	4	2	1	2	2	5	17	...	3	14	17	17
1091	5	2	11	15	1	3	...	14	15	13	4	7	8	8	10	6	...	2	2	...	1	3	14	10	3	2	15	15
1105	16	...	...	16	3	2	2	9	15	10	6	2	14	8	8	...	...	...	10	1	...	4	15	4	4	8	15	15
1107	12	3	16	27	11	6	3	10	25	20	7	28	2	25	3	11	3	1	1	8	1	4	25	14	1	11	28	26
1110	7	28	4	26	16	11	12	1	26	21	18	21	18	20	18	1	...	31	2	3	1	...	26	7	26	5	31	31
1113	5	...	5	10	1	1	6	2	10	1	8	3	6	2	8	2	...	...	1	5	...	2	8	3	1	6	10	10
1115	23	5	1	17	16	11	1	...	17	17	1	17	1	21	4	16	1	2	2	4	1	...	23	16	7	2	25	23
1116	*19	*11	3	33	4	4	24	2	31	16	18	24	6	25	8	8	2	7	7	6	1	3	31	8	14	12	31	33
1117	2	19	3	24	9	10	1	4	24	11	13	13	9	16	8	3	...	16	1	3	1	...	24	9	9	6	24	24
1119	18	...	1	19	12	4	1	2	19	11	8	12	7	13	6	11	...	3	2	...	1	2	19	10	5	4	19	19
1124	10	3	4	15	3	9	3	1	17	10	7	4	13	13	4	5	5	...	1	...	...	6	17	10	5	1	17	16
1125	41	2	9	37	5	14	10	20	52	11	43	5	44	15	33	5	...	2	24	8	3	8	41	30	12	7	41	52
1127	13	*7	1	20	1	18	...	1	20	19	1	1	19	12	8	1	...	...	1	3	...	15	20	17	3	...	20	20
1128	...	29	...	21	...	24	...	3	24	21	7	21	...	...	26	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	18	...	26	...	19	19
1130	2	3	2	8	3	...	3	2	5	3	5	5	1	5	3	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	4	4	...	2	6	5
1132	15	2	...	16	14	1	2	1	18	16	2	16	1	14	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	14	11	14	4	...	15	18
1134	15	5	3	21	7	9	1	6	23	18	4	15	7	13	9	11	2	...	6	1	2	1	21	9	8	6	22	20
1136	9	2	1	12	5	2	3	2	12	11	1	9	2	11	1	6	1	1	...	2	1	1	11	5	4	3	12	12

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1139	13	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	13
1140	12	...	...	12	6	...	6	...	12	9	3	10	1	5	7	5	1	...	2	3	...	1	10	1	2	9	12	10
1142	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	7	7
1143	22	...	4	26	12	6	6	2	26	14	11	16	6	18	6	9	...	...	1	15	...	...	22	5	19	2	22	24
1146	78	3	2	72	56	17	6	2	79	53	25	61	19	53	26	51	8	1	5	14	...	4	76	45	21	12	80	80
1147	15	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	4	...	15	15
1151	14	4	15	32	3	6	9	14	32	20	12	28	5	18	15	6	5	2	3	1	6	9	30	10	17	4	30	30
1155	11	8	3	22	4	2	6	10	22	20	2	13	6	16	4	5	3	10	1	1	2	...	20	6	3	12	20	20
1157	5	63	12	74	8	38	31	8	78	21	62	28	56	3	70	3	1	3	3	67	3	2	78	10	51	21	78	81
1158	27	1	2	29	5	17	5	1	29	24	4	9	19	23	4	1	1	2	...	3	1	21	17	20	4	3	27	25
1162	...	12	...	12	5	4	...	4	9	11	1	12	...	8	4	7	...	2	2	...	1	...	12	5	5	...	12	10
1164	12	2	...	14	6	...	5	3	14	7	7	10	2	9	2	4	2	...	1	4	...	...	11	5	...	9	11	11
1172	7	4	12	21	2	3	8	1	23	13	11	16	5	14	6	5	2	...	5	1	6	4	19	10	9	4	21	23
1173	*20	2	*7	29	1	3	25	1	30	6	23	15	13	*15	13	5	2	1	2	8	5	7	26	4	2	23	27	28
1174	10	...	2	12	8	1	3	1	13	5	7	4	8	13	...	9	1	1	...	1	...	1	12	5	3	4	11	13
1175	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	9	*7	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	9
1177	2	...	10	11	2	...	8	1	11	1	11	2	10	12	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	5	...	11	12
1178	8	1	2	10	4	2	5	...	12	9	2	8	2	8	3	4	...	4	1	...	...	2	10	4	2	3	10	10
1179	7	3	...	9	8	2	...	...	10	8	2	9	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	9	2	3	5	10	10
1182	3	2	6	11	3	3	2	3	11	4	7	4	7	9	2	4	...	1	3	...	1	2	8	7	1	3	11	10

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board: 1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1183	10	...	1	11	6	...	1	4	11	7	4	5	5	3	8	3	4	...	3	1	...	...	10	5	1	5	10	10
1185	*8	*1	...	9	9	...	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	9
1186	8	...	12	21	7	5	5	4	20	13	8	16	5	14	6	9	1	1	...	4	...	3	19	10	6	5	19	20
1187	4	10	3	17	5	6	4	2	16	10	7	6	9	8	8	1	2	3	5	1	3	...	13	8	4	5	16	16
1188	12	7	18	31	22	11	2	1	35	9	25	3	6	2	7	2	3	2	11	...	13	4	6	3	...	5	6	7
1189	8	5	4	17	4	5	4	4	15	9	8	9	8	11	6	9	4	...	...	1	1	2	17	7	3	7	17	17
1190	16	...	...	15	11	...	2	3	15	8	4	14	1	16	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	2	15	9	4	2	15	15
1192	5	...	2	7	5	...	2	...	7	6	1	5	2	4	2	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	7	6	...	1	7	7
1193	10	1	...	12	11	1	...	...	12	7	4	8	4	6	7	5	2	...	2	1	...	1	11	8	1	3	11	11
1194	8	4	3	14	7	5	3	...	15	7	7	4	5	13	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	*2	7	2	1	5	7	6
1197	12	1	2	14	4	10	...	...	14	9	5	3	10	9	4	3	1	1	3	...	...	5	12	4	3	6	12	13
1198	21	...	6	27	6	...	15	6	26	7	20	8	18	15	12	6	4	4	2	5	1	4	23	5	2	19	26	26
1205	1	...	5	6	1	...	2	3	6	1	5	1	5	2	4	1	...	..	...	...	...	5	6	1	...	5	6	6
1206	11	...	...	9	8	...	...	2	10	9	2	7	3	7	3	3	2	..	2	1	...	3	10	6	2	2	11	11
1212	16	...	4	19	1	3	6	10	21	12	8	10	9	12	5	3	4	2	2	7	2	...	18	6	2	10	20	17
1214	7	17	...	22	3	4	15	2	25	16	6	14	7	13	6	5	4	1	1	5	1	3	18	11	6	4	22	20
1216	14	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	14	14	14	...	...	14	14
1218	18	1	7	25	9	6	5	4	26	18	8	7	17	4	22	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	23	17	1	8	24	26
1220	1	6	8	15	...	1	13	1	15	9	5	8	6	5	10	1	1	2	3	6	...	2	12	3	9	3	14	15
1221	7	...	1	8	1	1	...	6	8	3	5	3	5	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	3	8	8

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District						4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1223	3	3	4	9	2	1	6	1	6	2	8	5	4	3	5	2	3	...	2	1	1	1	8	3	2	5	10	8
1224	...	1	11	12	2	2	4	4	12	1	10	5	5	2	10	2	1	...	2	1	...	6	11	1	5	6	10	11
1227	4	...	3	7	...	...	...	7	7	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	2	7	7
1228	2	17	1	18	3	14	1	2	20	11	9	15	2	8	11	...	...	...	7	12	...	1	18	...	20	...	19	19
1229	8	9	1	19	4	4	2	8	18	13	6	10	9	14	4	4	...	1	1	3	3	6	17	3	4	5	19	17
1235	17	...	...	17	4	2	1	10	14	14	1	15	2	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	...	16	2	13	...	18	18
1236	30	2	5	35	12	14	3	7	36	29	7	30	6	23	12	8	1	15	4	4	1	2	34	19	10	6	34	32
1240	8	1	2	9	8	2	1	...	9	10	1	7	4	8	1	10	...	...	1	1	...	1	9	9	1	1	11	11
1242	3	10	...	12	4	6	2	...	12	12	1	13	...	2	11	10	...	...	1	2	...	...	12	4	9	...	12	13
1245	10	2	3	15	8	5	2	...	15	12	3	15	...	10	5	8	...	...	2	1	1	3	15	8	6	1	15	15
1246	7	1	3	11	2	4	5	...	11	6	5	8	3	6	5	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	11	2	9	...	11	11
1247	21	...	1	22	17	5	...	...	22	21	1	1	21	18	3	10	8	...	...	...	...	3	19	9	6	6	20	21
1256	7	3	...	10	8	2	...	...	10	9	1	7	...	6	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	4	...	7	8
1257	8	2	3	13	6	3	2	2	13	9	4	8	5	5	8	...	4	1	1	5	1	1	13	5	5	3	13	13
1261	4	...	9	13	3	1	5	4	13	7	6	12	1	4	9	1	...	...	...	10	...	2	12	5	5	3	13	13
1263	13	2	...	13	11	1	1	2	13	13	1	11	3	13	1	12	1	1	1	...	...	1	12	9	4	1	13	12
1267	7	2	1	10	3	5	1	1	10	2	8	9	1	3	7	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	8	9	1	...	9	10
1269	9	2	...	11	9	2	1	...	11	9	2	8	3	5	5	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	9	8	2	1	9	11
1272	1	5	17	23	19	...	3	...	23	11	11	9	12	9	11	1	1	5	3	2	10	...	19	7	12	4	19	20
1279	15	...	...	15	4	10	1	...	15	14	1	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	15	...	...	15	15

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1282	1	8	...	8	5	1	2	1	9	2	7	4	5	7	2	5	1	1	...	1	...	1	8	1	3	5	9	8
1283	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	13	13	...	13	...	1	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	13	13
1287	8	4	5	14	7	3	2	3	17	8	5	1	16	10	5	9	2	1	2	1	1	1	14	6	4	4	16	15
1290	3	...	5	8	8	...	...	...	8	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
1292	26	7	3	23	20	11	3	3	36	30	6	18	15	31	2	14	5	1	3	8	3	2	33	17	14	13	35	35
1295	22	...	...	22	1	...	19	2	22	21	1	22	...	22	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	20	22	...	22	...	22	22
1306	27	1	2	30	17	6	2	5	28	23	6	27	3	27	3	13	3	2	5	1	1	7	28	15	13	2	29	28
1307	3	65	4	64	8	59	3	3	63	49	21	29	38	25	44	2	1	1	1	58	10	1	60	21	44	7	69	69
1315	1	22	...	23	...	4	3	15	23	8	14	9	13	9	14	6	5	3	1	1	...	7	19	14	6	3	23	23
1317	10	28	8	44	10	20	9	6	44	33	10	24	16	22	22	1	1	41	...	1	1	...	40	17	12	13	41	41
1318	...	6	3	9	5	3	...	1	9	4	4	3	6	6	3	2	...	...	3	1	1	2	7	8	1	...	9	8
1319	5	20	10	34	13	1	21	4	34	23	12	15	15	24	9	1	4	2	6	5	4	10	33	6	14	13	34	32
1321	5	3	2	13	3	6	1	3	13	9	4	9	3	7	6	6	...	...	1	...	...	6	11	5	4	4	13	13
1322	10	4	1	13	4	9	...	2	15	11	3	12	3	12	3	3	2	4	6	...	...	...	15	9	4	1	14	14
1323	9	1	...	10	7	...	...	3	10	7	3	10	...	3	7	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	10	7	2	1	10	10
1324	12	...	...	11	5	4	...	3	13	11	...	3	10	7	6	5	...	...	4	...	...	3	10	5	...	7	11	10
1325	2	14	3	17	2	3	...	13	15	17	2	15	4	2	17	1	1	1	...	...	13	2	11	3	14	2	12	15
1327	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	10	9	...	1	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	1	9	...	10	10
1328	13	...	...	13	4	2	1	6	12	11	2	10	3	10	3	5	5	1	...	...	...	1	12	3	5	3	12	11
1329	4	38	10	41	2	3	2	44	44	9	43	44	8	5	47	...	...	2	47	1	...	2	41	8	42	2	43	48

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1330	19	3	...	22	5	10	6	1	22	16	5	14	8	11	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	17	14	5	2	21	20
1331	13	...	1	15	7	3	5	...	15	12	3	...	14	10	5	5	1	1	2	1	3	2	14	5	4	6	15	14
1332	22	...	...	20	4	...	...	17	20	14	6	14	4	13	4	1	...	7	...	...	...	14	16	12	2	7	21	19
1341	7	8	...	15	...	...	13	2	15	15	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	15	...	1	14	15	15
1343	1	9	16	23	...	2	10	13	23	6	17	11	8	8	12	4	1	1	6	3	3	2	16	12	7	3	17	20
1350	*21	...	...	20	5	16	...	...	20	18	...	1	21	22	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	13	20	14	3	2	22	22
1352	248	9	9	254	33	211	4	9	250	224	33	57	193	212	39	16	...	2	2	10	6	216	152	218	23	15	241	246
1354	9	11	9	26	12	3	4	8	28	19	9	18	10	10	14	9	5	1	2	1	1	5	23	13	10	2	22	22
1355	21	2	1	24	10	6	5	1	24	21	3	14	8	17	6	6	3	11	1	...	1	1	22	12	6	5	23	22
1361	9	...	4	12	3	8	2	...	13	8	4	2	6	4	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	6	1	3	10	10
1363	20	...	...	18	1	2	...	16	19	16	3	13	4	7	13	2	9	1	2	3	1	...	18	...	1	19	18	17
1364	18	2	1	19	13	4	1	3	21	13	8	12	7	12	9	13	3	...	5	...	...	...	20	8	8	5	20	20
1365	28	7	2	36	5	29	3	1	36	26	11	13	22	29	6	...	1	1	2	4	1	25	32	25	1	8	36	35
1367	22	717	13	273	35	634	25	16	432	266	245	275	246	376	198	145	34	54	37	131	252	77	202	118	380	85	350	383
1369	119	137	27	229	63	151	34	19	238	157	109	149	102	147	99	21	8	8	9	39	15	172	192	124	98	37	229	238
1370	13	2	1	14	6	1	6	3	15	10	6	7	6	10	5	3	1	3	4	2	2	1	13	11	7	6	14	14
1376	7	1	4	12	2	2	7	1	12	9	2	4	7	6	3	5	...	...	5	...	...	1	11	5	3	3	11	11
1377	39	4	6	42	16	14	8	6	43	46	2	10	26	43	5	6	...	1	...	2	...	39	38	40	1	6	39	36
1378	6	6	3	16	4	4	2	6	15	8	8	15	1	...	16	2	1	1	4	...	3	5	16	6	6	4	16	16
1384	5	5	12	21	2	5	13	2	21	13	8	10	10	10	10	2	...	1	6	8	3	2	19	4	13	5	22	17

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																	
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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1389	9	2	2	13	...	9	4	...	13	8	5	4	9	4	9	1	...	1	4	4	1	2	...	3	3	7	13	13
1391	11	49	8	46	7	5	49	7	46	30	34	30	24	18	37	7	4	4	26	12	5	6	36	19	6	38	48	48
1392	31	1	...	33	13	6	2	8	31	22	8	23	8	12	20	12	6	...	1	2	1	6	24	1	18	8	29	29
1393	45	...	1	34	22	6	7	5	42	28	10	4	37	19	22	29	1	4	1	1	2	3	39	15	15	9	38	39
1396	10	...	...	10	1	...	9	...	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	...	...
1397	9	6	4	17	3	8	6	2	19	6	12	14	5	10	9	1	...	1	3	7	1	6	19	2	14	3	17	18
1399	1	17	7	24	1	3	3	17	25	4	21	12	12	10	14	2	14	3	2	...	1	3	20	2	...	23	24	25
1400	12	...	1	12	4	1	6	1	13	11	2	10	2	8	4	9	1	...	1	1	1	...	11	5	5	3	12	12
1404	33	1	1	33	26	6	2	1	32	29	3	27	3	31	4	14	1	3	2	2	1	18	26	20	10	5	32	32
1406	...	...	16	14	4	2	...	10	15	7	8	3	12	7	8	1	8	..	1	3	...	2	12	2	...	14	14	15
1408	24	2	...	25	10	3	9	4	26	20	6	12	14	12	14	3	5	...	4	7	5	2	24	7	3	16	24	25
1409	13	...	...	11	...	...	...	13	13	4	7	9	1	...	9	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	13	8	10
1410	34	2	5	33	15	17	3	4	34	28	4	1	31	24	12	13	2	9	4	4	1	1	30	6	19	7	32	31
1411	12	5	...	17	9	5	2	1	17	10	7	13	4	10	7	7	3	3	2	...	2	...	17	5	10	2	17	17
1412	22	1	1	22	2	1	18	2	23	3	21	10	12	4	20	1	...	1	...	1	...	21	22	2	14	7	24	23
1413	1	14	4	17	...	3	...	15	18	1	17	7	11	5	13	1	11	..	2	...	4	...	17	...	...	19	18	18
1414	5	8	5	18	2	10	3	3	18	8	8	4	13	7	10	3	3	..	4	3	3	2	17	6	7	5	18	18
1417	10	2	8	17	4	5	9	2	18	10	10	9	11	9	10	4	2	2	3	7	...	2	16	7	5	8	17	20
1419	11	...	...	11	2	7	...	2	11	9	2	1	10	11	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	1	11	1	10	...	11	11
1425	6	7	4	12	9	1	1	4	13	11	4	12	2	15	1	5	2	3	...	5	...	...	11	4	9	2	11	14

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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1428	5	2	...	7	...	...	...	7	7	1	6	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	7	...	3	4	7	7
1434	40	47	9	93	11	7	8	70	90	74	21	73	22	82	13	12	62	2	8	5	2	5	91	22	38	36	95	96
1438	3	3	1	7	1	1	3	2	7	2	5	3	2	2	5	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	7	4	1	2	7	7
1440	...	13	...	13	4	6	2	1	13	13	...	3	9	5	7	4	...	...	...	2	2	3	12	4	6	3	12	12
1445	1	3	11	13	1	3	9	2	15	1	14	6	6	3	10	...	2	...	1	3	4	5	13	4	1	10	14	13
1447	6	44	5	50	15	20	13	6	53	37	18	22	31	26	26	...	...	1	2	36	15	1	41	10	41	3	51	47
1449	36	4	2	4	16	8	16	...	40	25	17	32	4	23	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	40	31	16	10	11	37	38
1450	19	3	1	18	2	6	4	6	21	12	11	9	6	17	4	13	1	1	3	2	...	1	19	5	11	5	19	20
1451	6	1	4	10	1	3	6	...	10	6	5	7	4	8	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	10	1	3	7	10	10
1458	11	1	1	13	5	2	4	3	14	10	4	8	5	12	2	5	5	1	...	...	...	3	13	4	3	7	13	14
1463	8	...	...	8	4	1	...	3	8	4	4	...	8	7	1	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	8	8	...	...	8	8
1465	14	2	2	18	8	...	8	3	19	13	6	10	7	8	11	8	2	5	2	...	...	1	17	6	10	3	19	17
1472	17	1	1	18	8	5	3	1	18	12	5	11	7	7	8	6	1	1	2	5	...	1	15	6	6	3	14	13
1485	7	14	59	71	32	33	10	7	80	50	32	46	34	50	29	15	3	31	5	8	7	11	72	35	24	20	77	78
1488	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	15	...	15	15	...	...	15	...	12	1	1	1	...	...	15	...	15	...	3	15
1503	16	...	1	17	7	6	1	2	17	12	3	5	13	11	7	9	2	...	3	1	...	2	15	16	1	...	14	16
1509	15	...	1	15	4	3	9	...	15	7	9	8	5	9	4	2	4	...	3	5	...	1	13	7	1	5	16	13
1515	3	17	...	20	...	5	4	11	20	17	3	9	9	16	4	6	1	...	1	...	...	12	17	5	14	1	19	20
1519	12	8	4	24	6	8	4	6	24	16	8	21	2	5	18	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	20	6	13	1	23	22
1520	...	2	7	9	5	3	...	2	8	3	6	3	5	4	5	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	9	7	1	1	9	9

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1523	26	2	11	37	19	7	8	5	36	18	16	21	11	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	31	5	30	...	32	33
1524	...	4	25	28	1	1	24	2	26	11	18	14	14	19	10	2	1	...	4	20	...	1	26	3	25	1	28	27
1525	5	6	1	11	7	5	...	...	8	6	5	4	7	5	6	1	...	...	1	...	7	2	10	2	9	...	11	11
1532	1	25	...	10	...	...	...	26	12	18	8	25	...	8	18	1	...	...	2	23	...	...	21	1	25	...	14	13
1536	4	2	13	17	3	2	13	1	18	11	7	10	7	11	6	4	2	...	1	7	...	4	17	1	14	3	17	18
1538	7	3	2	11	1	3	2	4	11	3	9	8	3	6	6	3	3	...	4	1	1	...	9	1	1	10	12	12
1543	28	...	...	28	...	27	1	...	28	28	...	...	28	26	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	27	28	22	6	...	28	28
1544	1	5	3	9	2	7	...	...	9	7	2	6	3	2	7	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	9	7	1	1	9	9
1547	17	10	...	24	12	12	1	1	27	20	7	21	5	12	14	...	1	...	1	2	...	23	21	11	13	3	26	26
1555	3	23	...	24	11	11	3	2	24	11	15	14	9	14	12	2	1	1	13	1	3	5	22	5	4	17	25	25
1561	13	3	2	18	9	6	1	2	18	15	3	9	9	10	8	9	2	2	4	...	1	...	18	9	5	4	17	18
1562	3	2	5	10	2	2	4	2	10	6	4	8	2	2	8	6	2	...	...	1	...	1	10	5	1	4	10	10
1568	...	25	...	21	2	5	14	1	23	16	7	14	9	9	14	...	...	3	5	13	4	...	20	1	23	...	23	22
1570	9	3	3	14	6	3	2	3	15	11	5	7	8	9	6	4	2	1	1	...	...	6	14	8	3	4	17	15
1572	5	17	7	29	6	7	14	2	24	21	8	*8	*3	*1	*3	*2	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...	*1	*3	*1	24	6
1575	2	14	11	22	3	7	14	3	21	8	17	13	4	3	13	...	5	1	1	5	1	2	13	2	21	4	13	13
1576	...	...	22	22	...	...	2	20	22	4	18	18	4	3	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	1	21	21	22
1577	23	7	...	26	11	5	2	12	27	13	15	22	7	18	10	8	10	2	4	1	1	2	20	4	19	5	28	27
1585	32	10	12	50	13	8	11	19	52	23	27	21	27	19	28	8	23	3	6	2	5	2	46	10	4	39	45	46
1586	8	6	4	18	7	4	4	2	16	7	11	11	7	6	8	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	11	5	6	7	15	16

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
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1587	17	4	1	23	7	2	14	...	22	9	13	12	8	13	9	5	7	2	2	2	1	4	21	5	3	14	23	21
1588	6	5	10	20	6	10	...	4	19	16	5	9	11	7	12	9	...	2	...	2	5	1	16	9	5	5	18	19
1598	1	26	1	14	17	5	4	2	20	6	17	8	16	...	25	3	4	1	4	10	1	1	18	13	8	2	19	20
1602	20	1	2	22	13	3	1	6	22	20	3	18	4	18	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	19	2	2	22	22
1610	14	1	*...	15	4	6	...	4	15	10	5	...	*16	9	6	3	3	3	...	...	4	*1	12	6	5	4	13	15
1618	24	4	4	29	9	12	7	2	29	21	9	23	7	22	8	8	2	3	4	9	1	3	28	14	8	8	31	29
1628	*7	1	...	7	5	2	1	...	8	4	4	7	1	7	1	3	1	...	...	2	*1	1	8	4	4	...	8	7
1630	13	...	...	12	4	3	...	5	10	7	2	...	13	12	...	8	...	...	1	1	1	...	11	9	3	...	12	12
1635	87	...	...	87	...	87	...	...	87	87	...	...	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	87	87	...	...	87	87
1636	3	10	14	22	4	17	2	4	23	13	11	9	8	13	4	4	...	12	3	4	1	6	13	9	7	2	11	7
1637	...	...	8	8	...	...	7	1	8	1	7	...	8	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	8	8	8
1640	52	4	...	51	2	51	...	2	53	53	1	2	52	53	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	47	43	53	2	...	54	55
1643	10	1	...	11	3	5	...	3	11	9	2	7	4	6	5	6	2	1	...	1	...	1	10	1	1	9	11	11
1648	12	...	1	13	3	2	5	3	13	9	4	4	7	8	5	2	2	2	2	...	...	4	12	6	6	...	12	12
1654	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	12
1655	...	17	2	17	3	1	...	14	16	...	17	7	11	1	17	1	17	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	1	17	17	18
1656	...	9	...	9	2	4	...	3	7	3	5	6	3	...	9	2	4	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	4	5	9	9
1657	18	...	...	18	5	...	2	11	18	14	4	4	14	7	11	1	...	1	10	...	5	1	18	8	1	9	18	18
1659	21	3	6	28	10	4	7	8	30	20	10	15	13	15	13	9	6	4	1	5	2	2	27	10	5	15	28	29
1660	2	9	5	13	...	5	...	10	15	7	7	9	5	4	10	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	11	15	14

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1661	8	...	...	8	6	2	...	...	8	8	...	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	6	...	...	6	6
1664	...	6	3	8	4	3	1	1	9	7	2	7	1	2	5	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	9	3	6	...	8	9
1666	18	4	3	25	4	9	2	10	25	16	9	20	4	9	16	2	4	9	6	1	1	2	23	1	3	21	24	25
1668	37	...	1	30	9	21	6	1	27	30	6	14	15	30	5	7	1	1	...	3	...	28	15	27	3	4	22	20
1672	11	3	...	15	8	2	2	...	13	12	2	8	6	9	4	6	...	1	3	1	...	1	10	10	2	1	12	13
1675	3	7	3	13	1	...	...	12	12	7	6	11	1	...	12	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	12	1	11	...	12	12
1677	11	...	...	11	2	9	...	...	11	9	2	2	9	7	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	8	11	11	...	...	11	11
1686	10	...	2	12	3	4	4	1	12	8	3	7	4	3	9	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	12	4	3	4	12	12
1691	15	6	...	19	...	...	21	...	21	17	4	8	12	10	11	2	1	1	1	2	...	5	17	4	2	5	20	20
1693	4	131	...	99	...	64	65	...	116	107	17	113	8	11	118	1	...	14	86	5	19	6	98	29	90	11	117	123
1694	...	2	7	7	...	4	...	5	9	5	4	4	5	1	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	9	2	1	5	8	9
1696	15	...	...	15	2	4	2	7	15	15	...	3	12	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	9	6	...	15	15
1697	30	3	1	33	7	7	15	2	32	23	10	23	9	25	8	9	8	4	4	1	2	6	31	10	9	15	33	31
1701	4	7	4	14	...	...	15	...	15	1	13	7	7	1	12	3	2	2	1	5	1	1	15	2	8	5	14	12
1703	15	2	2	19	10	3	3	3	18	14	3	9	8	15	4	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	18	9	4	6	19	17
1708	11	1	7	17	1	4	14	...	17	12	7	10	8	8	11	4	...	3	3	6	1	2	16	8	9	2	18	16
1712	17	1	1	17	11	5	2	1	18	12	7	14	4	16	2	8	3	4	3	...	1	...	17	12	5	2	18	18
1714	9	1	1	11	4	2	...	5	11	11	...	10	1	11	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	3	11	6	2	3	11	10
1716	13	...	...	12	9	1	...	3	13	12	1	12	1	9	2	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	13	9	...	4	13	13
1717	133	68	83	229	61	74	49	60	210	120	127	226	46	119	118	74	20	28	29	38	19	30	181	77	110	68	195	203

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board: 1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1718	11	...	1	11	5	3	3	2	12	7	3	6	2	7	2	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	8	4	1	7	7	8
1722	27	7	...	27	10	18	...	7	30	16	18	25	9	19	14	7	2	1	6	3	...	15	30	15	15	4	33	34
1724	5	...	3	8	2	1	2	3	8	5	3	5	3	4	4	2	1	...	2	3	...	...	8	4	2	2	8	8
1725	1	19	...	20	...	...	...	20	19	...	20	20	...	1	19	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	20
1730	7	1	...	8	1	4	1	2	8	6	2	1	6	1	7	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	7	2	1	5	8	8
1731	10	...	...	9	5	...	2	3	10	7	3	8	2	8	2	3	1	2	4	...	...	...	9	5	3	1	10	10
1737	10	...	2	12	7	5	...	...	12	9	3	...	12	2	10	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	12	...	5	7	12	12
1739	17	...	1	18	12	2	1	3	17	12	6	8	10	2	14	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	2	14	16	16
1743	15	...	...	15	1	...	2	12	15	14	1	4	11	7	8	10	4	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	11	4	15	15
1744	13	1	...	14	7	7	...	...	14	10	4	11	3	11	3	7	1	1	3	2	...	...	14	8	1	5	14	14
1746	10	...	2	12	1	3	...	7	11	10	2	8	3	6	4	2	6	...	...	1	1	1	11	2	2	7	11	11
1747	61	72	140	204	53	73	47	68	203	106	129	204	57	96	133	62	49	28	15	29	15	28	173	59	68	92	187	190
1748	*12	*13	14	35	14	11	9	5	37	14	24	22	15	24	15	6	1	3	5	22	3	...	31	10	22	6	35	33
1750	2	114	...	116	3	61	10	42	116	99	17	105	11	54	62	49	1	...	2	61	2	1	116	23	82	11	116	116
1751	...	39	1	33	7	6	...	24	34	34	2	33	2	16	22	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	32	2	24	5	28	33
1757	63	7	3	72	1	67	2	1	67	64	6	11	60	63	9	1	3	2	1	...	3	63	63	62	3	6	72	72
1759	4	...	4	8	...	4	3	1	8	7	1	5	2	7	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	4	7	5	2	1	8	8
1762	1	1	18	18	7	1	8	4	19	10	10	17	3	14	6	14	...	...	...	4	1	1	20	7	6	7	20	20
1769	10	1	3	13	6	4	2	2	14	6	7	7	5	9	2	4	1	1	7	...	...	...	10	7	2	3	12	12
1770	14	...	...	14	4	...	...	10	14	11	2	12	2	5	9	4	8	1	1	...	...	...	13	13	...	1	13	13

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1771	5	1	5	9	7	2	...	2	11	3	8	9	2	7	4	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	11	9	2	...	11	11
1774	11	...	6	14	5	2	6	4	16	7	10	9	7	11	5	1	12	...	1	2	1	...	17	2	6	9	15	15
1779	38	2	1	41	13	14	9	5	41	33	8	26	15	28	13	18	3	6	3	5	1	5	41	16	17	8	41	41
1783	7	4	1	9	2	1	7	2	10	4	8	6	4	4	8	5	1	1	2	2	...	...	11	3	5	3	10	10
1784	7	317	8	128	16	241	7	47	153	163	142	253	28	146	87	26	4	47	60	133	19	1	110	48	235	9	138	126
1785	8	4	...	12	2	6	2	1	12	10	2	10	2	7	5	2	...	...	5	1	1	2	12	2	8	2	12	12
1786	8	264	3	108	14	196	9	5	136	129	91	137	60	96	120	29	8	34	52	73	29	14	107	84	86	48	121	122
1790	72	26	15	98	28	43	14	25	108	59	46	79	26	38	72	28	2	6	17	37	8	11	96	44	37	23	101	96
1793	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	16	16	...	...	16	16
1794	21	...	...	21	16	...	...	...	21	21	...	4	17	19	2	14	1	2	...	3	...	...	21	11	3	7	21	21
1795	19	...	6	23	9	...	6	7	22	17	6	17	5	16	6	3	1	7	1	1	2	8	23	9	3	10	20	21
1797	39	...	...	36	28	3	2	6	38	39	...	26	10	31	6	4	1	29	1	...	...	4	38	25	3	10	37	36
1799	7	4	1	12	6	...	3	2	12	9	3	7	3	3	9	7	...	...	2	...	...	2	10	8	3	...	10	11
1800	...	...	19	19	...	3	...	16	18	18	1	19	...	19	...	1	...	...	18	...	...	...	16	...	2	17	17	18
1802	37	16	11	51	17	32	7	7	54	41	20	26	32	38	23	8	1	2	1	5	...	44	40	42	15	4	52	53
1806	19	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	19	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	19	...	...	19	19
1807	11	...	...	11	6	3	...	2	11	5	4	5	6	6	4	6	2	1	...	...	2	...	10	6	3	2	10	11
1813	4	31	...	32	5	14	9	4	30	15	18	23	5	17	15	1	...	1	...	32	...	...	31	9	12	11	30	34
1817	12	...	...	11	12	...	...	...	11	1	11	11	1	10	2	8	1	...	3	...	...	...	11	12	...	...	10	10
1824	27	13	11	49	13	14	7	16	47	29	22	12	41	28	23	19	1	2	5	12	10	6	44	12	34	6	45	46

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1831	18	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	18	16	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	18	18
1833	13	...	...	13	3	...	...	...	13	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1836	8	4	6	18	5	4	...	8	18	5	13	14	4	11	6	7	7	1	1	...	...	1	17	10	2	5	17	17
1840	19	5	5	28	6	1	21	1	29	20	9	16	13	17	9	4	2	1	4	9	...	8	25	10	8	10	29	28
1841	5	...	12	16	9	...	1	7	17	8	9	11	6	17	...	15	1	...	...	1	...	...	15	7	3	6	16	16
1853	7	4	2	13	4	3	1	5	13	8	5	10	3	13	...	9	...	1	1	...	2	...	13	6	1	6	13	13
1860	13	...	...	12	2	...	11	...	13	11	2	12	1	6	7	3	...	8	...	2	...	...	12	3	4	6	13	13
1862	3	4	6	13	7	3	3	...	13	7	6	6	6	5	8	1	1	1	1	4	5	...	11	1	11	1	13	13
1866	2	9	1	12	1	1	...	10	12	3	9	10	2	...	12	...	8	1	1	2	...	...	12	2	10	...	12	12
1868	...	24	...	24	...	...	24	...	24	19	5	23	...	...	22	...	...	...	23	1	...	...	24	...	24	...	24	24
1873	18	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	18
1874	56	8	*25	83	9	8	62	6	85	64	23	34	47	24	59	7	4	30	3	9	26	5	74	9	65	12	84	83
1876*	14	...	...	14	11	1	2	...	14	14	...	11	3	...	...	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	14	11	3	...	14	14
1880	3	4	4	11	3	2	3	3	11	3	8	8	3	7	4	4	...	...	5	1	...	1	11	4	1	6	11	11
1883	17	1	4	22	19	1	...	2	22	14	8	15	6	16	6	8	1	3	2	1	4	3	16	10	7	4	21	21
1885	11	...	5	16	6	...	2	8	16	9	7	10	4	5	11	5	8	...	1	1	...	1	16	3	...	13	16	15
1886	9	...	1	9	2	1	4	3	10	7	3	6	4	8	2	2	3	...	3	...	1	1	9	2	...	8	9	10
1887	1	...	10	7	...	1	...	...	12	7	1	...	9	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	1	8	...	7	7
1894	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	11	1	10	10	1	11	...	1	6	...	...	...	4	...	11	...	...	11	11	11
1895	6	1	...	6	7	...	...	...	7	3	4	5	2	2	5	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	6	4	...	3	6	6

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District						4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1898	9	2	...	10	4	2	1	3	12	8	2	7	1	8	2	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	8	4	4	2	9	8
1900	3	6	...	7	6	...	1	2	9	6	3	7	2	7	1	5	1	1	1	1	...	...	8	5	1	2	8	8
1908	17	...	...	17	7	8	2	...	17	16	1	2	15	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	17	...	...	17	17
1911	2	8	4	12	3	3	3	5	13	4	10	5	5	4	6	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	10	3	1	9	10	10
1922	48	4	2	43	7	44	3	...	50	34	18	36	12	36	15	16	4	6	6	13	5	4	42	28	19	6	50	50
1923	2	5	2	9	1	2	6	...	9	3	6	4	5	4	4	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	7	1	8	...	9	9
1924	...	14	3	17	3	3	11	...	17	5	12	12	5	4	13	1	6	5	1	1	1	2	17	4	9	4	17	16
1925	...	19	1	18	13	...	...	6	18	13	7	9	9	13	7	3	1	1	15	...	...	...	18	5	2	13	16	19
1928	1	2	5	8	1	1	6	...	8	2	6	6	1	5	3	...	1	...	...	4	...	3	8	...	3	5	8	8
1930	6	...	1	6	4	1	1	1	5	4	3	3	3	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	1	1	5	5
1931	11	1	...	12	...	2	2	8	12	4	8	4	8	4	8	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	12	3	...	9	12	12
1933	6	12	1	17	4	5	1	10	18	7	14	10	6	5	11	1	11	2	4	...	...	...	13	9	2	7	13	14
1938	2	...	13	14	4	1	9	1	13	6	8	10	3	9	5	5	...	5	...	2	1	2	11	3	4	7	14	14
1943	8	7	1	16	2	2	3	9	14	5	9	8	8	9	7	4	5	...	3	1	1	2	15	5	2	9	15	16
1945	18	5	8	28	9	7	4	11	29	18	13	11	17	12	17	8	13	3	2	...	1	2	28	6	3	22	28	26
1947	13	2	...	14	7	5	1	2	14	11	3	9	5	11	4	5	1	...	6	2	1	...	13	12	...	3	14	13

*Denotes count was corrected by Committee.

LOCAL UNIONS THROWN OUT FOR ILLEGAL MARKINGS, ETC.

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District						4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
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9	328	10	7	179	20	297	4	8	156	306	19	33	305	319	20	17	3	9	2	7	5	294	80	307	19	10	158	156
20	2	106	5	5	...	23	1	86	16	105	7	113	...	3	110	...	4	..	...	107	1	1	101	1	109	1	21	65
22	1212	14	1	965	33	1159	6	5	1100	1187	29	34	1163	1188	17	8	5	3	3	4	7	1164	920	1181	12	10	1108	1082
23	167	3	4	166	16	118	10	7	157	152	5	2	191	95	69	17	6	5	6	13	5	101	69	100	9	42	131	142
73	467	4	2	461	9	455	4	2	472	470	...	5	453	464	7	2	5	7	3	6	4	442	121	470	1	2	443	447
126	223	2	4	207	9	203	4	4	215	203	17	29	192	215	14	13	1	2	4	6	3	199	90	209	14	...	217	162
117	403	1	2	391	2	404	...	...	406	405	1	5	401	405	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	401	...	404	1	1	223	222
131	43	573	22	608	17	34	570	13	603	535	84	553	62	545	72	22	10	24	482	57	11	18	563	37	542	44	611	615
138	397	30	5	410	33	310	25	49	347	382	30	395	30	333	69	31	9	11	8	15	10	320	139	312	60	20	380	375
160	92	43	50	145	46	32	41	48	144	100	60	125	32	10	174	48	13	9	21	36	6	32	143	67	49	45	143	150
167	286	1	...	286	1	285	...	...	286	286	1	2	285	199	88	1	...	...	...	...	...	286	14	286	...	...	286	286
178	25	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	25	25	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	25	25	25	...	...	25	25
285	...	48	...	47	...	...	...	47	48	48	...	48	...	...	48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	48	...	48	...	48	48
214	443	5	3	445	17	420	8	3	442	431	13	27	421	428	8	5	4	2	5	9	3	422	33	432	8	7	440	136
318	82	...	...	82	1	81	...	...	82	82	...	67	15	82	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	79	1	2	82	82
359	169	5	1	139	14	70	72	2	143	162	6	85	69	5	168	64	1	...	5	5	2	80	59	127	24	4	132	137
410	72	...	...	72	...	72	...	...	72	72	...	...	72	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	72	72	...	...	72	72
440	228	10	11	108	25	175	21	13	108	210	32	58	188	218	27	20	2	5	9	19	9	178	68	192	25	19	150	112
575	92	2	1	79	45	6	16	12	87	64	8	90	55	64	15	29	9	18	5	10	7	1	37	16	68	4	59	60

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
727	427	1	1	304	136	207	10	25	406	299	46	229	121	330	17	145	21	11	10	13	6	136	164	200	69	12	189	179
761	27	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	27	27	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	27	27
801	74	...	...	74	...	...	...	74	74	74	...	...	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74	...	74	...	74	74
877	171	...	...	70	1	101	...	...	86	98	1	1	170	70	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	113	20	70	1	...	42	66
887	69	...	1	70	22	41	...	6	70	70	...	66	2	65	3	59	8	...	1	...	...	...	66	17	40	8	67	68
961	48	1	...	49	40	8	1	...	49	46	3	48	1	12	37	38	...	1	...	...	...	10	49	7	27	15	49	49
1008	772	28	8	793	160	507	59	52	776	669	74	85	718	757	46	27	9	9	18	13	22	697	115	662	52	33	791	802
1013	9	20	1	28	7	18	4	1	30	20	10	16	11	1	29	4	1	..	3	18	1	3	27	20	7	3	30	30
1036	195	...	...	195	...	192	1	...	195	193	2	2	193	195	...	10	...	14	...	...	...	171	185	192	3	...	195	195
1160	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	11	...	...	11	11
1168	26	...	...	26	3	23	...	...	26	24	2	3	23	24	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	24	26	26	...	...	26	26
1209	72	...	...	69	3	68	...	...	69	67	3	2	68	67	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	67	30	65	2	2	70	71
1442	43	...	...	43	38	1	...	...	43	40	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	1	...	43	42
1446	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11
1474	8	2	...	10	4	2	...	4	10	10	...	9	1	8	2	7	...	...	1	...	1	1	10	2	8	...	10	10
1527	1	46	...	43	6	33	3	2	43	36	8	30	11	21	23	12	...	9	8	3	5	3	34	18	17	8	38	38
1526	76	...	...	76	...	76	...	...	76	76	...	1	75	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	76	76	...	...	76	76
1565	153	4	2	151	151	...	1	1	148	149	2	148	3	154	2	150	1	..	3	1	...	...	143	150	1	1	146	137
1584	38	...	...	38	...	38	...	...	38	38	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	38	38	36	...	2	38	38
1589	15	...	...	15	1	1	3	10	15	15	...	9	6	7	8	...	1	..	14	...	...	...	15	11	1	3	15	15

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board															
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District						4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1592	62	...	...	62	...	62	...	...	62	62	...	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	62	62	...	...	62	62
1596	13	225	14	189	14	17	12	129	187	162	57	202	14	40	165	13	3	3	182	11	4	...	187	63	149	18	165	143
1674	27	...	14	35	10	5	22	4	40	3	38	28	13	5	36	13	19	2	1	6	2	2	35	29	3	14	40	41
1684	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	16	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	16	...	...	16	16
1932	24	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	24	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	24	24
1787	34	59	5	92	7	55	11	22	90	32	65	39	52	34	55	11	6	10	7	52	5	2	87	33	33	29	90	92

TOTAL VOTES OF LOCAL UNIONS THROWN OUT FOR ILLEGAL MARKINGS, ETC.

For General President—William D. Huber, 7,153; William G. Schardt, 1,243; Harry Payne, 164. For First General Vice-President—Arthur A. Quinn, 7,341. For Second General Vice-President—W. W. Reynolds, 915; J. D. McKinley, 5,678; Fred J. Cheshire, 909; Chas. W. Paine, 629. For General Secretary—Frank Duffy, 7,531. For General Treasurer—Thomas Neale, 7,497; Wm. Michaels, 623. For General Executive Board—First District, Charles H. Bausher, 2,656; Wm. A. Rossley, 5,630; Second District, D. A. Post, 6,842; Peter McLaughlin, 1,339; Third District, John H. Potts, 923, J. C. Reavis, 141; John T. Hewitt, 155; Roland Adams, 851; Herman Wilde, 413; John E. Peters, 119; William L. Hutcheson, 5,580; Fourth District, Robt. E. L. Connolly, 4,198; Fifth District, Harry Blackmore, 6,185; John Walquist, 1,478; J. E. Proctor, 359; Sixth District, W. A. Cole, 7,074; Seventh District, A. Martel, 6,717.

NO DATE OF ELECTION ON RETURNS.

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
112	22	3	...	24	7	6	10	2	23	26	4	15	2	9	15	11	...	...	1	5	...	7	18	7	13	4	22	23
116	26	...	...	25	4	21	1	...	26	23	1	8	17	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	17	19	5	1	25	25
150	7	2	1	9	4	4	2	...	10	6	4	6	4	5	5	3	1	1	3	...	...	1	8	4	5	1	9	10
235	2	26	4	32	18	2	3	10	32	23	9	16	15	30	2	6	1	...	3	20	2	...	29	13	8	11	32	32
293	12	...	6	16	8	3	1	6	16	7	11	7	9	9	8	3	1	...	6	1	6	1	13	8	3	4	15	16
320	18	...	...	18	3	14	...	1	18	18	...	3	12	18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	16	2	...	18	18
360	12	11	14	37	20	5	10	2	37	26	11	18	17	14	21	2	2	1	6	2	22	2	36	5	28	3	36	35
370	21	1	...	19	4	15	...	2	22	20	1	...	22	19	3	4	...	...	1	2	...	14	18	16	3	1	16	21
496	11	9	10	23	21	24	2	2	25	22	7	11	15	18	9	6	2	10	6	3	1	1	24	6	17	4	26	26
507	34	5	7	44	16	17	6	6	47	32	14	39	6	15	32	17	1	4	7	5	5	8	39	19	15	10	44	44
524	2	4	8	11	...	...	12	2	11	2	10	2	9	3	9	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	8	2	...	10	12	14
582	7	...	...	7	5	1	1	...	7	7	...	4	3	...	7	4	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	4	2	1	6	6
642	5	18	1	15	2	3	19	...	23	8	11	5	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	2	...	24	3
721	14	...	...	12	11	1	...	2	13	12	1	10	2	14	...	1	4	...	2	3	...	4	13	...	...	4	13	13
730	60	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	60	...	...	60	60
799	7	1	1	8	6	1	2	...	9	8	1	7	1	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	8	5	4	...	8	9
817	9	2	4	14	2	8	...	5	15	11	4	11	4	10	5	3	5	...	...	2	4	1	12	2	3	9	15	13
856	18	1	3	22	5	7	2	6	21	12	10	16	5	14	7	2	4	2	2	...	6	3	20	2	...	18	20	20
923	12	1	2	15	8	...	1	6	14	7	8	8	7	5	9	3	4	1	1	...	1	4	13	...	...	15	14	14

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board															
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
933	15	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	15	...	...	15	15
969	...	7	...	7	...	4	1	1	7	6	1	5	1	4	2	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	8	1	5	...	7	7
1009	14	1	...	13	9	3	1	2	15	9	5	10	3	10	2	10	1	...	...	...	2	...	11	9	3	...	12	12
1153	10	1	1	12	7	5	...	...	11	10	2	5	6	4	6	7	...	1	2	1	...	...	9	5	4	2	9	9
1166	15	2	...	14	7	2	4	3	17	11	5	11	5	5	11	4	1	...	2	2	1	6	16	9	4	3	16	16
1265	...	...	13	12	10	...	2	1	13	9	4	6	3	3	6	...	...	1	2	...	10	...	8	2	6	1	9	9
1294	...	6	1	7	...	...	...	7	7	3	4	6	1	2	4	...	3	1	...	3	...	...	7	1	2	4	7	7
1342	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	2	8	...	10	6	3	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	10	9	1	...	9	10
1387	14	4	2	20	10	3	2	5	20	16	4	19	1	20	...	14	...	1	3	1	...	1	20	8	2	10	20	20
1423	12	1	1	14	1	2	4	7	14	8	5	5	7	7	7	4	4	1	1	4	...	...	13	1	1	12	14	13
1484	5	1	5	11	2	8	...	1	12	9	2	5	5	3	8	1	3	1	5	...	...	1	10	5	2	5	12	11
1494	17	1	...	18	8	3	5	2	13	12	5	13	3	6	11	14	...	1	1	2	...	...	12	13	3	2	16	16
1499	6	1	2	9	1	2	3	3	9	8	...	4	4	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	3	7	3	5	1	9	8
1516	7	3	1	...	3	3	3	1	9	7	4	3	8	7	4	6	...	..	4	...	...	...	9	4	3	3	9	10
1518	18	...	...	18	17	...	...	3	18	16	2	17	1	18	...	16	2	..	...	...	...	...	18	14	...	4	18	18
1533	20	2	2	20	8	7	3	5	18	17	6	16	5	17	7	...	...	..	1	2	21	...	21	...	19	4	21	22
1548	60	14	14	81	32	33	13	10	73	38	42	75	10	53	27	18	8	13	8	27	9	2	72	33	33	19	74	74
1619	13	...	2	14	...	10	2	3	15	13	...	2	11	...	16	1	2	1	...	1	...	9	11	12	1	2	15	15
1667	15	10	2	26	3	16	6	2	27	21	5	13	14	17	9	6	3	1	...	1	1	10	16	19	3	3	27	19
1692	10	...	...	10	4	...	2	4	10	4	6	3	7	9	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	2	5	10	10

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1758	3	1	9	12	8	3	1	1	12	5	8	7	6	11	1	3	2	1	1	2	...	2	10	8	1	3	12	12
1792	2	25	2	29	1	1	...	27	29	2	27	27	2	8	21	...	1	1	23	...	...	4	29	1	28	...	29	29
1811	3	3	9	12	5	3	5	2	14	4	10	6	6	8	5	3	...	2	3	3	1	2	10	5	3	6	13	14
1852	1	5	...	5	1	...	4	...	4	3	1	3	1	5	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	5	1	3	1	4	5
1867	40	...	1	34	18	8	6	8	36	39	2	37	2	36	5	12	2	3	5	17	...	3	32	9	29	3	35	36
1878	8	1	1	9	4	2	...	3	9	6	4	3	6	7	2	3	1	...	5	...	1	...	8	5	3	2	9	9
1893	32	...	...	32	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	32	32
1899	1	16	5	19	7	12	2	1	21	15	7	10	9	9	12	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	21	8	8	6	21	20
1914	6	...	...	6	1	1	4	...	6	6	...	5	1	...	6	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	6

TOTAL VOTES OF LOCAL UNIONS THROWN OUT FOR HAVING NO DATE OF ELECTION ON RETURNS.

For General President—William D. Huber, 656; William G. Schardt, 189; Harry Payne, 134. For First General Vice-President—Arthur A. Quinn, 900. For Second General Vice-President, W. W. Reynolds, 343; J. D. McKinley, 338; Fred J. Cheshire, 145; Chas. W. Paine, 154. For General Secretary—Frank Duffy, 925. For General Treasurer—Thomas Neale, 644; Wm. Michaels, 276. For General Executive Board—First District, Charles H. Bausher, 534; Wm. A. Rossley, 365; Second District, D. A. Post, 598; Peter McLaughlin, 322; Third District, John H. Potts, 249, J. C. Reavis, 64; John T. Hewitt, 75; Roland Adams, 110; Herman Wilde, 119; John E. Peters, 101; William L. Hutcheson, 212; Fourth District, Robt. E. L. Connolly, 818; Fifth District, Harry Blackmore, 392; John Walquist, 284; J. E. Proctor, 203; Sixth District, W. A. Cole, 905; Seventh District, A. Martel, 946.

VOTED AHEAD OF DATE.

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board: 1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
36	19	3	5	26	8	5	13	1	25	20	7	18	4	18	6	4	7	1	2	4	2	5	23	7	6	12	27	25
71	16	1	12	26	1	5	2	20	28	20	4	18	8	11	11	7	17	...	...	1	...	...	25	7	1	18	26	26
86	7	3	1	10	1	4	4	2	9	3	8	5	4	8	2	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	9	5	2	3	10	10
108	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10
156	14	8	...	18	7	9	1	3	21	11	9	13	6	14	3	4	3	3	5	1	2	...	15	14	3	2	18	17
157	14	2	1	17	3	2	4	8	16	3	14	17	...	4	13	7	1	1	...	6	1	1	17	10	4	3	16	17
190	6	5	2	2	...	3	8	2	12	6	5	6	4	9	4	4	...	...	2	2	1	2	11	2	4	5	11	12
391	101	10	11	117	5	96	10	9	109	97	23	31	90	98	19	9	3	9	6	7	4	83	60	83	18	17	119	119
397	...	3	10	13	...	...	...	13	11	10	3	12	1	1	12	1	1	1	...	10	...	1	11	...	...	13	11	11
487	3	22	2	27	2	3	19	1	27	9	17	5	21	14	13	...	2	18	1	...	4	1	25	10	3	13	27	27
520	7	2	5	12	1	1	3	9	14	4	9	2	11	3	10	4	9	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	1	12	13	13
556	11	8	3	21	10	4	5	3	22	16	5	14	5	16	6	9	1	4	...	1	3	4	18	13	4	5	21	20
594	8	1	...	10	4	2	1	1	10	9	1	8	...	7	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	3	1	...	10	10
603	48	6	7	56	37	6	9	6	57	38	19	50	9	46	14	38	4	3	3	2	1	9	55	33	15	10	56	52
625	16	...	2	16	6	7	3	2	17	7	5	1	18	9	6	9	...	...	2	...	1	1	11	5	6	6	15	14
666	8	2	...	9	3	5	1	1	10	8	1	1	3	7	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	1	2	8	7
724	3	43	1	37	14	27	...	...	32	32	8	22	19	17	25	14	1	6	6	7	6	1	27	7	10	22	37	38
729	10	...	...	10	1	1	8	...	10	8	2	9	1	10	...	2	3	1	4	...	...	...	10	1	...	9	10	10
739	13	...	...	12	4	5	...	4	13	9	4	6	5	7	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	1	4	11	12

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board: 1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
743	19	23	15	53	5	16	31	5	56	28	29	29	27	30	25	11	3	3	10	19	...	10	54	16	16	25	55	56
766	3	19	...	19	5	1	16	...	22	12	9	11	7	19	2	2	...	1	7	...	...	10	17	10	7	5	22	24
778	12	2	...	14	6	5	...	2	14	12	2	1	13	7	6	3	2	1	2	...	2	5	14	6	2	6	14	14
831	8	...	4	7	2	7	1	1	11	9	1	2	9	7	3	7	...	1	1	...	2	...	11	1	3	6	10	10
837	2	10	...	11	1	...	11	...	10	5	7	2	10	2	9	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	12	2	10	...	12	12
846	18	...	2	15	6	3	3	6	17	15	1	3	17	11	5	4	...	...	3	2	1	4	10	4	1	9	13	14
857	5	8	11	24	8	3	9	3	24	8	16	11	10	9	11	10	4	2	1	2	...	3	19	7	5	10	22	21
865	6	3	1	10	1	7	...	2	10	7	3	4	6	7	3	4	1	...	...	2	2	1	10	5	1	4	10	10
917	10	2	3	13	5	1	8	1	13	9	6	7	7	10	5	2	1	1	3	1	5	1	11	2	10	3	14	12
925	10	1	...	9	6	2	1	...	10	6	5	6	4	9	2	4	3	...	1	...	...	2	7	4	2	4	9	9
978	18	3	3	23	7	4	5	8	23	8	15	19	5	7	16	3	4	1	6	4	...	6	18	10	11	13	20	20
1006	10	...	...	8	6	...	3	1	10	5	4	4	3	4	3	1	...	2	1	1	...	3	9	3	4	2	10	8
1015	13	4	15	24	16	4	4	4	29	21	7	15	13	19	11	17	2	...	2	2	...	1	25	14	9	5	25	25
1018	5	...	5	8	5	1	3	2	11	7	3	6	5	8	2	3	...	3	3	...	...	1	8	2	3	5	7	9
1217	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	1	9	9
1249	10	...	...	10	9	...	1	...	10	10	...	10	...	9	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	1	...	10	10
1252	5	6	4	15	6	2	2	5	15	6	8	5	9	8	6	4	...	3	1	...	...	6	14	4	2	8	15	15
1262	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	6	1	1	6	2	5	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	7	6	1	...	7	7
1291	3	4	2	9	5	2	...	2	8	2	7	3	5	5	9	4	1	1	...	1	1	1	9	7	1	1	9	9

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board															
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1302	1	...	7	8	4	2	2	...	8	4	4	2	6	2	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	8	4	1	3	8	8
1312	7	5	3	13	...	...	1	14	14	4	11	7	7	12	3	...	12	1	1	...	1	...	13	1	...	14	14	14
1380	9	1	...	10	7	1	1	1	10	7	3	7	1	1	9	1	...	5	...	1	1	2	10	7	1	2	9	8
1457	9	1	...	10	8	2	...	...	10	9	1	10	...	9	1	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	10	...	...	10	10
1460	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	35	35	35	35	...	35	...	35	...	30	...	5	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	...	35
1483	20	...	3	19	6	9	3	4	23	11	13	15	8	15	8	8	1	...	3	6	1	4	23	8	5	10	23	23
1510	12	1	...	11	10	2	...	1	13	10	3	12	...	11	2	3	3	4	2	...	...	1	13	5	2	4	12	12
1566	21	3	1	19	17	1	2	...	21	8	13	14	7	21	...	...	...	...	2	18	1	...	19	11	8	2	21	21
1603	4	4	3	11	1	2	6	1	10	7	3	6	3	5	4	1	5	...	1	2	1	2	11	4	4	2	10	9
1613	2	14	...	16	7	9	...	...	15	12	2	9	5	8	8	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	15	11	5	...	16	15
1632	12	2	1	14	9	1	1	4	14	12	3	11	4	13	1	7	3	2	1	13	1	4	12	6	5	3	15	14
1699	17	2	3	22	3	12	1	6	21	10	12	8	14	15	6	7	2	2	5	3	...	2	20	11	9	2	22	22
1736	19	...	...	19	16	3	...	...	19	19	...	19	...	16	3	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	19	16	3	...	19	19
1741	5	7	13	25	13	8	...	4	25	16	9	20	3	11	12	6	7	4	1	1	...	4	22	13	4	6	22	23
1827	13	1	2	14	3	1	10	1	15	5	11	6	9	7	9	8	...	1	2	3	6	1	14	7	4	5	16	14
1854	7	1	...	8	6	1	...	1	8	7	1	8	...	6	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	8	5	3	...	8	8
1875	25	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	25	25	...	23	2	25	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	1	25	23	2	...	25	25
1903	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	10
1934	12	...	...	12	7	1	...	4	12	10	2	7	5	8	4	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	12	12

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1936.....	6	...	3	9	4	5	1	...	10	7	3	3	7	3	7	5	...	4	...	...	1	...	10	4	...	4	10	10
1845.....	25	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	25	25	...	23	2	25	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	1	25	23	2	...	25	25
603.....	48	6	7	56	37	6	9	6	57	38	19	50	9	46	14	38	4	3	3	2	1	9	35	33	15	10	56	52

TOTAL VOTES OF LOCAL UNIONS THROWN OUT FOR VOTING AHEAD OF DATE.

For General President—William D. Huber, 762; William G. Schardt, 261; Harry Payne, 208. For First General Vice-President—Arthur A. Quinn, 1,128. For Second General Vice-President, W. W. Reynolds, 441; J. D. McKinley, 309; Fred J. Cheshire, 325; Chas. W. Paine, 209. For General Secretary, Frank Duffy, 1162. For General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, 787; Wm. Michaels, 416. For General Executive Board—First District, Charles H. Bausher, 616; Wm. A. Rossley, 490; Second District, D. A. Post, 760; Peter McLaughlin, 408; Third District, John H. Potts, 418; J. C. Reavis, 165; John T. Hewitt, 100; Roland Adams, 105, Herman Wilde, 141; John Peters, 55; William L. Hutcheson, 207; Fourth District, Robt. E. L. Connolly, 1,026; Fifth District, Harry Blackmore, 550; John Walquist, 260; J. E. Proctor, 365; Sixth District, W. A. Cole, 1,112; Seventh District, A. Martel, 1,133.

NOT PROPERLY ATTESTED.

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
14	48	7	1	44	13	11	10	20	49	40	15					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	52	...	...
163	9	18	1	27	11	6	2	8	26	22	5	15	12	22	6	4	...	4	1	5	1	13	26	8	2	18	28	28
257	50	107	16	136	31	31	12	96	143	64	102	121	34	41	127	10	6	2	129	11	4	6	141	51	104	16	134	151
268	8	4	3	15	2	...	10	2	14	8	7	8	7	4	10	1	1	7	...	...	1	3	14	3	8	3	14	13
318	82	...	...	82	1	81	...	...	82	82	...	67	15	82	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	79	1	2	82	82
411	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	8	8	...	7	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	8	3	14	13
432	20	24	2	42	11	12	4	18	43	21	24	21	24	18	28	17	7	3	1	3	1	13	38	19	14	11	43	43
546	11	2	...	11	8	2	...	2	11	8	3	10	...	8	3	3	2	1	1	2	...	1	11	7	2	1	13	11
609	...	...	40	40	4	3	32	1	40	11	29	9	31	14	26	3	...	...	...	...	29	7	40	2	35	2	40	40
659	12	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	8	3	10	...	8	3	3	2	1	1	2	...	1	11	7	2	1	13	11
745	9	5	5	18	3	10	5	1	18	12	7	6	10	7	9	3	...	3	7	3	1	3	16	7	4	7	20	19
763	10	...	2	12	5	2	2	3	12	6	6	4	7	5	6	3	3	1	1	1	2	...	12	2	1	9	12	11
775	1	21	...	18	1	1	16	2	21	12	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
811	11	...	...	11	6	2	...	3	11	11	...	11	...	3	8	3	3	4	...	1	...	...	11	3	7	1	11	11
882	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	8	6	2	6	1	7	1	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	6	...	2	8	8
1176	18	29	10	48	6	21	22	5	50	25	26	34	16	20	25	10	...	1	10	14	18	...	41	...	52	...	47	46
1207	10	12	12	31	3	9	14	8	34	18	16	17	14	24	10	20	2	2	2	6	1	2	33	11	9	14	33	33
1232	4	4	...	9	1	2	...	7	10	6	4	3	7	4	6	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	10	3	2	5	10	10
1278	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	27	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	26	...	1	27	27

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1289	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10
1340	10	7	3	20	9	4	5	2	20	9	11	12	8	13	7	8	3	3	1	...	3	2	20	10	4	6	18	20
1358	4	31	7	35	2	10	4	25	35	12	29	10	30	5	37	4	1	2	2	25	1	1	30	19	7	15	32	32
1431	8	...	4	10	4	1	5	2	12	6	6	9	2	5	7	4	5	1	1	2	...	...	9	2	2	8	11	11
1435	10	1	1	12	...	4	7	1	12	8	4	2	10	6	6	1	...	2	5	1	1	2	12	5	1	6	12	12
1481	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10
1487	16	2	...	18	9	2	...	7	18	16	2	7	11	16	2	3	3	12	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	18	18
1528	7	1	1	9	1	4	4	...	9	8	1	6	2	3	5	3	...	2	1	2	...	1	8	3	4	2	9	9
1551	6	...	6	10	4	1	3	4	12	11	1	11	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	3	2	6	11	11
1597	5	...	7	12	1	...	10	1	12	3	9	10	2	4	8	3	...	2	...	4	2	1	12	5	5	2	12	11
1616	8	1	1	8	...	1	...	9	9	7	2	4	4	5	4	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	10	10	9
1651	5	2	3	10	2	4	2	2	10	3	7	3	7	5	5	3	2	...	1	1	...	3	10	1	5	4	10	10
1673	18	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	18	16	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	17	17
1775	17	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	17	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	17
1791	10	...	...	10	1	...	...	9	10	10	...	10	...	4	6	...	4	...	...	5	1	...	10	4	4	2	10	10
1940	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	6	1	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	6	1	...	7	7
1946	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	8	1	8	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	1	8	...	9	9
69	...	29	...	29	...	...	29	...	29	...	29	29	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	29	29	...	...	29	29
1345	33	1	...	34	7	19	3	3	33	28	5	15	19	21	12	13	2	2	...	...	...	16	32	28	...	5	31	32
1415	15	1	5	19	8	2	3	8	21	14	7	15	5	14	7	8	5	1	3	1	1	2	19	4	3	14	20	20

TOTAL VOTES OF LOCAL UNIONS THROWN OUT FOR NOT BEING PROPERLY ATTESTED.

For General President—William D. Huber, 536; William G. Schardt, 327; Harry Payne, 130. For First General Vice-President, Arthur A. Quinn, 878. For Second General Vice-President, W. W. Reynolds, 217; J. D. McKinley, 290; Fred J. Cheshire, 214; Chas. W. Paine, 257. For General Secretary, Frank Duffy, 932. For General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, 591; Wm. Michaels, 378. For General Executive Board—First District, Charles H. Bausher, 539; Wm. A. Rossley, 333; Second District, D. A. Post, 465; Peter McLaughlin, 424; Third District, John H. Potts, 281; J. C. Reavis, 61; John T. Hewitt, 61; Roland Adams, 180; Herman Wilde, 118; John E. Peters, 70; William L. Hutcheson, 122; Fourth District, Robt. E. L. Connolly, 805; Fifth District, Harry Blackmore, 394; John Walquist, 320; J. E. Proctor, 246; Sixth District, W. A. Cole, 872; Seventh District, A. Martel, 861.

VOTED AFTER DATE.

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
21	5	34	...	39	...	39	...	...	39	36	3	25	14	23	16	2	2	5	17	10	2	1	39	33	4	2	39	39
54	1	204	9	78	16	189	2	3	117	195	11	55	47	85	29	16	6	15	52	72	8	6	82	46	40	18	96	86
194	19	2	1	19	5	7	7	3	19	11	9	15	7	14	7	7	1	1	5	2	1	3	17	2	4	8	20	20
225	10	1	...	11	2	1	...	8	11	7	4	7	4	8	3	3	7	...	1	...	...	...	11	6	...	5	11	11
238	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	10	11	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	2	9	...	11	11
288	10	4	3	13	6	4	4	2	16	7	8	13	3	9	6	3	4	2	...	3	...	4	15	4	10	2	16	16
294	6	...	...	6	3	3	6	6	6	6	...	5	1	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	6	6
82	14	8	2	19	6	4	4	8	19	15	4	3	21	17	7	11	...	...	...	3	...	4	15	3	10	8	19	20
301	20	6	8	31	12	12	2	8	31	25	9	32	2	19	13	19	3	1	3	3	1	4	32	17	8	9	33	33
300	45	18	18	64	10	12	18	41	69	43	38	50	31	30	47	13	25	9	11	10	...	11	65	15	7	59	71	74
305	13	2	4	18	10	4	3	2	18	8	10	14	4	3	16	5	1	1	3	6	1	...	15	8	3	7	17	14
379	4	9	15	28	...	2	5	21	28	6	22	15	13	14	14	1	8	...	15	1	1	2	28	5	...	23	28	28
388	236	...	3	237	125	16	...	97	236	226	11	233	6	179	60	222	9	1	4	...	...	...	239	23	202	14	239	239
394	7	...	1	8	5	...	...	3	8	3	5	5	3	...	8	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	6	8	8
482	82	19	10	110	8	94	3	8	107	96	16	31	80	83	29	7	1	2	...	9	4	88	52	86	14	12	110	110
525	31	...	...	28	24	6	...	...	29	26	1	28	1	29	11	26	...	1	1	...	1	...	26	27	1	1	29	29
617	30	30	17	63	6	9	61	1	67	44	31	32	36	22	48	13	6	9	11	15	3	16	55	29	22	21	62	68
648	13	7	9	29	17	6	4	2	28	11	18	19	5	9	17	6	1	4	13	1	1	1	23	18	4	4	25	24
662	3	9	...	11	2	8	12	...	...	5	7	4	8	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	3	12	3	2	7	12	12

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
679	36	1	6	37	23	11	...	3	44	32	6	21	19	25	9	20	2	1	2	...	2	5	34	22	2	10	33	34
703	13	5	...	18	4	7	4	3	18	11	6	10	7	10	8	15	1	...	...	2	...	...	17	7	5	6	17	18
665	8	9	2	19	13	4	...	2	19	3	16	14	5	13	4	1	2	...	12	...	2	2	12	4	9	6	18	18
769	31	14	12	50	13	6	30	6	54	30	24	26	19	26	18	9	2	5	2	16	4	5	37	18	13	10	53	40
776	4	13	5	19	5	8	1	8	21	19	4	13	9	11	8	6	4	3	4	1	2	3	19	6	6	14	20	18
779	19	...	...	19	7	1	1	10	19	19	...	16	3	...	19	10	7	1	...	...	...	...	19	3	2	14	19	19
782	34	1	...	28	18	6	4	6	34	20	12	19	11	19	10	12	...	2	1	8	4	4	26	14	12	8	31	26
835	7	...	...	7	3	1	...	3	6	5	2	5	1	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	3	2	2	6	6
854	20	5	1	24	11	11	1	1	24	17	8	16	8	14	10	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	13	4	7	23	24
858	33	2	1	24	14	4	5	4	25	17	8	...	40	12	24	10	1	3	1	4	1	6	22	13	5	6	22	24
859	...	43	20	51	7	42	7	5	63	36	25	...	64	15	47	8	4	22	5	...	5	18	58	22	22	18	59	61
861	1	...	20	20	...	2	2	1	20	2	19	...	21	3	18	1	1	...	4	1	9	5	18	4	5	9	16	21
867	19	3	1	20	5	11	2	2	20	17	3	3	21	3	17	14	2	1	2	...	...	2	16	9	4	6	17	19
871	21	...	1	20	12	2	4	2	22	17	3	10	8	14	7	...	...	1	...	...	1	20	14	7	8	6	19	18
905	8	1	...	8	6	1	1	1	9	9	...	8	1	7	2	4	2	...	1	1	1	...	9	3	3	3	9	9
913	12	1	4	17	5	4	1	7	16	7	10	12	3	10	7	4	6	...	1	...	4	1	13	3	...	14	15	13
918	1	9	6	16	1	4	11	...	8	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	9	...	...
930	...	8	4	12	2	7	3	...	12	7	5	8	4	3	8	2	...	...	3	3	2	2	12	...	9	3	12	12
945	20	5	5	31	16	8	2	4	30	13	17	23	5	19	7	6	3	2	8	6	1	2	20	23	3	1	29	29
995	10	...	2	12	2	4	4	2	12	11	1	2	10	12	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	5	12	5	2	5	12	12

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board															
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1047	2	1	12	13	1	...	14	...	14	6	9	8	7	8	7	1	...	1	...	7	3	3	15	3	3	9	15	15
1083	6	1	4	11	8	1	...	2	11	9	2	8	3	6	5	1	...	...	...	2	7	1	11	3	7	1	11	...
1104	...	10	...	9	...	...	...	9	10	9	...	9	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	10	8	9
1137	11	...	1	11	3	5	...	3	11	9	2	10	1	7	4	6	...	2	1	...	2	...	8	8	1	2	11	11
1158	27	1	2	29	5	17	5	1	29	24	4	9	19	23	4	1	1	2	...	3	1	21	17	20	4	3	27	25
1213	6	3	2	11	5	3	2	1	11	10	1	4	7	2	8	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	11	5	5	1	11	10
1226	12	10	2	*23	7	8	8	1	23	24	6	21	5	12	11	4	2	1	...	6	...	11	23	10	10	5	22	22
1238	...	...	12	12	...	...	9	3	12	...	12	1	11	12	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	5	12	...	...	12	12	12
1248	10	4	3	16	14	3	...	...	17	12	4	11	5	6	11	4	1	1	1	...	8	2	16	7	7	3	17	17
1253	...	12	...	12	...	1	...	11	7	...	12	12	...	4	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	12	11	12
1259	7	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	7	3	4	2	5	3	4	2	1	...	...	2	2	...	7	2	...	5	5	7
1268	17	2	2	20	6	7	4	2	20	15	3	7	12	12	6	6	3	...	3	4	2	1	18	9	9	1	19	19
1271	8	...	2	7	7	...	...	...	9	9	...	4	...	7	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	5	2
1273	9	...	...	9	5	2	2	...	9	9	...	8	1	9	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	8	1	...	9	9
1313	22	1	3	25	4	2	17	3	25	13	13	13	6	16	6	6	...	2	...	14	5	...	22	1	21	3	23	24
1373	4	2	2	6	3	3	2	...	8	7	1	6	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	4	4	...	7	8
1390	23	7	19	...	4	18	10	18	...	39	7	30	19	22	27	8	1	3	9	1	16	11	...	12	19	8	...	...
1398	3	5	1	8	2	1	5	1	7	4	5	2	7	4	5	2	...	2	1	2	1	1	9	1	1	7	9	8
1418	10	...	...	10	6	...	1	...	10	8	1	6	3	4	...	6	...	...	1	1	1	...	7	5	2	2	6	7
1224	4	3	4	11	1	2	5	3	10	5	5	4	4	9	1	1	...	1	...	4	1	3	7	2	6	1	11	8

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board															
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District						4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1444	14	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	14	14	...	1	13	14	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	14	14
1493	15	3	2	19	10	2	5	3	20	17	3	14	5	11	8	8	3	3	2	4	...	...	20	6	4	10	19	17
1514	4	7	4	12	3	8	1	3	14	10	5	10	3	5	9	4	3	...	2	...	...	5	12	4	4	6	14	14
1539	12	4	...	16	4	4	1	7	16	12	4	14	2	13	3	2	7	1	5	...	1	...	16	...	3	13	16	16
1606	7	1	1	8	8	...	...	1	8	8	1	5	3	6	3	6	...	...	1	1	...	1	8	4	2	3	8	8
1649	11	...	...	11	9	2	...	...	11	10	1	3	10	10	1	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	11	...	1	10	11	11
1689	18	7	...	23	8	4	9	4	24	20	5	12	9	9	16	8	5	1	1	2	1	7	24	11	11	3	25	25
1709	2	15	1	18	8	6	1	3	18	13	4	12	6	13	4	4	1	...	...	13	...	...	16	3	12	2	15	17
1768	12	...	6	17	1	3	1	13	17	12	6	11	5	8	10	4	8	1	1	...	4	...	16	...	...	18	18	18
1835	31	24	17	65	28	28	11	6	71	54	23	53	19	35	37	27	5	4	8	9	17	5	66	19	39	16	64	64
1863	9	...	...	9	1	...	...	8	8	1	8	1	8	8	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	8	...	8	8

TOTAL VOTES OF LOCAL UNIONS THROWN OUT FOR VOTING AFTER DATE.

For General President—William D. Huber, 1,162; William G. Schardt, 607; Harry Payne, 292. For First General Vice-President, Arthur A. Quinn, 1,737. For Second General Vice-President, W. W. Reynolds, 599; J. D. McKinley, 690; Fred. J. Cheshire, 340; Chas. W. Paine, 389. For General Secretary, Frank Duffy, 1,806. For General Treasurer—Thomas Neale, 1,451; Wm. Michaels, 550. For General Executive Board—First District, Charles H. Bausher, 1,114; Wm. A. Rossley, 745; Second District, D. A. Post, 1,074; Peter McLaughlin, 779; Third District, John H. Potts, 666; J. C. Reavis, 171; John T. Hewitt, 128; Roland Adams, 246; Herman Wilde, 268; John E. Peters, 137; William L. Hutcheson, 310; Fourth District, Robt. E. L. Connolly, 1,568; Fifth District, Harry Blackmore, 668; John Walquist, 644; J. E. Proctor, 544; Sixth District, W. A. Cole, 1,733; Seventh District, A. Martel, 1,706.

HELD TOO LONG BEFORE MAILING.

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
13	21	406	12	364	22	402	7	4	382	370	42	347	46	82	316	33	3	35	222	66	24	15	339	81	291	26	387	376
28	3	6	11	17	...	...	20	...	19	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
52	15	159	2	166	35	54	7	75	171	125	41	94	78	97	78	116	6	7	11	19	10	4	169	17	76	76	169	170
57	...	10	...	10	1	8	...	1	10	5	5	5	4	2	8	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	10	3	4	3	10	10
63	20	...	5	24	21	...	3	1	25	17	7	11	11	6	19	19	...	...	1	1	2	...	21	10	8	5	23	22
66	41	4	3	46	12	25	7	2	47	38	7	31	11	36	6	15	2	5	3	4	4	12	36	10	32	2	42	34
67	24	...	8	24	10	7	1	12	24	23	7	3	29	17	7	15	...	...	1	3	6	1	21	4	10	...	22	27
70	10	19	2	27	2	26	1	1	31	22	12	22	8	18	13	7	...	4	9	4	5	1	28	17	10	4	31	31
88	3	5	14	22	2	2	14	4	21	6	16	8	14	10	12	1	1	2	3	3	4	8	20	8	11	3	22	22
105	1	46	...	43	16	14	10	5	47	35	9	37	6	15	25	18	1	1	...	14	5	7	43	10	31	2	43	43
128	12	...	1	13	7	1	2	1	13	13	...	9	4	11	2	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	13	8	3	2	12	13
173	6	...	1	6	...	7	1	...	8	6	2	5	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	6	...	8	...	8	8
175	27	16	16	50	16	13	12	17	56	41	18	50	10	32	25	24	3	8	...	7	3	11	52	21	14	21	52	48
180	10	8	10	26	9	6	9	3	25	12	14	17	5	7	20	5	1	2	4	3	4	8	24	8	7	10	25	25
182	38	15	5	44	24	12	5	13	48	32	23	45	6	38	15	4	2	...	5	35	3	6	44	24	14	12	44	47
224	75	2	...	77	20	55	...	1	77	74	2	34	44	74	2	13	7	8	5	...	1	41	77	26	44	4	77	77
232	29	...	2	31	2	...	11	17	31	2	28	23	3	20	7	11	1	...	...	6	...	9	27	6	1	19	26	26
250	2	26	...	24	1	23	...	1	23	23	2	15	7	20	5	6	...	1	10	2	2	3	13	5	20	...	22	22
260	22	2	7	31	9	5	13	4	31	21	10	4	27	19	12	13	4	1	2	1	2	8	31	7	19	5	31	31

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
261	47	11	5	56	18	33	4	3	58	48	12	29	24	47	14	7	5	1	6	2	2	31	29	34	15	6	53	47
265	21	1	7	23	5	14	2	8	27	20	9	8	17	19	11	12	3	2	8	2	...	1	24	6	18	4	26	27
271	17	54	1	61	8	49	6	6	64	49	24	50	14	30	35	10	5	22	9	13	4	5	56	23	30	10	63	63
275	11	3	2	15	7	4	2	3	16	12	3	2	14	14	2	8	1	...	4	...	2	1	15	7	3	6	15	16
276	20	107	12	127	10	17	52	52	128	46	91	105	26	26	106	7	19	3	9	15	2	80	114	17	8	106	122	121
282	18	1	1	18	11	3	...	4	17	16	1	15	1	3	16	1	...	...	1	14	...	4	16	8	3	7	16	17
292	...	...	16	14	...	...	2	14	16	14	12	1	14	4	12	...	8	1	...	3	3	1	16	...	1	15	16	16
295	1	8	6	15	13	1	1	...	15	4	11	13	2	13	2	1	...	...	13	1	...	...	14	11	...	3	14	13
311	27	...	5	32	5	1	3	22	32	15	17	22	9	10	20	5	6	2	1	6	1	9	25	6	1	24	27	29
368	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	...	...	12	12
400	6	...	1	6	3	1	...	1	6	5	1	...	7	5	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	5	3	1	2	6	6
412	3	11	1	14	5	7	2	1	15	6	9	11	3	3	12	8	...	...	2	1	3	1	14	11	3	1	15	14
428	6	5	2	11	5	4	2	2	13	5	8	10	3	9	4	5	2	1	1	...	2	2	12	6	3	3	13	12
430	1	36	1	37	3	5	7	23	35	8	30	8	30	34	4	2	6	10	1	17	1	2	37	25	4	9	37	36
434	3	48	...	32	4	42	2	1	44	34	15	29	13	20	28	13	...	18	3	9	4	2	40	15	31	4	39	41
447	16	6	5	25	15	6	5	...	27	21	3	19	6	15	11	11	3	4	2	...	2	3	23	18	6	2	24	24
459	19	5	5	27	6	8	2	11	29	15	12	8	17	15	9	9	1	1	4	5	7	...	25	11	9	6	26	23
463	...	18	1	13	5	10	...	2	17	10	5	12	2	7	9	2	...	1	2	4	5	4	9	7	7	2	13	14
491	14	...	...	14	12	1	...	...	14	14	...	12	1	14	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	14	...	14	12
501	16	...	1	17	9	2	...	5	17	14	2	15	2	16	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	12	2	3	17	15

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
502	6	6	3	14	...	6	4	5	13	5	10	11	4	6	8	4	...	1	1	2	2	5	13	5	2	7	13	15
511	9	9	9	24	2	7	8	10	23	10	17	12	13	10	15	6	1	1	4	2	7	3	21	9	3	14	25	24
517	12	3	4	19	13	...	2	4	16	13	4	8	11	12	6	10	1	1	...	1	2	4	18	11	2	6	18	19
522	5	52	...	51	11	5	7	33	55	37	19	14	42	10	46	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	42	6	49	1	54	55
526	53	7	3	61	9	11	5	39	61	53	10	40	22	27	33	29	8	3	7	7	4	4	57	6	4	55	60	59
537	35	10	...	44	1	36	7	1	45	41	2	14	27	36	4	7	...	...	2	...	3	28	31	29	5	8	42	41
557	19	1	3	22	2	3	17	...	23	14	7	12	10	4	19	3	4	1	11	3	1	...	21	1	9	11	22	21
560	1	...	7	6	4	...	4	1	8	2	5	4	2	7	1	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	8	3	2	3	8	8
566	16	...	1	17	15	1	1	...	17	10	7	14	2	11	6	...	14	...	2	...	1	...	17	10	4	2	17	17
568	15	...	...	13	15	...	...	...	15	13	2	11	3	9	6	11	...	...	3	...	1	...	14	6	8	1	14	15
580	1	6	6	13	6	6	...	1	10	7	6	8	4	5	8	5	2	3	...	...	...	3	9	5	3	4	12	11
590	19	1	...	20	14	3	...	3	20	20	20	13	7	9	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	10	2	8	...	...
601	18	...	...	18	8	2	1	7	17	15	3	13	5	15	3	11	1	1	...	...	1	4	18	7	6	4	17	18
602	5	12	1	18	2	1	1	14	18	4	14	12	4	5	13	2	...	...	15	1	...	...	18	14	4	...	18	18
620	8	4	4	16	9	4	1	2	16	9	7	13	3	2	14	9	...	4	...	3	...	...	16	9	1	6	16	16
640	15	6	9	25	5	3	2	17	26	18	11	27	2	13	14	11	1	3	2	2	2	5	24	13	2	14	26	27
661	...	4	7	...	10	1	...	...	8	6	5	6	3	10	...	1	...	...	2	1	6	...	7	6	3	1	9	9
665	10	2	...	11	5	...	2	4	12	7	5	9	2	7	2	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	11	1	1	10	11	11
668	19	2	...	21	...	13	3	4	21	17	4	8	13	20	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	15	17	14	5	2	21	21
687	31	3	1	30	24	7	...	3	32	26	9	31	4	23	8	17	5	...	7	3	1	1	32	18	6	8	32	30

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
720	34	8	11	46	12	24	11	5	50	30	18	...	64	14	32	10	...	3	7	7	4	15	33	8	47	...	42	44
723	48	20	8	68	21	26	7	18	71	45	26	59	10	39	31	36	3	5	6	20	1	1	65	23	39	14	70	68
750	97	...	1	98	4	90	2	2	98	96	2	2	96	94	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	94	24	91	3	3	96	94
754	5	2	4	8	3	4	2	1	8	7	2	8	1	7	2	2	3	...	3	...	...	6	9	3	4	3	8	8
771	11	...	...	9	1	5	2	3	11	10	1	6	5	4	7	2	2	...	2	1	1	3	9	1	8	2	11	10
787	5	1	14	20	...	4	1	15	18	20	...	10	10	17	3	7	1	4	6	...	2	...	20	8	12	...	20	20
788	...	9	25	13	30	2	...	2	...	13	18	18	15	6	27	...	...	...	...	14	17	2	8	7	20	6	11	10
791	23	1	6	30	7	3	17	3	30	9	20	15	14	19	10	9	...	2	4	5	3	6	26	12	9	9	28	28
796	1	2	11	14	7	3	3	1	14	6	8	9	5	6	8	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	12	...	8	6	13	13
804	27	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	27	...	27	27
820	6	10	3	17	4	5	6	4	18	12	6	12	5	5	14	3	...	1	3	7	3	2	18	4	14	1	18	18
824	165	5	...	87	12	6	120	4	77	89	11	48	33	145	9	1	...	...	2	...	...	156	69	12	21	80	77	79
826	8	1	1	7	7	3	...	...	8	9	1	8	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	2	7	1	7	8
836	11	...	1	11	...	...	10	1	10	8	2	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	...	11	...	11	11
863	7	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	7	7	...	6	1	6	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	1	7	7
864	12	1	...	12	3	6	2	1	13	11	2	12	...	10	2	6	1	1	4	...	...	1	13	5	4	3	13	12
911	4	12	14	28	8	6	14	2	28	22	8	17	11	13	13	3	1	2	3	12	...	8	23	9	11	8	26	23
923	12	1	2	15	8	...	1	6	14	7	8	8	7	5	9	3	4	1	1	...	1	4	13	...	...	15	14	14
944	...	13	5	16	1	9	7	...	18	8	6	11	3	10	6	3	...	...	3	1	6	1	13	6	5	3	16	14
948	...	50	...	50	...	1	50	...	50	49	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board: 1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
965	15	8	2	19	15	4	5	...	24	14	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
971	7	4	18	27	4	10	14	1	21	19	9	20	8	19	9	5	4	2	4	5	1	6	26	5	11	12	29	27
972	27	1	1	31	10	17	...	2	30	25	3	25	5	1	34	14	...	8	1	3	2	...	32	19	6	5	29	29
983	...	7	...	7	1	6	...	...	7	5	2	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	6	...	5	2	7	7
1011	2	39	7	41	10	22	...	13	13	1	46	20	24	18	27	...	3	2	29	...	11	...	33	17	19	12	40	39
1014	16	2	1	19	16	2	9	...	19	17	1	16	2	18	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	19	12	5	1	18	19
1046	6	...	1	5	4	...	2	1	6	6	1	2	5	4	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	2	3	5	5
1057	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	20	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	20	20
1066	18	4	1	23	10	6	4	4	23	15	8	15	7	18	5	15	4	...	1	...	...	1	23	9	6	8	23	23
1076	18	1	...	19	8	...	11	...	18	17	2	13	6	14	5	7	7	3	...	1	...	1	18	8	...	11	18	18
1093	49	1	...	39	21	...	14	5	46	43	5	6	43	29	18	18	15	5	2	1	3	5	37	20	15	14	47	46
1094	10	...	1	11	1	...	9	...	11	9	1	11	...	11	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	9	...	11	10
1096	15	4	4	19	5	1	10	...	22	12	9	21	...	12	...	14	2	1	3	1	3	...	21	9	10	4	23	23
1100	29	23	...	47	18	20	9	5	50	30	24	42	11	23	28	11	1	4	8	13	1	3	44	43	7	1	49	49
1108	29	...	...	28	7	11	...	11	27	28	1	9	18	28	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	24	25	13	2	12	26	27
1111	18	1	8	27	11	7	1	8	28	20	8	14	10	15	12	21	...	...	3	1	1	...	23	9	16	3	27	26
1112	18	2	1	20	7	7	6	...	20	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	13	...	...
1114	14	2	...	12	2	2	10	2	14	9	5	7	8	5	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	7	7	...	5	11	15
1129	11	...	...	11	6	...	4	1	11	11	...	8	2	10	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	6	11	1	10	...	11	11
1135	19	...	2	19	17	2	2	...	20	19	1	19	1	21	...	16	...	1	...	1	2	1	19	20	1	...	19	19

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1138	7	2	1	10	2	1	5	2	10	3	7	8	2	6	4	2	1	2	3	1	...	1	9	2	4	4	9	10
1141	6	2	...	7	...	5	...	...	8	7	1	6	1	6	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	5	1	1	7	7
1145	14	...	...	13	3	1	10	...	13	12	1	13	1	8	6	9	1	...	3	...	...	1	12	4	10	...	14	14
1148	9	...	...	9	6	...	2	1	9	2	7	7	2	2	7	1	3	2	2	...	1	...	9	6	1	2	9	9
1204	6	...	2	8	4	3	1	...	8	4	4	4	4	7	1	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	8	5	3	...	8	8
1211	10	11	2	17	1	11	1	10	17	10	12	9	13	12	11	3	7	...	1	2	1	8	16	7	2	13	19	22
1225	7	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	6	1	6	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	7	1	5	1	7	7
1243	16	3	...	19	12	3	...	4	18	16	2	19	...	16	1	13	2	...	1	1	...	1	16	9	6	3	16	16
1255	8	...	8	16	5	7	2	2	16	10	6	10	6	7	9	10	2	2	...	1	...	1	16	8	1	7	16	16
1297	17	2	4	23	4	5	2	10	20	14	6	14	5	11	7	14	...	...	4	2	...	2	18	10	9	3	24	23
1298	8	...	2	10	5	2	...	3	10	8	2	1	9	8	2	5	...	...	1	1	...	2	10	3	6	1	10	10
1347	142	15	4	161	44	100	10	7	161	125	36	61	100	130	31	54	6	9	16	4	8	64	126	116	34	11	161	161
1357	14	...	1	15	14	...	...	1	15	13	2	12	3	8	7	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	5	2	13	12
1371	20	...	...	20	...	...	1	19	20	20	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	20
1374	13	...	3	15	6	5	...	4	15	10	6	14	2	14	2	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	11	3	2	16	16
1382	3	...	3	5	2	1	...	3	6	2	4	3	3	6	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	5	3	2	1	6	6
1386	1	9	6	14	4	6	6	...	15	4	12	9	7	12	4	3	...	2	4	3	3	1	14	10	1	5	15	15
1388	20	...	...	19	4	7	3	6	20	17	3	16	4	11	9	6	3	1	2	3	3	2	12	4	10	6	17	19
1405	3	12	27	40	8	23	1	10	42	38	4	35	7	25	13	16	4	3	7	...	2	9	39	17	2	20	42	41
1407	5	1	6	12	5	4	1	2	11	6	6	9	3	8	4	4	...	1	...	2	1	4	11	5	4	3	10	11

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board: 1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED. J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1420	8	1	3	11	5	2	1	3	11	7	5	10	1	3	6	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	11	3	2	6	9	10
1441	13	1	...	13	10	1	...	...	14	10	4	9	1	13	...	5	...	1	4	1	1	1	12	11	...	2	13	12
1448	...	...	11	11	...	...	11	...	11	1	10	3	7	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	11	1	...	10	11	11
1452	9	...	1	10	5	3	1	1	10	9	1	6	4	10	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	10	1	2	7	10	10
1456	10	...	5	13	10	1	3	1	14	10	4	10	4	15	...	7	...	2	2	2	...	1	12	10	2	1	13	13
1473	36	7	3	44	12	7	17	8	44	30	12	30	11	34	9	16	1	5	4	7	3	8	38	9	8	33	42	44
1476	10	8	6	22	4	3	1	16	21	9	...	12	11	1	22	9	8	1	...	1	2	2	22	3	1	19	23	21
1491	32	1	1	32	13	6	3	8	31	15	17	30	1	6	27	23	...	...	...	2	1	3	31	24	7	1	31	31
1496	7	5	7	18	4	6	5	4	19	9	10	14	3	6	12	4	...	...	1	12	...	2	18	6	5	7	19	19
1506	8	...	...	8	5	...	1	2	8	6	2	8	...	1	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	1	3	8	8
1517	30	...	...	30	4	23	1	1	30	28	2	25	6	23	7	24	3	...	2	1	...	...	30	25	2	3	28	30
1552	10	7	1	15	9	6	1	2	15	13	3	14	2	12	3	5	4	...	2	...	1	2	13	6	3	6	13	14
1563	13	3	1	14	6	3	2	6	16	12	4	12	4	14	2	7	...	2	4	1	...	1	14	12	2	1	15	13
1573	7	1	...	8	3	3	...	2	8	7	1	...	8	6	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	3	2	2	3	5	6
1580	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	10
1582	86	17	35	120	48	38	12	37	126	67	63	71	49	83	44	101	7	4	4	1	5	6	117	58	24	48	122	125
1590	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	11
1591	10	...	...	9	4	...	1	5	9	5	5	1	10	7	2	7	...	1	1	...	...	1	9	4	3	3	9	9
1595	34	1	...	35	29	...	2	4	35	34	1	34	1	8	28	32	1	...	1	...	...	1	35	35	...	...	35	35
1605	12	1	...	10	...	...	13	...	13	7	5	11	1	9	3	8	...	...	...	2	2	1	10	3	8	1	13	11

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1617	10	2	3	15	...	...	15	...	15	11	4	6	9	7	8	...	1	...	...	1	2	11	15	1	2	12	15	15
1620	14	...	...	14	7	2	3	1	14	10	3	11	1	4	10	5	...	1	1	2	3	2	12	8	2	3	13	13
1622	12	...	4	17	4	1	8	2	16	11	5	15	1	8	8	11	2	3	...	...	...	...	16	7	...	9	16	16
1626	1	5	7	12	1	4	1	7	13	8	5	1	12	8	5	1	...	...	2	2	1	7	13	7	2	4	12	13
1631	...	4	4	7	1	1	6	...	8	2	6	3	3	6	2	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	7	3	2	3	7	7
1644	11	1	...	12	...	2	2	8	12	8	4	12	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	9	...	12	...	11	11
1646	...	9	...	...	1	7	...	1	...	4	5	3	6	7	2	2	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	2	7	...	...	...
1662	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	...	...	9	9
1665	14	3	4	8	7	5	1	8	20	19	2	12	9	17	4	8	5	1	6	...	1	...	21	10	3	8	21	21
1695	15	...	2	16	5	3	5	3	15	5	10	2	14	8	8	6	1	1	...	4	3	1	14	2	14	1	16	15
1704	51	6	14	67	3	31	24	13	70	50	21	49	20	15	58	21	3	1	4	1	...	41	65	41	12	16	71	69
1710	9	...	...	9	...	2	6	1	9	9	...	1	8	7	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	8	...	8	...	9	9
1715	17	...	1	18	4	3	2	9	18	17	1	15	3	1	17	7	2	2	1	2	...	4	18	6	9	3	18	18
1758	3	1	9	12	8	3	1	1	12	5	8	7	6	11	1	3	2	1	1	2	...	2	10	8	1	3	12	12
1766	2	...	14	16	...	...	...	16	16	15	1	14	1	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	16
1777	...	7	1	8	...	...	7	1	8	4	4	6	2	5	3	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	8	...	4	4	8	8
1780	9	2	5	16	6	4	4	2	15	11	5	11	4	8	7	5	1	4	1	1	...	3	14	7	2	6	15	15
1804	11	...	...	11	6	...	1	4	10	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	...
1810	7	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	7	5	2	6	1	4	3	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	1	6	7	7
1832	10	6	...	17	6	5	4	1	16	10	7	8	9	10	7	1	...	...	...	2	3	11	13	1	15	1	15	13

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President			1st General Vice-Pres.	2nd General Vice-President				Gen'l Sec'y	General Treasurer		General Executive Board																
												1st District		2nd District		3rd District							4th Dist.	5th District			6th Dist.	7th Dist.
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	HARRY PAYNE	ARTHUR A. QUINN	W. W. REYNOLDS	J. D. McKINLEY	FRED J. CHESHIRE	CHAS. W. PAINE	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	WM. MICHAELS	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	WM. A. ROSSLEY	D. A. POST	PETER McLAUGHLIN	JOHN H. POTTS	J. C. REAVIS	JOHN T. HEWITT	ROLAND ADAMS	HERMAN WILDE	JOHN E. PETERS	WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON	ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY	HARRY BLACKMORE	JOHN WALQUIST	J. E. PROCTOR	W. A. COLE	A. MARTEL
1837	10	...	2	12	...	9	3	...	12	11	1	1	11	10	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	9	11	10	1	1	12	12
1847	3	3	1	7	...	1	...	6	6	3	4	4	2	1	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	3	2	7	7
1858	16	...	...	16	1	...	...	15	16	6	10	11	4	1	15	2	11	1	1	...	...	1	16	6	...	10	15	16
1869	15	...	...	15	1	13	...	1	15	15	...	...	15	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	15	...	...	15	15
1892	9	2	2	12	9	2	...	2	13	8	5	7	3	...	13	...	1	1	5	...	5	...	9	11	...	1	12	12
1913	6	...	3	9	4	1	3	1	9	4	5	6	3	4	4	1	...	...	3	3	...	2	8	2	2	5	8	9
1914	6	...	...	6	1	1	4	...	6	6	...	5	1	...	6	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	6

TOTAL VOTES OF LOCAL UNIONS THROWN OUT FOR BEING HELD TOO LONG BEFORE MAILING.

For General President—William D. Huber, 2,674; William G. Schardt, 1,574; Harry Payne, 601. For First General Vice-President, Arthur A. Quinn, 4,634. For Second General Vice-President—W. W. Reynolds, 1,217; J. D. McKinley, 1,719; Fred J. Cheshire, 888; Chas. W. Paine, 896. For General Secretary—Frank Duffy, 4,476. For General Treasurer—Thomas Neale, 3,995; Wm. Michaels, 1,385. For General Executive Board—First District, Charles H. Bausher, 2,748; Wm. A. Rossley, 1,626; Second District, D. A. Post, 2,478; Peter McLaughlin, 2,012; Third District, John H. Potts, 1,384; J. C. Reavis, 524; John T. Hewitt, 278; Roland Adams, 633; Herman Wilde, 545; John E. Peters, 322; William L. Hutcheson, 1,067; Fourth District, Robt. E. L. Connolly, 3,816; Fifth District, Harry Blackmore, 1,709; John Walquist, 1,456; J. E. Proctor, 1,181; Sixth District, W. A. Cole, 4,242; Seventh District, A. Martel, 4,196.

The Carpenter

To the President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—For and on behalf of the Compilation Committee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, elected at the last general convention for the purpose of tabulating the ballots cast by each Local Union of this United Brotherhood for the candidates at the election just held by said United Brotherhood, I herewith beg to submit the following written report of the result of said election:

FOR GENERAL PRESIDENT.

	Votes.
Wm. D. Huber	29,987
Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. No. 75.	
Wm. G. Schardt	23,130
Chicago, Ill., L. U. No. 1.	
Harry Payne	6,525
Rock Island, Ill., L. U. No. 166.	

FOR FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT.

Arthur A. Quinn	48,119
Perth Amboy, N. J., L. U. No. 65.	

FOR SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. W. Reynolds	11,804
Peoria, Ill., L. U. No. 183.	
J. D. McKinley	24,081
Chicago, Ill., L. U. 62.	
Fred J. Cheshire	11,653
Spokane, Wash., L. U. No. 98.	
Chas. W. Paine	9,383
New Orleans, La., L. U. No. 76.	

FOR GENERAL SECRETARY.

Frank Duffy	50,471
Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. No. 75.	

FOR GENERAL TREASURER.

Thos. Neale	40,935
Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. No. 1, Chicago.	
William Michaels	15,826
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. No. 646.	

FOR MEMBER OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

From the First District.

Chas. H. Bausher	32,221
New York City, L. U. No. 478.	
Wm. A. Rossley	22,558
Worcester, Mass., L. U. No. 23.	

FOR MEMBER OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

From the Second District.

D. A. Post	30,651
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., L. U. No. 514.	
Peter McLaughlin	24,170
Philadelphia, Pa., L. U. No. 8.	

FOR MEMBER OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

From the Third District.

John H. Potts.....11,625
Cincinnati, Ohio, L. U. No. 667.

J. C. Reavis..... 4,001
Paducah, Ky., L. U. No. 559.

John T. Hewitt..... 3,808
Gary, Ind., L. U. No. 985.

Roland Adams 10,218
Alton, Ill., L. U. No. 377.

Herman Wilde 7,285
Milwaukee, Wis., L. U. No. 552.

John E. Peters..... 5,249
Rockford, Ill., L. U. No. 782.

Wm. L. Hutcheson.....14,655
Saginaw, Mich., L. U. No. 334.

FOR MEMBER OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

From the Fourth District.

R. E. L. Connolly.....41,915
Birmingham, Ala., L. U. No. 296.

FOR MEMBER OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

From the Fifth District.

Harry Blackmore 21,973
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. No. 73.

John Walquist.....23,319
Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. No. 7.

J. E. Proctor.....10,071
Houston, Tex., L. U. No. 213.

FOR MEMBER OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

From the Sixth District.

W. A. Cole.....46,586
San Francisco, Cal., L. U. 1640.

FOR MEMBER OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

From the Seventh District.

A. Martel 46,356
Montreal, Canada, L. U. No. 1127.

The above contains all the votes received from all locals voting whose returns reached the office of the General Secretary on or before December 15, 1910. These results are taken from the tabulations made by the entire committee, but for some reason or other the remaining members of the committee have assumed to act in the capacity of judges of the election, and have attempted to throw out votes, when, in their opinion, the ballots were subject to scrutiny. So, for instance, they have undertaken to decide whether or not individual ballots were marked by the members who cast the votes or whether, perhaps, they may have been marked by other persons.

While the general result under the return herewith made, so far as the persons elected is concerned, is almost identical with that submitted by the remaining members of the committee, I am firmly of the opinion that the other members of the committee have taken upon themselves an authority which might establish

a dangerous precedent in the organization if it were permitted to go unchallenged. By their acts they have undertaken to disfranchise certain Local Unions and their members by arbitrarily throwing out the votes of such Local Unions. Under our constitution every member has a voice in its affairs, and especially in its election of officers, and no person's vote should be cast aside except for cause under our constitution. I am of the opinion that under our constitution the Compilation Committee has no right to scrutinize the ballots and deliberate upon the question of whether the ballot was marked by the person who cast it; but even if the committee has such power I think it is beyond human possibility for anyone to decide whether a ballot was marked by the person who cast it. This is proved by the fact that the other members of the committee themselves at one time during their deliberations threw out the vote of Local Unions Nos. 10 and 8, because of similiarity in the marking of ballots, and yet later on changed their minds and decided to count these votes. If these members were finally unable to determine whether the ballots of these locals had been marked by the same persons, then I contend they were likewise unable to determine this question with reference to the other ballots thrown out for the same reason. I am therefore led to the conclusion that the purpose in throwing out these votes was different than that which the other members of the committee used for their justification in doing so.

I herewith submit a copy of the tally sheets as prepared by the entire committee, showing the votes cast for each candidate, and by excluding such votes as have been properly cast aside the remaining totals at the bottom of the pages when added together will show the vote for each person as herein indicated.

The persons receiving the highest number of votes as above set out have been elected.

Dated at Indianapolis, Ind., January 24, 1911.

THE COMPILATION COMMITTEE,

Attest: GERTRUDE FLOWERS. By WESLEY C. HALL.

REPORT OF EXPERT ACCOUNTANT TO GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

(Continued from Page 48.)

Debits:

Credit taken under date of April, 1910, for "orders duplicated, exchanged and omitted," now charged back to German constitutions account for the purposes of this statement, Page 49		934
Surplus of German constitutions		79

—Constitutions—(French)—

Debits:

Credit taken under date of April, 1910, for "orders duplicated, exchanged and omitted," now charged back to French constitutions account for the purposes of this statement, Page 49		518

Credits:

Shipment replacing English constitutions which were to be returned but were lost in transit, Page 57	20	
Net amount of sundry errors and omissions, Page 64	147	
		167
French constitutions not yet accounted for in detail		351

—Application Blanks—

Debits:

Difference between stock ledger balance on December 31, 1908, 60,257, and balance charged as of January 1, 1909, on stock account summary for January, 1909, 29,890		30,367
Net amount of sundry errors and omissions, Page 64		510
Error in Footing, Stock Ledger, Page 14— Credits per ledger 12,400, should be 11,400		1,000
		31,877

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received, but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 52	5,350	
Shipments to duplicate blanks lost in transit etc., for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 57	400	
Error in carrying stock ledger balance November 30, 1908, 57,750, forward to December 1, 1908, as 57,850	100	
Error in footing, stock ledger, Page 5; credits per ledger, 11,300, should be 11,310	10	
Debit entry of April 25, 1910, "C. O. returned unused," evidently made to balance ledger account with stock on hand, eliminated for purposes of this statement	86	
		5,946
Application blanks not yet accounted for in detail		25,931

—Local Union Note Paper—

Debits:

Purchase of 20,000 sheets per Union Printing Company's bill, January 22, 1909, omitted from stock account summary for January, 1909		20,000
Excessive credit in stock ledger by reason of crediting to the Local Union note paper account the equivalent (in value) of shipments of other articles, P. 60: Credits entered to L. U. note paper account	2,400	
Actual shipments	400—	2,000
Net amount of sundry errors and omissions Page 65		38
		22,038

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 53	7,300	
Shipments to duplicate paper lost in transit, etc., for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 57	300	

Difference between stock ledger balance on December 31, 1908, 721, and balance charged as of January 1, 1909, on stock account summary for January, 1909, 7,000	6,279—	13,879
Local Union note paper not yet accounted for in detail		8,159

—Recording Secretaries' Order Books—

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 53		100
Shipments to duplicate order books lost in transit, for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 57		2
Insufficient credit in stock ledger by reason of crediting to stock accounts of other articles the equivalent (in value) of R. S. order books shipped, P. 60		37
Error in carrying forward stock ledger balance of 40 on August 31, 1908, to September 1, 1908, as 140		100
Charge under date of April, 1910, "returned from C. O." (charter outfit), evidently made to balance ledger account with stock on hand, now eliminated for purposes of this statement		1
Under date of July 22, 1909, this account was charged with the return of 2 R. S. order books by C. Bausher and D. A. Post; no credit had been taken, however, when these books were shipped on March 22, 1909, to be used as samples for securing printers' bids		2
		242

Debits:

Purchase per Harrington & Folger, December, 1908, bill omitted from stock ledger	200	
Balance on December 31, 1908, per stock ledger not carried forward to stock account summary for January, 1909	12	
Difference between credit balance on June 30, 1909, per stock account summary, 76, and credit balance entered in stock ledger on July 1, 1909, 89	13	
Error in carrying stock ledger balance of 174 on September 30, 1908, forward to October 1, 1908, as 166	8	
Net amount of sundry errors and omissions	7—	240
Surplus of R. S. order books		2

—Treasurers' Receipt Books—

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 53		27
Insufficient credit in stock ledger by reason of crediting to stock account of other articles the equivalent (in value) of treasurers' receipt books shipped, Page 60		6
Difference between stock ledger balance on December 31, 1908, 76, and balance charged on January 1, 1909, on stock account summary for January, 1909, 154		78
Under date of July 22, 1909, this account was charged with the return of 2 treasurers' receipt books by C. Bausher and D. A. Post; no credit had been taken, however, when these books were shipped on March 22, 1909, to be used as samples for securing printers' bids		2
		113

Debits:

Purchase per Harrington & Folger, December, 1908, bill omitted from stock ledger	100	
Net amount of sundry errors and omissions	1—	101
Surplus of treasurers' receipt books		12

—Financial Secretaries' Receipt Books—

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 53		18
Net amount of sundry errors, Page 65		1
Difference between stock ledger balance on December 31, 1908, 187, and balance charged on January 1, 1909, on stock account summary for January, 1909, 194		7
Charge under date of April, 1910, "returned from C. O." (charter outfit), evidently made to balance ledger account with stock on hand, now eliminated for purposes of this statement		3
Under date of July 22, 1909, this account was charged with the return of 2 F. S. receipt books by C. Bausher and D. A. Post; no credit had been taken, however, when these books were shipped on March 22, 1909, to be used as samples for securing printers' bids		2
Surplus of financial secretaries' receipts books		31

—Treasurers' Cash Books—

Debits:

Sundry credits taken under date of April, 1910, not for specific shipments, which are, for the purposes of this statement, now charged back to treasurers' cash books account, Page 49		144
Credit entries dated April, 1910, which have not been identified with specific transactions and which are, for the purposes of this statement, now charged back to treasurers' cash books account, Page 50		2
Net amount of sundry errors and omissions, Page 66		3
		149

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 54	17	
Shipments to duplicate cash books lost in transit, etc., Page 54	2	
Difference between stock ledger credit balance on December 31, 1908, 7, and debit balance charged on January 1, 1909, on stock account summary for January, 1909, 5	12—	31
Treasurers' cash books not yet accounted for in detail		118

—One-Hundred-Page Day Books—

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received, but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 54		12
Error in carrying stock ledger balance of 158 on October 31, 1908, forward to November 1, 1908, as 168		10
Difference between stock ledger balance on December 31, 1908, 122, and balance charged on January 1, 1909, on stock account summary for January, 1909, 258		136
		158

Debits:

Net amount of sundry errors and omissions Page 67	4	
Purchase from Cheltenham Press, December, 1908, bill omitted from stock ledger	50	
Error in carrying stock ledger balance of 264 at September 30, 1908, forward to October 1, 1908, as 174	90—	144
Surplus of 100-page day books		14

Two-Hundred-Page Day Books—

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 55		19
Net amount of sundry errors and omissions Page 67		2
Difference between stock ledger balance on December 31, 1908, 227, and balance charged on January 1, 1909, on stock account summary for January, 1909, 266		39

Under date of July 22, 1909, this account was charged with the return of two 200-page day books by C. Bausher and D. A. Post; no credit had been taken, however, when these books were shipped on March 22, 1909, to be used as samples for securing printers' bids		2
		62
Debits:		
Credit taken twice under date of April, 1910, for shipment to L. U. 943, March 5, 1909, which had not been entered in stock ledger at that time, P. XCVI	1	
Credit taken under date of April, 1910, "to adjust errors, orders duplicated and not recorded," which, for the purposes of this statement, is now charged back to the day books account, Page 49	29	
Entries in stock ledger dated April, 1910, which have not been identified with specific transactions, Page 50	30—	60
Surplus of 200-page day books		2

—One-Hundred-Page Ledgers—

Credits:		
Shipments for which payments were received, but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 54		10
Shipments duplicating ledgers lost in transit, etc., for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 57		2
Difference between stock ledger balance, December 31, 1908, 158, and balance charged on January 1, 1909, on stock account summary for January, 1909, 181		23
Charge under date of April, 1910, "returned from C. O." (charter outfit), which was evidently made to balance ledger account with stock on hand, now eliminated for purposes of this statement		8
		43
Debits:		
Sundry errors and omissions	7	
Purchase per Cheltenham Press, May, 1910, bill omitted from stock ledger	1—	8
Surplus of 100-page ledgers		35

—Two-Hundred-Page Ledgers—

Debits:		
Credit taken under date of April, 1910, for "shipments unrecorded," now charged back to 200-page ledgers' account for the purposes of this statement, Page 49		9
Net amount of sundry errors and omissions, Page 68		12
Difference between stock ledger balance on December 31, 1908, 253, and balance charged on January 1, 1909, on stock account summary for January, 1909, 246		7
Purchase per Cheltenham Press, May, 1910, bill omitted from stock ledger		1
		29
Credits:		
Shipments for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 55	7	
Sample sent to printer for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 58	1	
Error in carrying stock ledger balance of 380 on September 30, 1908, forward to October 1, 1908, as 385	5—	13
200-page ledgers not yet accounted for in detail		16

—Three-Hundred-Page Ledgers—

Debits:

Credit taken under date of April, 1910, for "orders omitted, to adjust errors," etc., now charged back to 300-page ledgers' account for the purposes of this statement. Page 49		50
Difference between stock ledger balance on December 31, 1908, 9, and balance charged on January 1, 1909, on stock account summary for Jan., 1909, 8		1
Purchase per Cheltenham Press, December, 1908, bill omitted from stock ledger		1
		52

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger. Page 55	17	
Gratis shipments and sample for printer. P. 65	2	
Sundry errors and omissions	5	
Error in carrying stock ledger balance of 88 on September 30, 1908, forward to October 1, 1908, as 89	1	
Under date of July 22, 1909, this account was charged with the return of two 300-page ledgers by C. Bansher and D. A. Post; no credit had been taken, however, when these books were shipped on March 22, 1909, to be used as samples for securing printers' bids	2—	27
300-page ledgers not yet accounted for in detail		25

—Four-Hundred-Page Ledgers—

Debits:

Credit taken under date of April, 1910, for "shipments not recorded," now charged back to 400-page ledgers' account for the purposes of this statement. Page 50		1
Purchases of special ledger for L. U. 115, per Cheltenham Press, February, 1909, bill not charged in stock account summary, although credit was taken in December, 1908 (when ordered) for shipment of same		1
		2

Credits:

Shipment for which payment was received, but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger. Page 55	1	
Sample sent to printer for which credit was not taken in stock ledger. P. 55	1—	2

—Five-Hundred-Page Ledgers—

Debits:

Difference between stock ledger balance on December 31, 1908, 9, and balance charged on January 1, 1909, on stock account summary for Jan., 1909, 4		5
Purchase per Cheltenham Press, February, 1910, bill, 13, entered in stock ledger as 4		9
Purchases per Cheltenham Press, bills not entered in stock ledger: February, 1909, 1; May, 1910, 1		2
		16

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger. Page 55	10	
Error	1—	11
500-page ledgers not yet accounted for in detail		5

—Rituals—

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger. Page 55		30
Free shipment to L. U. 1553 not entered in stock ledger. Page 55		2
Difference between stock ledger balance on December 31, 1908, 340, and balance charged on January 1, 1909, on stock account summary for January, 1909, 353		13
		45

Debits:

Net amount of sundry errors, Page 66		4
Surplus of rituals		41

—Rituals (German)—

Credits:

Shipment for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 55		1
Error in stock ledger entry, Page 66		1
Difference between stock ledger balance on December 31, 1908, 772, and balance charged on January 1, 1909, on stock account summary for January, 1909, 875		103
Surplus of German rituals		105

—Rituals (French)—

Credits:

Shipment for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 55		1
Difference between stock ledger balance on December 31, 1908, 335, and balance charged on January 1, 1909, on stock account summary for January, 1909, 399		64
Surplus of French rituals		65

—Dater Outfits—

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 55		10
Debits:		
Omission of charge for dater exchanged, P. 69	1	
For the six months ended June 30, 1909, the daters' account was not kept on the stock account summary; according to our figures the balance on June 30, 1909, was 12, but the balance entered in the stock ledger on July 1, 1909, was only 4	8—	9
Surplus of daters		1

—Emblem Buttons—

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received, but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 56		271
Net amount of sundry errors and omissions, Page 69		53
Shipments to duplicate buttons lost in transit, etc., for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 58		8
Entry under date of April, 1910, charging buttons' account "To adjust error on account of pins shipped and charged as buttons," now eliminated for the purposes of this statement		162
		494
Debits:		
Excessive credit in stock ledger by reason of crediting to buttons' account the equivalent (in value) of shipments of other articles: Credits entered to buttons' account, 68; actual shipments, 24 Page 60	44	
Difference between stock ledger balance on December 31, 1908, 974, and balance charged as of January 1, 1909, in stock account summary for January, 1909, 669	305—	349
Surplus of emblem buttons		145

—Emblem Pins—

Credits:

Shipments for which payment was received, but for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 56		546
Duplicate shipments to replace pins lost in transit, etc., for which credit was not taken in stock ledger, Page 58		6

Error in carrying stock ledger balance of 1,278 on August 31, 1908, forward to September 1, 1908, as 1,308		30
Difference between stock ledger credit balance on December 31, 1908, 327, and debit balance charged as of January 1, 1909, in stock account summary for January, 1909, 844		1,171
		1,753
Debits:		
Credits taken under date of April, 1910, which are now charged back to pins' account for the purposes of this statement Page 50	171	
Net amount of sundry errors and omissions Page 69	35	
Excessive credit to pins' account by reason of crediting to pins' account the ecquivalent (in value) of shipments of other articles, Page 60	2	
Purchase per Whitehead & Hoag Company's bill of October 26, 1908, omitted from stock ledger	1,056	
Error in carrying forward stock ledger balances: Balance of 974 on September 30, 1908, forwarded to October 1, 1908, as 970, 4; balance of 585 on October 31, 1908, forwarded to November 1, 1908, as 358, 200	204—	1,468
Surplus of emblem pins		285

CREDIT ENTRIES IN STOCK LEDGER UNDER DATE OF APRIL, 1910, WHICH ARE CORRECT. THESE ENTRIES ARE FOR ACTUAL SHIPMENTS, MADE AND PAID FOR ON PREVIOUS DATES, BUT NOT ENTERED IN STOCK LEDGER AT TIME OF SHIPMENT:

Entries in Stock Ledger, April, 1910: L. U. Nos.	Quantities.	Dates of Payment, Per Financial Ledgers.	Entries in Stock Ledger, April, 1910: L. U. Nos.	Quantities.	Dates of Payment, Per Financial Ledgers.
		—Constitutions—			
		1909.			
33	450	March 25			
Note—The shipment to L. U. 33 consisted of 500 constitutions, but credit was taken in the stock ledger for only 50, hence the supplemental entry for 450 in April, 1910.					1909.
			779	550	April 21
		1909.	850	20	April 12
51	200	March 19	978	50	April 7
91	150	April 15	980	45	April 15
129	300	April 20	1003	50	April 21
133	50	April 7	1057	15	April 16
154	10	March 4	1082	300	April 15
181	1,200	April 13	1105	2	March 25
195	12	April 8	1208	100	April 17
202	75	April 5	1250	10	April 13
258	150	April 14	1314	50	March 15
281	100	March 25	1326	200	April 19
300	100	March 26	1370	12	April 13
372	50	April 17	1521	30	April 20
390	25	April 20	1550	25	March 26
434	200	April 12	1640	300	April 5
465	2	March 29	1691	100	April 12
579	25	April 13	1705	60	Feb. 26
631	50	April 8	1727	25	March 30
683	55	April 12	1840	100	April 17
				4,748	
		—Constitutions (German)—			
		1909.			
1477	2	April 20			
1554	1	April 3			
	3				

—Constitutions (French)—

		1909.
390	175	April 20
1239	25	Feb. 15

Note—In February, 1909, credit was erroneously taken for 25 "English" constitutions shipped to L. U. 1239 instead of the "French" constitutions, which were actually shipped. The credit to French constitution account in April, 1910, is therefore correct, but a corresponding charge should have been made to English constitution account, which was not done.

200

—Due Books—

		1909.
61	50	April 12
87	100	Feb. 24
142	200	April 13
199	50	April 5
292	100	March 27
335	50	Feb. 19
372	20	April 17
379	25	April 13

Note—The L. U. No. of this entry should evidently be 579 instead of 379, as a shipment of 25 due books was made to L. U. 579 on April 13, 1909, for which credit had never been taken in stock ledger.

390	100	April 20
479	10	March 6
530	40	Feb. 18
565	19	Feb. 23
677	10	April 5
707	25	Feb. 23
751	25	April 12
862	25	Feb. 17
878	10	April 20
1096	15	April 12
1122	12	March 5
	886	

Forward, 886

		1909.
1171	12	March 31
1198	20	March 6
1230	24	Feb. 20
1262	12	April 3
1385	15	March 4
1397	50	March 30
1561	12	April 12
1632	1	Jan. 4

Note—Fifteen due books were ordered and paid for on January 4, 1909. The financial secretary of L. U. 1632 claimed he only received fourteen due books, and on January 30, 1909, one due book was sent to make good the alleged shortage.

1633	5	Feb. 18
1761	25	March 30
1840	12	April 17
1873	18	March 27
1924	25	Feb. 23
1931	12	April 19
	1,129	

—200-Page Day Books—

		1909.
139	1	March 15
943	1	March 5
	2	

—Treasurer's Cash Books—

		1909.
1057	1	April 16
1257	1	March 31
1293	1	April 3
	3	

CREDIT ENTRIES IN STOCK LEDGER UNDER DATE OF APRIL, 1910, WHICH ARE DUPLICATIONS OF CREDITS FOR SHIPMENTS MADE AND PAID FOR ON PREVIOUS DATES AND ENTERED IN STOCK LEDGER ON OR ABOUT DATE OF SHIPMENT.

—Constitutions—

Entries in Stock Ledger, April, 1910: L. U. Nos.	Quantities.	Dates of Payment, Per Financial Ledgers.	
		1909.	
73	300	April	14
94	100	April	5
166	50	March	29

Note—The shipment to L. U. 166 consisted of 200 copies, hence the entry of April, 1910, for fifty copies was only a partial duplication.

193	55	April	12
252	90	Feb.	27
266	350	March	23
316	500	March	29
326	25	March	31
427	600	April	21
450	100	April	12
462	50	April	1
491	75	March	25

Note—The entry in the stock ledger in March, 1909, of which the April, 1910, entry is a duplication, reads for L. U. 499, but it was evidently intended for L. U. 491, as no shipment was made to L. U. 499 and the quantity corresponds to the above-mentioned shipment.

545	30	April	16
623	12	April	15
645	50	April	9

Note—The entry in the stock ledger in April, 1909, of which the April, 1910, entry is a duplication, reads for L. U. 643, but it was evidently intended for L. U. 645, as no shipment was made to L. U. 643 and the quantity agrees with the above-mentioned shipment.

841	40	March	30
878	25	April	20
957	50	March	27
1028	72	April	20
1043	40	March	29
1061	100	April	8
1066	150	April	7

Note—This shipment should evidently read L. U. 1068 instead of L. U. 1066, as no shipments were made to the latter local in 1909, and the last remittance received from it was in March, 1909.

1117	150	April	19
1213	15	April	8
1321	20	April	13
1379	75	April	20
1405	150	March	29
1412	75	April	13
1694	25	April	19
1774	100	April	5
1795	50	March	17
1796	100	April	12
1868	200	March	23
1876	12	April	8
1881	10	Feb.	23
1914	10	April	14
Pittsburgh, D. C.	4	April	5
Miscellaneous (R. Harry)	2	April	5
Miscellaneous (W. J. Bryne)	1	April	5
Miscellaneous (W. J. Lent)	1	Feb.	20
	3,864		

—Due Books—

		1909.
3	25	March 29
148	100	March 25
158	200	March 29
197	20	April 15
263	13	March 24

Note—The March, 1909, entry in the stock ledger reads L. U. 268, but it was evidently intended for L. U. 263, as no due books were shipped to L. U. 268 in March, 1909, and the amount corresponds with the shipment to L. U. 263.

281	50	May 24
371	25	Feb. 25
464	50	April 19
511	20	March 31
551	100	March 30
657	15	April 14
669	24	April 12
683	20	March 8
732	10	March 5
796	20	March 5
810	100	March 2
824	67	April 2

Note—The April, 1909, entry in the stock ledger is for 100 due books, but should be for only sixty-seven, as thirty-three books of the order had been shipped and entered in March, 1909.

		1909.
838	20	March 29
877	40	March 8
917	50	March 29
1065	22	March 29
1091	30	March 10
1112	10	March 30
1129	25	March 29
1140	25	March 29
1175	6	March 31

Note—The L. U. No. on the shipping slip reads 1175, but it should read 1195. This is confirmed by the ledger account of L. U. 1195, which shows a credit of 90 cents on March 31, 1909 (six due books at 15c).

1252	24	March 1
1289	12	March 9
1342	10	March 29
1393	100	March 29
1393	100	March 29
1400	24	March 8
1440	20	Feb. 15
1449	6	March 31
1499	10	Feb. 18
1667	150	March 31
1671	25	April 15
1751	12	April 8
1783	20	March 8
	1,600	

—200-Page Day Books—

		1909.
943	1	March 5

Note—This shipment was not entered in the stock ledger at time of shipment, but in making entry in April, 1910, to correct the omission, the same shipment was entered twice.

CREDIT ENTRIES IN STOCK LEDGER UNDER DATE OF APRIL, 1910, WHICH ARE "PARTIALLY" CORRECT. THESE ENTRIES WERE MADE TO RECTIFY THE OMISSION TO TAKE FULL CREDIT FOR SHIPMENTS MADE AND PAID FOR ON PREVIOUS DATES, AND IN THIS RESPECT THEY ARE CORRECT. THE AMOUNTS OF THESE ENTRIES, HOWEVER, ARE INCORRECT.

Entries in Stock Ledger, April, 1910: L. U. Nos.	Quantities.	Dates of Payments, Per Financial Ledgers.	Quantities shipped.	Quantities for which credit was taken at or about time of shipment.	Additional credit which should have been taken when correcting entries were made.	Amounts by which correcting entries of April, 1910, are excessive.
		—Constitutions—				
		1909.				
2	200	March 25	200	20	180	20
592	150	March 24	150	50	100	50
678	50					50

Note—This shipment was actually made, but it was in error as the order was for due books. The constitutions were subsequently returned to the General Office and consequently no credit should have been taken for the shipment.

820	25	April	5	25	5	20	5
947	150	March	29	150	15	135	15
1257	206	March	31	20		20	186

Note—No credit was taken for this shipment at the time it was made, but when the entry of April, 1910, was made the shipping ticket was misread and the amount entered as 206 instead of 20.

1555	15	April	3	55	50	5	10
	796			600	140	460	336

—Due Books—

1038	13	Feb.	18	13	12	1	12
1811	15	Feb.	19	10*)	15	10	5
		Feb.	27	15)			
1945	43	April	14	43	40	3	40
	71			81	67	14	57

*Part of charter and outfit.

CREDIT ENTRIES IN STOCK LEDGER UNDER DATE OF APRIL, 1910, OTHER THAN FOR SPECIFIC SHIPMENTS TO LOCAL UNIONS.

—Constitutions.

	Quantities.
Organizers (leather bound)	229
Note—Represents constitutions which were specially bound and distributed gratis to General Executive Board members, General Officers, organizers, et. al.	
Committee (tabulating)	64
Note—This is an estimate of constitutions used by sundry committees meeting at General Office for tabulating vote and other purposes.	
Printers (samples)	50
Lawyers (claims)	300
Note—This is a rough estimate of the copies sent to lawyers for use in legal proceedings in connection with claims in litigation, etc.	
International organizations	100
Note—Estimated number of copies given other organizations.	
New Local Unions	1,250
Note—This is an allowance for extra copies of constitutions supplied to newly organized locals in excess of the usual allowance of 10 copies to each charter and outfit.	
Office use	150
Note—Rough estimate of number of copies used in General Office.	
A. F. of L.	24
B. T. D.	100
Note—Estimated number of copies furnished American Federation of Labor and Building Trades Department of A. F. of L. at various times and used at their conventions.	
Central and state bodies	24
Note—Estimated number of copies furnished sundry trade bodies.	
To adjust error, omitted orders	200
	2,491

—Constitutions (German)—

	Quantities.
Orders duplicated, exchanged and omitted	934

—Constitutions (French)—

	Quantities.
Orders duplicated, exchanged and omitted	518

—Due Books—

	Quantities.
Carl Young (organizer)	100
F. J. Rush, H. L. Cook (organizers)	245
Orders duplicated	975
To adjust error, omitted orders	1,275
Books used for C. C. (clearance cards)	375
Note—Estimated number of due books used in connection with clearance cards issued from General Office.	
	2,970

—Two-Hundred-Page Day Books—

	Quantities.
To adjust errors, orders duplicated and not recorded	29

—Treasurers' Cash Books—

	Quantities.
G. P.	2
H. Allen	2
Office use	1
Orders omitted, to adjust errors	136
Wm. E. Denoe	3
	144

—Two-Hundred-Page Ledgers—

	Quantities.
Shipments unrecorded	9

—300 Page Ledgers—

	Quantities.
Office use	1
Orders omitted, to adjust errors	49
	50

Four-Hundred-Page Ledgers—

	Quantities.
Shipment not recorded	1

—Pins—

	Quantities.
To adjust error on account of buttons shipped as pins	162

Note—A corresponding debit entry appears in the Buttons account in April, 1910, hence this entry does not represent a credit to the stock accounts as a whole.

To Mr. Huber, not recorded	9
	171

CREDIT ENTRIES IN STOCK LEDGER UNDER DATE OF APRIL, 1910, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH SPECIFIC TRANSACTIONS.

—Constitutions—

Entries in stock ledger, April, 1910:

L. U. No.	Quantities.
Miscellaneous	100
Miscellaneous	33
Miscellaneous	15
1784	500
	648

Note—There was no shipment of 500 constitutions to L. U. 1784, but there was a shipment of 50 English and 150 German constitutions which was paid for and credited in ledger account of L. U. 1784 on March 11, 1909. The shipping slip of March 11, 1909, from which the adjusting entry of April, 1910, was made, is torn and the item of 50 English constitutions was evidently misread as 550; as credit had been taken for 50 constitutions at time of shipment, additional credit was taken in April, 1910, for 500 constitutions.

—Due Books—

L. U. No.	Quantities.
10	600

Note—In reply to our inquiry, General Secretary Duffy states that this entry is for a shipment made about January or February, 1909, to replace a similar quantity lost in transit, only one-half of a shipment of 1,200 due books to L. U. 10 on December 3, 1908, having been delivered to consignee by the express company. No record of such duplicate shipment, other than this entry of April, 1910, has been found.

13	500

Note—100 due books shipped to L. U. 13 on April 17, 1909, were paid for and entered in stock ledger under that date. There was also 200 due books shipped to L. U. 13 which were paid for on October 11, 1909, and entered in the stock ledger under that date.

Miscellaneous	10
Miscellaneous	50
	1,160

Two-Hundred-Page Day Books:

Entries in stock ledger, April, 1910.

L. U. No.	Quantities.
28	1
31	1
35	1
66	1
110	1
138	1
146	1
240	1
326	1
367	1
491	1
500	1
508	1
563	1
581	1
646	1
965	1
986	1
1068	1
1214	1
1220	1
1236	1
1290	1
1314	1
1390	1
1399	1
1423	1
1585	1
1681	1
1840	1
	30

—Treasurers' Cash Books—

L. U. No.	Quantities.
390	1
1924	1
	2

SHIPMENTS OF SUPPLIES FOR WHICH PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED BUT FOR WHICH CREDIT WAS NOT TAKEN IN THE STOCK LEDGER.

—Due Books—

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.	
3	50	1909, June	29
75	150	1908, Dec.	31
81	25	1910, Feb.	7
98	100	April	9
116	100	1908, Dec.	31
133	25	1910, April	13
146	100	1909, Dec.	10
147	200	1909, Feb.	15
177	100.1	1908, Dec.	16
218	125	1909, Jan.	11
252	50	1909, Jan.	11
254	25	1909, Feb.	27
258	43	1910, April	7
259	12	1909, Jan.	11
263	12	1910, March	10
334	25	1909, April	23
336	20.2	1909, Dec.	22
400	10	1909, April	13
414	25	1910, Feb.	7
418	60	1909, May	10
436	10	1909, Dec.	13
514	50	1909, July	30
601	50	1909, Feb.	15
678	30	1910, Feb.	21
723	100	1909, March	15
754	25	1909, Feb.	15
827	10.4	1910, Feb.	16
827	150.4	1910, Feb.	16
833	50	1910, Feb.	21
855	33.3	1909, Jan.	28
871	25	1910, Feb.	21
884	50	1909, Sept.	20
926	25	1910, Feb.	21
989	10	1909, June	28
1003	20	1909, May	12
1172	50	1909, April	24
1475	20	1909, April	14
1491	20	1910, Jan.	3
1519	15	1910, Feb.	14
1532	25	1910, May	2
1535	12	1910, Jan.	3
1562	6	1909, Feb.	11
1571	24	1909, March	15
1655	50	1909, April	29
1728	6	1910, April	26
1742	10	1909, June	28
1746	10	1909, April	30
1757	50	1910, May	2
1765	24	1909, June	28
1874	50	1909, Feb.	10
1911	16	1909, Feb.	13
1945	25	1909, June	28
	2,308		

1 shipped January 5, 1909.
2 shipped January 4, 1910.
3 shipped February 28, 1909.
4 shipped February 8, 1910.

—Constitutions—

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.	
26	500	1909, May	20
104	110	1909, April	27
160	200	1909, Feb.	23
186	100	1909, Jan.	30
191	50	1909, March	18
229	20	1909, April	5
292	100	1909, April	19
293	20	1909, April	9
385	25	1910, Jan.	15
407	100	1909, Jan.	21
418	25	1909, Oct.	28
420	25	1909, April	9
475	18	1909, Aug.	9
483	200.2	1909, Jan.	5
531	100	1909, May	20
659	25	1909, Dec.	15.4
690	100	1909, April	23
711	2	1909, Feb.	20
827	10.3	1910, Feb.	16
827	150.3	1910, Feb.	16
855	100	1909, March	9
970	25	1909, Nov.	10
1122	20	1909, March	5
1168	50	1909, April	30
1177	50	1909, April	30
1258	15	1909, April	21
1264	20	1909, April	27
1271	10	1910, Feb.	3
1391	50	1909, June	10
1475	20	1909, April	14
1476	16	1909, March	26
1571	24	1909, March	15
1582	150	1909, March	8
1605	8	1909, March	26
1782	30	1909, Feb.	20
1820	12	1909, Feb.	8
1895	5	1909, April	23
1896	1	1909, May	29
1913	30	1909, Feb.	15
1924	50	1909, Feb.	23
Portland, D. C.	1	1909, May	17
	2,567		

1 shipped June 2, 1909.
2 shipped June 23, 1909.
3 shipped February 8, 1910.
4 applied against credit on Local Union's account in financial ledger.

—Constitutions (German)—

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.	
406	50	1910, March	15
		(Shipped March 4, 1910)	
433	25	1909, May	15
		(Shipped June 23, 1909)	
499	6	1909, June	30
	81		

—Application Blanks—

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.
66	150	1909, May 10
66	150	1909, June 1
66	300	1909, Aug. 30
91	100	1909, April 15
106	100	1909, April 2
156	100	1909, March 22
218	200	1909, April 12
281	100	1909, March 17
281	100	1909, April 30
286	200	1909, June 1
326	100	1909, March 31
335	400	1909, May 8
363	50	1909, March 16
444	100	1909, Feb. 23
511	100	1909, Jan. 4
514	100.1	1910, May 23
538	100	1909, March 5
538	100	1909, April 5
586	200	1909, May 13
603	100	1909, April 19
610	100	1909, March 19
659	100	1909, Dec. 15.2
665	200	1909, June 1
763	100	1909, Feb. 25
778	100	1909, March 5
781	100.4	1909, Feb. 8
827	100.3	1910, Feb. 16
827	100.3	1910, March 8
875	100	1909, March 10
879	100	1909, June 2
918	100	1909, March 8
942	100	1909, March 29
971	100	1910, Jan. 10
1023	100	1909, Nov. 19
1353	100	1909, June 5
1397	100	1909, March 30
1412	100	1909, March 23
1456	50	1909, April 20
1547	100	1909, April 30
1563	100	1909, June 3
1570	100	1909, May 3
1605	50	1909, Feb. 15
1634	100	1909, May 15
1840	100	1909, April 17
1886	100	1909, March 25
	5,350	

1 Shipped June 7, 1910.
2 Applied against credit on Local Union's account in financial ledger.
3 Shipped February 8, 1910.
4 Shipped February 3, 1909.

—Local Union Note Paper—

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.
17	100	1909, Jan. 6
51	400	1909, Jan. 2
58	200.1	1909, March 15
74	100	1909, May 20
116	200	1909, Feb. 8
159	100	1909, Jan. 18
252	100	1909, Feb. 27
317	100	1909, Feb. 5
366	200	1909, June 15
374	200	1909, Jan. 25
418	100	1909, April 27
434	200	1909, April 12
545	100	1909, April 16
593	200	1910, Feb. 7
620	400	1909, March 25
691	200	1909, March 25
781	100.4	1909, Feb. 8
782	100	1910, April 29
801	500	1910, March 19
827	100.3	1910, Feb. 16
977	200	1909, May 10
1018	100	1909, March 10
1057	200	1909, April 16
1093	200	1909, March 11
1226	100.2	1909, Sept. 9
1245	200	1909, Jan. 25
1250	100	1909, April 13
1275	100	1909, Jan. 20
1307	200	1909, May 27
1384	200	1909, Dec. 14
1399	200	1909, Jan. 25
1474	100	1909, April 14
1524	200	1909, Jan. 4
1524	200	1909, Nov. 22
1695	100	1909, April 23
1699	100	1910, Jan. 13
1705	100	1909, May 29
1818	200	1909, Feb. 27
1839	100	1909, April 28
1840	100	1909, April 17
1843	200	1909, June 19
1945	200	1909, April 23
1945	100	1910, March 21
St. Paul, D. C.	100	1909, March 4
	7,300	

1 Shipped February 25, 1909.
2 Sent by mail October 8, 1909.
3 Shipped February 8, 1910.
4 Shipped February 3, 1909.

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.	
—Recording Secretaries' Order Books—			
25	2	1909, Feb.	8
42	2	1909, Feb.	3
119	3	1909, April	1
169	1	1908, Dec.	31
193	1	1909, April	12
201	2	1909, May	6
217	1	1909, Jan.	14
224	1.1	1909, Nov.	26
250	1.5	1910, Feb.	14
257	6	1909, April	5
271	1	1909, Feb.	9
327	2	1909, Jan.	4
335	1	1909, March	8
340	1	1909, April	19
349	4	1909, May	17
359	2	1909, April	19
375	6	1909, April	16
378	1	1909, Jan.	11
420	1	1909, Jan.	2
432	1	1909, April	17
478	2	1909, April	15
504	1	1909, March	2
507	1	1909, June	1
556	1	1910, Jan.	14
570	1	1909, April	14
586	1	1909, April	19
590	1	1909, June	1
595	1	1909, Feb.	24
617	2	1909, April	27
637	1	1909, June	5
653	1	1909, Jan.	2
734	1.2	1910, May	6
793	1	1909, June	1
827	1.6	1910, Feb.	16
875	1	1909, March	10
895	1	1909, Feb.	15
901	2	1910, April	25
948	1	1909, Sept.	22
993	1	1909, Feb.	15
1008	2	1909, April	12
1077	2	1910, June	15
1096	2	1909, April	12
1107	1	1909, April	3
1168	1	1909, April	30
1197	1	1909, Feb.	23
1209	2	1909, July	31
1214	2	1909, April	9
1216	1	1909, Jan.	4
1295	1.3	1910, Jan.	22
1391	1	1909, June	10
1391	1	1909, Dec.	9
1405	1	1909, June	10
1498	1	1909, May	1
1499	1	1909, June	1
1561	1	1909, April	12
1565	1	1909, April	23
1567	2	1909, March	5
1568	2.4	1910, May	20
1598	1	1909, April	12
1612	1	1909, June	10
1673	1	1909, Feb.	27
1717	2	1910, March	14
1846	1	1909, April	14
1922	1	1908, Dec	31
1931	1	1909, March	1
Holyoke, D. C.	1	1909, Feb.	15
Des Moines, D. C.	1	1909, March	8
New Rochelle, D. C.	2	1909, May	7
	100		

1 Shipped December 2, 1909.
2 Shipped June 1, 1910.
3 Shipped February 11, 1910.
4 Shipped June 14, 1910.
5 Shipped March 7, 1910.
6 Shipped February 8, 1910.

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.	
—Treasurers' Receipt Books—			
56	1	1909, June	1
150	1	1909, March	12
239	1	1909, May	12
263	1	1909, March	24
281	1	1909, June	16
326	1	1909, April	17
432	1	1909, April	17
545	1	1909, April	16
717	1	1909, March	8
720	1	1909, May	10
771	1	1909, April	13
781	1.2	1909, Feb.	8
827	1.1	1910, Feb.	16
855	1	1909, Jan.	28
862	1	1909, Jan.	23
879	1	1909, March	15
906	1	1909, Oct.	18
1022	1	1909, June	9
1035	1	1909, April	24
1040	1	1909, Jan.	28
1094	1	1909, Feb.	4
1132	1	1909, Feb.	15
1257	1	1909, March	31
1547	1	1909, April	30
1653	1	1909, June	10
1931	1	1909, June	4
East Orange, D. C.	1	1909, Jan.	20
	27		

1 Shipped February 8, 1910.
2 Shipped February 3, 1909.

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.
—Financial Secretaries' Receipt Books—		
79	1	1909, May 27
340	1	1909, April 19
383	1*	1909, Feb. 15
414	1	1909, Oct. 11
513	1	1909, May 17
567	2	1909, Aug. 26
691	1	1909, March 11
762	1	1909, Nov. 19
827	1.2	1910, Feb. 16
846	1	1909, Dec. 16
879	1	1909, March 15
985	2	1909, March 20
1168	1	1909, April 30
1560	1	1909, Jan. 12
1757	1	1909, Dec. 10
Greensburg, D. C.	1	1909, Jan. 18
	18	

* Shipped February 25, 1909.
2 Shipped February 8, 1910.

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.
—Treasurers' Cash Books—		
24	1	1909, Oct. 8
84	1	1909, Jan. 28
703	1	1909, Jan. 11
757	1	1909, June 7
827	1.2	1910, Feb. 16
912	1	1909, Feb. 4
941	1	1909, Dec. 3
953	1	1909, July 22‡

‡Paid for by L. U. 114. Both these locals were shortly after consolidated with No. 1047 to form No. 213.

1093	1	1909, Dec. 9
1179	1	1909, Jan. 30
1286	1	1910, April 8
1499	1	1909, June 1
1544	1	1909, Aug. 18
1745	1	1910, May 28
1789	1*	1909, Nov. 12
1800	1	1909, Jan. 11
1924	1	1909, Feb. 17
	17	

*One hundred dollars was received from L. U. 1789 (Nome, Alaska) November 12, 1909, which was placed to its credit; subsequent per capita tax and supplies shipped May 18, 1910, of which above cash book forms part, have been charged against the credit.
2 Shipped February 8, 1910.

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.
—100-Page Day Books—		
174	1	1909, Dec. 9
296	1	1909, Feb. 15
386	1	1910, June 10
478	1	1909, Feb. 11
548	1	1909, Nov. 3
623	1	1909, Feb. 11
827	1*	1910, Feb. 16
851	1	1909, April 26
1207	1	1909, Aug. 10
1316	1	1909, Feb. 15
1329	1	1909, Aug. 16
1681	1	1909, May 19
	12	

*Shipped February 8, 1910.

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.
—200-Page Day Books—		
26	1	1909, Oct. 8
56	1	1910, March 7
147	1	1909, Dec. 6
219	1	1909, Feb. 11
247	1	1909, Feb. 4
281	1	1909, Feb. 4
349	1	1909, Oct. 11
383	1	1909, Aug. 5
389	1	1910, March 7
443	1	1909, June 28
514	1	1909, Feb. 1
653	1	1910, Feb. 18
727	1	1909, July 16
743	1	1909, July 22
1053	1	1909, Feb. 3
1116	1	1909, Oct. 8
1290	1	1909, Nov. 3
1425	1	1910, Feb. 10
1874	1	1909, May 17
	19	

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.
—100-Page Ledgers—		
187	1	1909, May 8
246	1	1909, Feb. 26
296	1	1909, Feb. 15
442	1	1909, Feb. 13
585	1	1909, April 19
824	1	1909, June 3
827	1*	1910, Feb. 16
1286	1	1909, Feb. 10
1316	1	1909, Feb. 15
1326	1	1909, Feb. 15
	10	

*Shipped February 8, 1910.

—200-Page Ledgers—

L. U. No.	Shipments. Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.	
193	1	1909, March	22
655	1	1909, June	9
763	1	1909, Nov.	15
1154	1	1910, Jan.	17
1705	1	1909, Feb.	26
1924	1	1909, May	18
1933	1	1909, May	19
	7		

—300-Page Ledgers—

L. U. No.	Shipments. Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.	
17	1	1909, Jan.	6
59	1	1909, Jan.	2
64	1	1909, March	26
75	1	1908, Dec.	31
116	1	1908, Dec.	31
125	1	1909, Dec.	15
146	1	1908, Dec.	31
192	1	1909, May	8
199	1	1908, Dec.	31
276	1	1909, July	22
471	1	1908, Dec.	31
476	1	1909, Jan.	8
478	1	1908, Dec.	31
509	1	1909, Jan.	8
727	1	1909, Jan.	8
769	1	1909, Oct.	30
1533	1	1910, Feb.	9
	17		

—400-Page Ledgers—

L. U. No.	Shipments. Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.	
239	1	1909, Feb.	19

—500-Page Ledgers—

L. U. No.	Shipments. Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.	
103	1	1909, Dec.	10
183	1	1909, Dec.	13
219	1	1909, Feb.	11
281	1	1909, March	25
385	1	1909, Dec.	13
514	1	1909, Dec.	8
550	1	1909, Nov.	20
632	1	1909, Nov.	12
1565	1	1909, Dec.	29
1747	1	1909, Dec.	20
	10		

—Rituals—

L. U. No.	Shipments. Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.	
40	1	1909, Oct.	22
129	1	1909, April	20
129	1*	1909, April	20
390	1	1909, April	20
511	1	1909, April	9
781	2.3	1909, Feb.	8
827	2.2	1910, Feb.	16
955	1	1909, Jan.	14
1018	2	1909, March	10
1246	2	1909, June	1
1432	2	1909, Feb.	18
1440	2	1909, Aug.	21
1547	2	1909, April	30
1572	2	1910, April	5
1573	1	1910, Feb.	28
1690	2	1909, April	5
1786	1	1909, May	10
1889	2	1910, April	11
1938	2	1910, Feb.	9
	30		

* Shipped May 6, 1909.
2 Shipped February 8, 1910.
3 Shipped February 3, 1909.

—Rituals (German)—

L. U. No.	Shipments. Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.	
575	1	1909, Sept.	30

Note—German ritual was ordered and paid for, but on shipping, book order was erroneously entered as German constitution, which was evidently shipped and credit taken therefor in stock ledger. On October 25, 1909, the German ritual was shipped to complete the order, but no entry therefor was made in the stock ledger.

—Rituals (French)—

L. U. No.	Shipments. Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.	
1035	1	1909, Oct.	16

—Dater Outfits—

L. U. No.	Shipments. Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.	
51	1	1909, Jan.	2
645	1	1909, March	8
855	1	1909, March	9
875	1	1909, March	10
887	1	1909, June	5
1397	1	1909, Jan.	26
1469	1	1909, April	19
1873	1	1909, March	27
1924	1	1909, Feb.	17
1945	1	1909, April	23
	10		

—Pins—

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.
5	24	1909, May 6
82	24	1909, June 25
205	12	1909, June 16
223	12*	1909, April 12
276	25	1909, April 16
286	25	1909, Jan. 13
326	16	1909, June 23
339	12	1909, June 21
367	4	1909, June 29
424	12	1909, June 11
494	4	1909, April 21
499	24	1909, June 30
527	12	1909, Sept. 21
549	48	1909, May 17
663	1	1909, Feb. 13
730	3	1909, March 15
856	24	1909, May 11
911	24	1909, May 14
926	2	1909, June 21
1026	12	1909, June 19
1093	25	1909, Aug. 9
1146	12	1909, June 24
1176	50	1909, July 26
1258	6	1909, May 28
1378	12	1909, Feb. 23
1602	4	1909, June 19
1765	13	1909, June 28
1810	10	1909, June 21
1820	12	1909, Feb. 8
1873	1	1909, May 25
1877	50	1909, June 26
1896	6	1909, May 29
1905	25	1909, Feb. 15
	546	

*Shipped April 30, 1909.

—Buttons—

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.
54	25	1909, Feb. 10
54	25	1909, June 14
55	6	1909, Nov. 23
242	48	1909, April 19
257	12	1909, April 1
792	12	1909, April 27
1246	6	1909, June 1
1258	6	1909, May 28
1326	2	1909, April 19
1447	5	1909, May 17
1655	24	1909, April 29
1705	24	1909, June 15
1705	12	1909, May 29
1727	25	1909, March 30
1818	12	1909, Feb. 27
1840	24	1909, April 17
Wm. G. Makay	2	1909, April 5
Armin Scheibel	1	1909, June 2
	271	

—Watch Charms—

L. U. No.	Shipments, Quantities.	Dates of Payments per Financial Ledgers.
504	2	1909, March 2

SHIPMENTS TO DUPLICATE SUPPLIES LOST IN TRANSIT, MAKE GOOD ALLEGED SHORTAGES IN DELIVERIES OF SUPPLIES SHIPPED, ETC., FOR WHICH CREDIT WAS NOT TAKEN IN STOCK LEDGER.

—Due Books—

L. U. No.	Dates of Payments for Original Shipments per Financial Ledgers.	Duplicate or Supplemental Shipments: Dates.	Quantities.
138	1910, March 14	1910, March 25	2
142	1909, Sept. 7	1909, Sept. 28	25
208	1909, Jan. 13	1909, Feb. 17	6
208	Shipped to reimburse consignee for expressage paid on shipment reconsigned from Lancaster, O., to Lancaster, Pa., 45c.		
		1909, Feb. 17	3
271	1909, Feb. 9	1909, Feb. 27	2
374	1908, Dec. 22	1909, Jan. 6	1
381	1908, Dec. 21	1909, Jan. 22	2
1180	1909, May 10	1909, Aug. 14	12
1414	1910, May 14	1910, June 13	
1867	1909, June 16	1909, June 30	
			103

—Constitutions—

76	1909, April 16	1909, May 20		50

Note—Consignee at first claimed shortage of fifty books, which was made good by this supplemental shipment; later he found that there had been no shortage and returned thirty-nine of the due books, which were charged in the stock ledger to the due book account. No credit had been takeu in the stock ledger, however, for the supplemental shipment making good the shortage at first claimed.

122	1910, June 17	1910, June 25	50
242	1909, April 19	1909, May 6	4
304	1909, May 28	1909, Sept. 28	25
1414	1910, May 14	1910, June 13	25
1512	1910, April 21	1910, May 2	5
1735	1909, Aug. 13	1909, Sept. 8	10 (Part of outfit)
			169

—Constitutions (German)—

237	1909, March 20	1909, Aug. 19	20

—Constitutions (French)—

1160	1910, Feb. 9	1910, Feb. 23	20

Note—Original shipment consisted of English constitutions, which were duly entered in stock ledger. Subsequently French constitutions were shipped to replace the English ones, the latter to be returned to the General Office. The English constitutions were lost in transit, however, and never reached the General Office.

—Application Blanks—

310	1910, April 11	1910, May 17	100
430	1909, Aug. 30	1909, Oct. 14	100
1180	1909, May 10	1909, Aug. 14	100
1735	1909, Aug. 13	1909, Sept. 8	100 (Part of outfit)
			400

—Local Union Note Paper—

1180	1909, May 10	1909, Aug. 14	100
1562	1908, Nov. 3	1909, Jan. 16	200
			300

—Recording Secretaries' Order Books—

734	1910, May 5	1910, May 31	1
1266	1909, Feb. 15	1909, March 2	1
			2

—Treasurer's Cash Books—

103	1909, Dec. 10	1910, Jan. 11	1
Used in office		1909, Sept. 11	1
			2

One-Hundred-Page Ledgers—

1735	1909, Aug. 13	1909, Sept. 8	1
Cheltenham Press (sample)		1909, Oct. 5	1
			2

—Two-Hundred-Page Ledgers—

Cheltenham Press (printer's sample)		1909, Oct. 5	1

L. U. No.	Dates of Payments for Original Shipments per Financial Ledgers.	Duplicate or Supplemental Shipments: Dates.	Quantities.
	—Three-Hundred-Page Ledgers—		
138	(furnished gratis to millmen's local, organized by Harry Cook.)	1910, Jan. 12	2 1
		Entered in stock ledger	1 -- 1
			2
Cheltenham Press (printer's sample)		1909, Oct. 5	1
	—Four-Hundred-Page Ledgers—		
Cheltenham Press (printer's sample)		1909, Oct. 5	1
	—Rituals—		
1553	(Gratis shipments; local's records destroyed by fire in meeting place)	1909, March 19	2
	—Emblem Buttons—		
449	1909, June 7	1909, June 12	8
	—Emblem Pins—		
862	(Sample pin sent gratis)	1910, March 21	1
1245	1909, Jan. 25	1909, Feb. 8	5
			6
	—Watch Charms—		
Office use		1909, Sept. 9	1

ATTEMPTED ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS IN THE STOCK LEDGER WHICH ARE INCORRECT. ACCOUNTS OTHER THAN THOSE OF THE ARTICLES SHIPPED WERE CREDITED WITH QUANTITIES EQUALLING IN VALUE THE QUANTITIES OF THE ARTICLES ACTUALLY SHIPPED.

		Articles actually shipped							Credits entered in stock ledger				
L. U. No.	Dates of payments per financial ledgers.	Constitutions. English.	Constitutions. German.	Due books.	L. U. note paper.	R. S. orders.	Treas. receipts.	Emblem buttons.	Constitutions.	Due books.	L. U. note paper.	Emblem buttons.	Emblem pins.
	1910.												
9	March 10.	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..
16	April 21.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
24	April 8.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	100	..	..
27	Feb. 5.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	..
49	Feb. 14.	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	5	65	..	..	..
66	March 28.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..
79	Feb. 7.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..
95	March 21.	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	25	125	..	..	..
111	March 23.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..
131	March 7.	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	150	..	..	..
138	March 14.	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	25	125	..	..	..
146	Jan. 13.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..
174	March 17.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..
184	Feb. 28.	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..
201	April 6.	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	100	4	..
219	April 4.	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
236	Feb. 17.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	..

274	March	31.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..
277	April	13.	..	..	..	200	1	..	..	..	..	300	..	..
283	Feb.	18.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..
292	March	30.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..
303	March	25.	25	50	50	..	..	..	..	27	66	..	..	..
303	April	11.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
327	March	4.	75	25	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	.
349	April	11.	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	400	..	..
361	March	11.	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..
382	March	4.	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	1	53	..	..	..
387	April	8.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
415	March	14.	75	..	75	..	..	..	..	27	91	..	..	..
426	Feb.	14.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	..
429	Feb.	14.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	..
437	April	23.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
438	March	29.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..
451	April	9.	..	..	..	100	2	..	..	..	..	300	..	..
456	Feb.	10.	100	..	50	..	..	..	..	25	75	..	..	..
481	April	11.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
537	Feb.	8.	50	..	20	..	..	..	..	5	35	..	..	..
540	March	25.	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
576	Feb.	14.	50	..	25	..	..	..	..	5	40	..	..	..
578	Jan.	29.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..
591	Feb.	7.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..
593	Feb.	7.	100	..	25	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	..
615	March	17.	50	..	25	..	..	..	..	2	41	..	..	..
635	Feb.	28.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	..
661	March	31.	90	10	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..
683	April	18.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
688	Feb.	9.	30	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
705	March	7.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..
721	Feb.	25.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	..
750	Jan.	26.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..
763	Feb.	24.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	..
792	March	9.	100	..	50	..	..	..	..	25	75	..	..	..
855	Feb.	14.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	..
867	Feb.	18.	50	..	25	..	..	..	..	5	40	..	..	..
877	March	5.	50	..	100	..	..	..	..	2	116	..	..	..
878	April	5.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
945	April	2.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
956	March	21.	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
973	March	25.	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	2	66	..	..	..
1008	April	1.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
1008	May	31.	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	22	2
1035	April	13.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
1074	Feb.	21.	40	..	20	..	..	..	..	10	30	..	..	..
1126	March	30.	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	2	66	..	..	..
1146	Feb.	19.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	..
1172	March	21.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..
1178	March	28.	50	..	25	..	..	..	..	2	41	..	..	..
1180	Jan.	17.	36	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
1248	April	12.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
1307	April	11.	..	..	..	100	1	..	..	..	..	200	..	..
1327	Feb.	3.	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
1342	April	11.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
1352	March	8.	200	..	200	..	..	..	..	50	250	..	..	..
1352	March	17.	200	..	200	..	..	..	..	50	250	..	..	..
1352	March	31.	200	..	200	..	..	..	..	50	250	..	..	..
1363	March	21.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..
1365	March	29.	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
1369	Feb.	14.	200	..	200	..	..	..	..	50	250	..	..	..
1369	Feb.	23.	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	25	125	..	..	..
1369	March	18.	300	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..
1371	Feb.	7.	50	..	25	..	..	..	..	5	40	..	..	..
1391	Feb.	17.	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	5	65	..	..	..
1423	March	22.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..
1427	Feb.	14.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	..

1447	April	20.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
1455	March	7.	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
1484	March	14.	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	2	66	..	..	..
1498	Feb.	23.	50	..	20	..	..	..	..	5	35	..	..	..
1510	Feb.	28.	52	..	36	..	..	..	..	7	51	..	..	..
1512	March	28.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..
1521	March	21.	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	2	66	..	..	..
1523	Feb.	16.	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	25	125	..	..	..
1523	March	26.	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	*125	..	..	..
1533	March	19.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..
1536	March	28.	50	..	25	..	..	..	..	2	41	..	..	..
1538	March	14.	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	2	66	..	..	..
1539	March	21.	50	..	20	..	..	..	..	2	36	..	..	..
1583	Feb.	26.	50	..	25	..	..	..	..	5	40	..	..	..
1585	March	29.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..
1587	March	28.	100	..	50	..	..	..	..	25	75	..	..	..
1588	Feb.	14.	50	..	25	..	..	..	..	5	40	.	..	..
1645	Jan.	15.	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
1655	Feb.	16.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	..
1670	April	2.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	100	..	..
1684	April	7.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	100	..	..
1691	April	11.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
1705	Jan.	14.	39	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
1725	April	13.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
1745	Feb.	5.	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
1776	April	20.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
1805	Jan.	17.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..
1835	March	21.	50	..	36	..	..	..	..	2	†66	..	..	..
1835	April	5.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	100	2	..
1859	Feb.	8.	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
1911	March	9.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..
1917	April	7.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	100	..	..
Totals			6912	115	2816	400	37	6	24	1137	4785	2400	68	2
Selling prices			$0.05	$0.05	$0.15	½c	$0.50	$0.50	$0.25	$0.05	$0.15	½c	$0.25	$0.25

—Articles Actually Shipped.

	—Constitutions— English.	German.	Due books.	L. U. Note paper.	R. S. orders.	Treas. Receipts.	Emblem Buttons.
Selling values	$345.60	$5.75	$422.40	$2.00	$18.50	$3.00	$6.00

—Credits Entered in Stock Ledger—

	Constitutions.	Due books.	L. U. note paper.	Emblem Buttons.	Emblem Pins.
Selling values	$56.85	$717.75	$12.00	$17.00	$0.50

Total selling value of articles actually shipped	$803.25	
Total selling value of quantities credited in stock ledger		$804.10
Credit not taken for 25 constitutions		1.25
Excessive credit for 14 due books, as above	2.10	
	$805.35	$805.35

*125 due books are equivalent in value to 100 due books and 75 constitutions; as 100 constitutions were shipped and the equivalent of 75 was credited to due book account, credit should have been given the constitution account for 25.

†Excessive by 14 due books; evidently calculation was based on shipment of 50 constitutions and 50 due books instead of 50 constitutions and 36 due books actually shipped.

MISCELLANEOUS ERRORS IN STOCK LEDGER ENTRIES.

L. U. No.	Dates of payments per financial ledgers.	Explanations.	Credits in stock ledger. Excessive.	Insufficient.
191	1909, March 18	Credit taken in stock ledger for 50 due books; should be for only 33 due books, as 50 constitutions were first shipped in error and when error was discovered L. U. 191 kept constitutions, and 33 due books were sent for balance of cash received from local	17	
219	1909, March 18	10 erroneously entered in stock ledger. February 4, 1909; charter having been granted February 4, 1909, credit was taken in stock ledger for outfit shipped, but as L. U. 219 was a consolidation of Local Unions 64 and 468 no outfit was sent, but only special supplies as ordered	10	
225	1909, Dec. 4	20 shipped; 2 entered in stock ledger		18
273	1909, Jan. 15	100 shipped; 200 entered in stock ledger	100	
383	1909, April 26	20 shipped; 25 entered in stock ledger	5	
391	1909, May 14	50 shipped; 58 entered in stock ledger	8	
396	1909, Jan. 8	25 shipped; 20 entered in stock ledger		5
555	1909, April 28	10 shipped; 12 entered in stock ledger	2	
724	1909, May 14	14 shipped; 15 entered in stock ledger	1	
732	1909, March 5	10 shipped; 20 entered in stock ledger	10	
756	1909, March 8	27 shipped; 25 entered in stock ledger		2
799	1909, March 11	12 shipped; 48 entered in stock ledger	36	
843	1909, Oct. 13	50 shipped; 55 entered in stock ledger	5	
862	1909, June 18	25 shipped; 13 entered in stock ledger		12
862	1909, June 18	Duplication in stock ledger, July, 1909, of 25 due books shipped to replace lost shipment of June 18, 1909	25	
1157	1910, May 9	10 shipped; 25 entered in stock ledger	15	
1208	1909, April 17	25 shipped; entered twice in stock ledger	25	
		Note—One of the entries in the stock ledger reads, L. U. 1258, but it was evidently intended to be 1208 as there was no shipment of due books to L. U. 1258 on the date mentioned.		
1230	1909, Feb. 10	10 shipped (part of outfit); 20 entered in stock ledger	10	
1316	1909, March 15	14 shipped; 10 entered in stock ledger		4
1449	1909, March 31	6 shipped; 12 entered in stock ledger	6	
1450	1909, May 19	40 shipped; erroneously entered to credit of constitutions' account in stock ledger		40
1499	1909, Feb. 18	10 shipped; 15 entered in stock ledger	5	
1652	1909, May 15	50 books shipped and entered in stock ledger; 45 returned, but no entry thereof made in stock ledger	45	
1675	1909, May 24	12 shipped; entered twice in stock ledger under same date	12	
1712	1909, June 17	12 shipped; 25 entered in stock ledger	13	
1816	1909, June 19	25 shipped; 100 entered in stock ledger	75	
1839	1909, Oct. 23	20 shipped; 25 entered in stock ledger	5	
1906	1910, March 14	15 shipped; 17 entered in stock ledger	2	
		Note—Ten shipped as part of regular outfit and five additional shipped gratis.		
			432	81
		Net amount to be charged to due books' account for adjustment of foregoing errors and omissions		351
		—Constitutions—		
12	1909, July 22	400 English constitutions shipped, later replaced by German constitutions, but no adjustment made in stock ledger between the two accounts	400	
13	1909, April 17	100 shipped; only 50 entered in stock ledger		50
52	1909, April 9	100 shipped; 200 entered in stock ledger	100	
66	1909, April 9	50 returned August 31, 1909; no entry therefor in stock ledger	50	

78	1910, March 10	100 shipped; 25 entered in stock ledger		75
96	1909, April 12	5 shipped; 25 entered in stock ledger	20	
103		10 entered in stock ledger under date of April 16, 1909; charter was granted to L. U. 103 April 16, 1909, but as it was a consolidation of a number of existing locals, no outfit was sent, hence the entry in the stock ledger is erroneous	10	
211	1909, May 1	200 shipped; only 20 entered in stock ledger		180
219		10 erroneously entered in stock ledger February 4, 1909 (See explanation under due books)	10	
226		On February 7, 1910, credit was taken in stock ledger for 25 constitutions, but none were shipped to L. U. 226 on that date. There was a shipment of 25 due books, which was duly entered in the stock ledger; evidently the entry for constitutions is a confusion with the due book shipment	25	
237		8 shipped March 20, 1909, in place of like quantity of old constitutions paid for December 14, 1908; 80 entered	72	
261	1909, May 29	15 shipped; 50 entered in stock ledger	35	
304	1909, May 28	25 shipped; 75 entered in stock ledger	50	
504	1909, April 19	510 entered in stock ledger; 500 "Jewish" constitutions were ordered and paid for, but the constitution is not printed in Jewish and as the Local Union was allowed to deduct the $25.00 paid therefor from the amount payable by it for April, 1909, per capita tax, it is not likely that English constitutions were shipped, hence the credit in the stock ledger should be eliminated	510	
511	1909, April 9	100 shipped; 160 entered in stock ledger (two items, one of 100 and one of 60)	60	
560	1910, Feb. 11	24 shipped; 11 entered in stock ledger		13
595	1909, April 5	100 shipped; entered twice in stock ledger under same date	100	
670	1909, Feb. 3	10 shipped; only 5 entered in stock ledger		5
689	1910, March 31	50 shipped; only 2 entered in stock ledger		48
711	1909, May 15	50 shipped; entered twice in stock ledger	50	
723	1909, July 15	400 German constitutions shipped September 20, 1909, to replace 400 English constitutions shipped in error, but no adjustment made in stock ledger	400	
727	1909, Aug. 2	100 shipped; entered twice in stock ledger, once regularly under date of August 2, 1909, and again after entries of August 11, 1909, as "sent July 16"	100	

Note—The constitutions were shipped in error on July 16, 1909, but were kept by local and paid for August 2, 1909.

732	1909, March 5	20 shipped; 25 entered in stock ledger	5	

Note—In stock ledger this shipment is entered as being to L. U. 832, but should read L. U. 732.

769		100 constitutions were shipped in error October 30, 1909, and Local Union was instructed to return them; no charge in stock ledger for return of same	100	
798	1909, May 15	25 shipped; entered twice in stock ledger under same date	25	
871	1910, April 15	50 shipped; 25 entered in stock ledger		25
1040	1909, April 16	25 shipped; 24 entered in stock ledger		1
1105	1909, May 15	25 shipped; entered twice in stock ledger under same date	25	
1125		150 French constitutions shipped August 31, 1909, for 150 English returned, but no entries made therefor in stock ledger	150	
1144	1909, Jan. 15	10 shipped; 15 entered in stock ledger		5
1198	1909, May 15	25 shipped; entered twice in stock ledger under same date	25	
1224	1910, June 30	50 shipped; only 15 entered in stock ledger		35
1234	1909, June 26	20 shipped; 30 entered in stock ledger	10	

1239	1909, Feb.	15	25 French constitutions shipped; erroneously entered to credit of account of English constitutions in stock ledger	25	
			Note—Proper credit was given to French constitutions' account for this shipment in April, 1910.		
1269	1909, Feb.	15	12 shipped; credited in error to account of German constitutions in stock ledger	12	
1320	1909, June	8	24 shipped; 20 entered in stock ledger		4
1343	1909, April	21	50 shipped; 15 entered in stock ledger		35
1355	1909, April	17	6 shipped; 12 entered in stock ledger	6	
1399	1909, Jan.	25	50 shipped; 200 entered in stock ledger	150	
1450	1909, May	19	Shipment of 40 due books erroneously credited to constitutions' account in stock ledger	40	
1494	1910, April	6	10 shipped; 100 entered in stock ledger	90	
1554	1909, April	3	24 English and 1 German constitutions shipped; entire 25 entered in stock ledger to credit of English constitutions' account	1	
			Note—Proper credit was given to German constitutions' account for the 1 German constitution in April, 1910.		
1568	1909, April	12	94 English and 6 German constitutions shipped; entire 100 entered in stock ledger to credit of English constitutions' account	6	
1610			Credit taken in stock ledger under date of March 26, 1910, for 25 constitutions; none were shipped to L. U. 1610 on that date. There were, however, 25 due books shipped to this local on the date mentioned and credit taken therefor in the stock ledger. Evidently the entry for constitutions is a confusion with the shipment of due books	25	
1641	1909, April	12	20 shipped; 120 entered in stock ledger (two entries, one for 20 and the other for 100)	100	
1811	1909, Feb.	19	10 shipped; Feb. 27, 15 shipped (part of outfit); credit taken in stock ledger for only 15		10
1921	1909, May	15	25 shipped; entered twice in stock ledger under same date	25	
1923	1909, Oct.	2	10 shipped; 18 entered in stock ledger	8	
W. P. Golden	July	6	2 shipped; 26 entered in stock ledger	24	
			Note—In the shipping book (from which the entries in the stock ledger are made) the writing of the capital "C" in constitution looks very much like a figure "6," and with the 2 before it, was evidently misunderstood for 26 constitutions shipped instead of only 2.		
				2,837	493
			Net amount to be charged to constitutions' account for adjustment of foregoing errors and omissions		2,344

—Constitutions (German)—

12	1909, July	22	400 English constitutions shipped originally and so entered in stock ledger; replaced later by German constitutions, but no adjustment made between English and German constitutions' accounts in stock ledger		400
723	1909, July	15	400 German constitutions shipped September 20, 1909, to replace 400 English constitutions erroneously shipped July 15, 1909; no adjustment made in stock ledger		400
1269	1909, Feb.	15	Shipment of 12 English constitutions erroneously credited to account of German constitutions in stock ledger	12	
1568	1909, April	12	Shipped 94 English and 6 German constitutions; entire 100 entered in stock ledger to credit of English constitutions' account		6
			Net amount to be credited to German constitutions' account for adjustment of foregoing errors and omissions	794	
				806	806

—Constitutions (French)—

1125		150 French constitutions shipped August 31, 1909, for 150 English constitutions returned, but no entries therefor made in stock ledger		150
1269	1909, Feb. 15	12 shipped; 15 entered in stock ledger	3	
		Net amount to be credited to French constitutions' account for adjustment of foregoing errors and omissions	147	

—Application Blanks—

70		150 returned about August 31, 1909; no entry therefor in stock ledger	150	
106	1910, March 31	200 shipped; 100 entered in stock ledger		100
196	1909, April 19	200 shipped; 400 entered in stock ledger	200	
219		100 erroneously entered in stock ledger February 4, 1909 (see explanation under due books)	100	
313		100 application blanks returned April 3, 1910, to be exchanged for 10 constitutions. Constitutions shipped May 31, 1910, and entered in stock ledger, but no entry made for receipt of the application blanks	100	
735	1909, May 4	Entry of 100 in stock ledger is duplication of entry of same date for shipment to L. U. 738	100	
931	1910, May 9	100 application blanks, paid for on May 9, 1910, and entered in stock ledger, were returned on May 19, 1910. 100 L. U. note paper were sent in place of same and credit was taken in stock ledger for the note paper shipped, but no charge was made to application blanks' account for those returned	100	
1026	1909, March 23	100 shipped; 50 entered in stock ledger		50
1276	1909, May 5	Entry in stock ledger dated May 4, 1909, is duplication of entry dated May 5, 1909, for shipment to L. U. 1271	100	
1523	1910, Jan. 22	200 shipped; 100 entered in stock ledger		100
1884	1910, June 24	100 shipped; 10 entered in stock ledger		90
			850	340
		Net amount to be debited to application blanks' account for adjustment of foregoing errors and omissions		510

—Local Union Note Paper—

77	1909, March 18	500 shipped; 100 entered in stock ledger		400
104		On April 11, 1910, 2 R. S. order books were paid for and shipped; in stock ledger credit was taken for 2 R. S. order books and 200 L. U. note paper. Evidently it was intended to credit L. U. paper account with the equivalent in value of 2 R. S. order books, but through error, both the note paper and the R. S. order book accounts were credited with the same shipment	200	
219		100 erroneously entered in stock ledger February 4, 1909 (see explanation under due books)	100	
317	1909, Feb. 5	100 note paper, shipped February 10, 1909, to replace 100 application blanks, which had been shipped in error, February 5, 1909		100
433	1910, May 4	100 entered in stock ledger; the payment, however, was for a special order of 500 letter heads, not for the stock form, and consequently no entry should have been made in the stock ledger	100	
619	1909, Oct. 29	200 shipped; only 100 entered in the stock ledger		100
625	1909, Jan. 29	200 shipped; only 100 entered in the stock ledger		100
662	1910, April 11	100 shipped; entered twice in stock ledger, once in regular order and again at end of month	100	
735	1909, May 4	Entry in stock ledger in duplication of entry of same date for a shipment to L. U. 738	100	
1276	1909, May 5	Entry in stock ledger dated May 4, 1909, is duplication of entry dated May 5, 1909, for shipment to L. U. 1271	100	

1354	1909, March 18	112 shipped; only 100 entered in stock ledger.....		12
		Note—In the stock ledger the number of this L. U. is given as 1854, but it should be 1354.		
1667	1909, May 5	Entry in stock ledger is duplication of entry of same date for shipment to L. U. 1661.....	100	
1761	1909, Dec. 16	Shipment of 200 note paper was originally entered in shipping book as 200-page ledger and so entered in stock ledger; subsequently the shipping book entry was corrected, but correction was not made in stock ledger		200
1881	1909, Feb. 23	50 shipped; 100 entered in stock ledger.....	50	
Sullivan		100 note paper delivered; 200 entered in stock ledger..	100	
			950	912
		Net amount to be charged to L. U. note paper account for adjustment of foregoing errors and omissions		38
		—Recording Secretaries' Order Books—		
61	1909, July 13	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		1
71	1910, March 7	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		1
125	1909, April 24	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		1
184	1909, Feb. 19	4 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		1
198	1909, Dec. 1	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		1
219	1909,	1 erroneously entered in stock ledger February 4, 1909 (see explanation under due books).....	1	
302	1910, June 4	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		1
464	1909, July 23	4 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		3
494	1909, Feb. 16	2 shipped; 24 entered in stock ledger.....	22	
554	1909, June 8	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		1
592	1909, April 14	1 shipped; 2 entered in stock ledger.....	1	
607	1909, Oct. 6	1 shipped; 2 entered in stock ledger.....	1	
726	1910, Feb. 11	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		1
756	1909, March 22	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		1
769	1910, Feb. 11	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		1
936	1910, Feb. 28	1 shipped; entered twice in stock ledger.....	1	
1096	1910, Feb. 14	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		1
1410	1909, April 16	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		1
1436	1910, Feb. 9	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		1
1840	1909, April 17	1 shipped; 2 entered in stock ledger.....	1	
		Note—In the stock ledger the number of this L. U. is stated as 1890, but it should evidently be 1840, no supplies having been shipped to L. U. 1890 during April, 1909.		
Cleveland, D. C.	1909, Dec. 13	3 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger.....		2
			27	20
		Net amount to be charged to R. S. order books' account for adjustment of the foregoing errors.....		7
		—Treasurer's Receipt Books—		
219		1 erroneously entered in stock ledger February 4, 1909 (See explanation under due books).....	1	
561	1909, Feb. 8	Treasurer's cash book shipped February 16, 1909, to replace treasurer's receipt book, shipped in error and returned; no adjustment made in stock ledger.....		1
727	1909, July 16	3 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger		2
1120	1909, Feb. 10	1 treasurers' cash book was ordered and 50 cents paid (this was the price of a treasurers' receipt book; 60 cents should have been paid for a treasurers' cash book). Credit was taken in stock ledger for shipment of both cash book and receipt book, but according to the shipping book it was the treasurers' cash book which was shipped.....	1	
		Net amount to be charged to treasurers' receipt books' account for adjustment of foregoing errors and omissions		1
			3	3

—Financial Secretaries' Receipts Books—

122	1909, March 19	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger		1
219		1 erroneously entered in stock ledger, Feb. 4, 1909 (see explanation under due books)	1	
696	1909, July 17	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger		1
1276	1909, May 5	Entry in stock ledger dated May 4, 1909, is duplication of entry dated May 5, 1909, for shipment to L. U. 1271	1	
1596	1909, May 18	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger		1
			2	3
		Net amount to be credited to financial secretaries' receipt books' account for adjustment of foregoing errors	1	

—Treasurers' Cash Books—

223		On Feb. 8, 1909, 1 F. S. receipt book and 1 treasurers' receipt book were paid for and credit therefor taken in stock ledger; there was also credit taken for 1 treasurers' cash book, which was erroneous, however, as none was shipped	1	
561	1909, Feb. 8	Treasurers' cash book shipped February 16, 1909, to replace treasurers' receipt book shipped in error and returned; no adjustment made in stock ledger		1
735	1909, May 4	Entry in stock ledger is duplication of entry of same date for shipment to L. U. 738	1	
1276	1909, May 5	Entry in stock ledger dated May 4, 1909, is duplication of entry dated May 5, 1909, for shipment to L. U. 1271	1	
1441	1910, March 17	1 shipped; entered twice in stock ledger	1	
1665	1909, May 5	Entry in stock ledger is duplication of entry of same date for shipment to L. U. 1661	1	
1805	1910, May 28	2 shipped; 1 entered in stock ledger		1
			5	2
		Net amount to be charged to treasurers' cash books' account for adjustment of foregoing errors and omissions		3

—Rituals—

219		2 erroneously entered in stock ledger February 4, 1909 (see explanation under due books)	2	
599	1909, March 23	3 shipped; 2 entered in stock ledger		1
785	1909, May 4	Entry in stock ledger is duplication of entry of same date for shipment to L. U. 738	2	
945	1910 April 18	German ritual shipped; erroneously entered to credit of English ritual account in stock ledger	1	
1276	1909, May 5	Entry in stock ledger dated May 4, 1909, is duplication of entry dated May 5, 1909, for shipment to L. U. 1271	2	
1708	1909, Aug. 24	2 shipped (part of outfit); 1 entered in stock ledger		1
1939	1909, Oct. 29	2 shipped (part of outfit); 1 entered in stock ledger		1
			7	3
		Net amount to be charged to rituals' account for adjustment of foregoing errors		4

—Rituals (German)—

945	1910, April 18	1 German ritual shipped; erroneously credited to English rituals' account in stock ledger		1

—One-Hundred-Page Day Books—

26	1909, May 24	100-page ledger was erroneously shipped in place of 100-page day book ordered and paid for and entered in stock ledger to credit of 100-page ledgers' account; on June 2, 1909, a day book was sent to replace the ledger, but no adjustment was made in the stock ledger		1
219		1 erroneously entered in stock ledger February 4, 1909 (see explanation under due books)	1	

314	1909, Jan.	23	100-page day book shipped; entered in stock ledger to credit of 100-page ledgers' account		1
531	1909, Sept.	24	200-page day book was ordered and paid for and credit for shipment of same taken in stock ledger; L. U. 531 claimed, however, that only 100-page day book was received and credit of 40 cents for difference in price was allowed on its account in financial ledger; no adjustment, however, was made in stock ledger....		1
590	1910, Jan.	17	100-page ledger paid for, shipped and entered in stock ledger; credit, however, was also erroneously taken for 100-page day book	1	
735	1909, May	4	Entry in stock ledger is duplication of entry of same date for shipment to L. U. 738	1	
1008	1910, Feb.	3	Entry of 100-page day book in stock ledger is duplication of shipment of 200-page day book on same date.....	1	
1276	1909 May	5	Entry in stock ledger, dated May 6, 1909, is duplication of entry dated May 5, 1909, for shipment to L. U. 1271	1	
1667	1909, May	5	Entry in stock ledger, dated May 7, 1909, is duplication of entry dated May 5, 1909, for shipment to L. U. 1661	1	
			In June, 1909, credit was taken in stock ledger for 100-page day book, but no Local Union number is given and it is herein charged back to the stock account	1	
				7	3
			Net amount to be charged to 100-page day books' account for adjustment of foregoing errors and omissions		4

—Two-Hundred-Page Day Books—

132	1909, March	20	2 shipped; entry in stock ledger erroneously made for one 200-page ledger and no credit taken for the 2 day books shipped		2
177			200-page day book returned in January, 1909; no entry therefor in stock ledger	1	
218	1909, Nov.	8	200-page day book sent in place of 200-page ledger, latter having been sent in error; no adjustment made in stock ledger		1
531	1909, Sept.	24	200-page day book was ordered and paid for, and credit for shipment of same taken in stock ledger; L. U. 531 claimed, however, that only 100-page day book was received and credit of 40 cents difference in price was allowed on its account in financial ledger. No adjustment, however, was made in stock ledger.....	1	
1008	1909, March	5	Shipment of 200-page day book erroneously credited in stock ledger to account of 200-page ledgers.....		1
1124	1909, May	24	200-page day book was ordered and paid for, but 200-page ledger erroneously shipped instead. Ledger was returned July 28, 1910, and presumably a day book was shipped to rectify the error		1
1947	1909, Nov.	6	200-page day book shipped and entered in stock ledger; the day book was returned in exchange for 12 due books, but no entry of the return thereof made in stock ledger	1	
				3	5
			Net amount to be credited to 200-page day books' account for adjustment of foregoing errors and omissions	2	

—One-Hundred-Page Ledgers—

26	1909, May	24	100-page ledger was erroneously shipped in place of 100-page day book and entered in stock ledger to credit of 100-page ledgers' account; June 2, 1909, day book was sent to replace ledger, but no adjustment was made in stock ledger	1	

44	1909, March 15	200-page ledger shipped; erroneously credited in stock ledger to 100-page ledgers' account	1	
219		1 erroneously entered in stock ledger, February 4, 1909 (see explanation under due books)	1	
314	1909, Jan. 23	100-page day book shipped; erroneously entered in stock ledger to credit of 100-page ledgers' account	1	
364		100-page ledger returned September 7, 1909, in part payment for 200-page ledger shipped on same date; credit taken in stock ledger for 200-page ledger shipped, but no charge made for 100-page ledger returned	1	
785	1909, May 4	Entry in stock ledger is duplication of entry of same date for shipment to L. U. 738	1	
1276	1909, May 5	Entry in stock ledger, dated May 4, 1909, is duplication of entry dated May 5, 1909, for shipment to L. U. 1271	1	
		Amount to be charged to 100-page ledgers' account for adjustment of foregoing errors and omissions	7	
		—Two-Hundred-Page Ledgers—		
44	1909, March 15	Shipment of 200-page ledger erroneously credited in stock ledger to 100-page ledgers' account		1
132	1909, March 20	2 200-page day books ordered, paid for and shipped; entry in stock ledger, however, was erroneously made for 1 200-page ledger	1	
134	1908, Dec. 31	2 300-page ledgers shipped; entered in stock ledger to credit of 200-page ledgers' account	2	
218	1909, Nov. 8	200-page day book shipped in place of 200-page ledger, latter having been sent in error; no adjustment made in stock ledger	1	
711	1909, Jan. 22	200-page day book shipped; credit taken in stock ledger for both 200-page day book and 200-page ledger	1	
774	1909, Dec. 24	Shipment of 500-page ledger erroneously entered to credit of 200-page ledgers' account in stock ledger	1	
947	1909, Feb. 8	Shipment of 300-page ledger erroneously entered to credit of 200-page ledgers' account in stock ledger	1	
1008	1909, March 5	Shipment of 200-page day book erroneously entered in stock ledger to credit of 200-page ledgers' account	1	
1100	1909, May 10	200-page day book shipped; erroneously entered to credit of both 200-page day books and 200-page ledgers' accounts in stock ledger	1	
1124	1909, May 24	200-page ledger erroneously shipped in place of 200-page day book, which had been ordered and paid for; ledger was returned July 28, 1910	1	
1325	1909, Jan. 25	200-page ledger returned and $1.00 cash paid in exchange for 300-page ledger; no entry in stock ledger of the ledger returned	1	
1345	1909, Dec. 27	Shipment of 300-page ledger erroneously entered in stock ledger to credit of 200-page ledgers' account	1	
1761	1909, Dec. 16	Entry in stock ledger for 200-page ledger which should have been for 200 L. U. note paper	1	
		Note—The entry in the shipping book originally read, "200-p. ledger," but was afterward changed to "200 note paper." Evidently the entry in the stock ledger was made before the shipping book entry was corrected.		
			13	1
		Net amount to be charged to 200-page ledgers' account for adjustment of the foregoing errors and omissions		12
		—Three-Hundred-Page Ledgers—		
134	1908, Dec. 31	Shipment of 2 300-page ledgers erroneously entered to credit of 200-page ledgers' account in stock ledger		2
947	1909, Feb. 8	Shipment of 300-page ledger erroneously entered to credit of 200-page ledgers' account in stock ledger		1

1325	1909, Jan.	25	200-page ledger returned and $1.00 cash paid in exchange for 300-page ledger; no entry in stock ledger for 300-page ledger shipped		1
1345	1909, Dec.	27	Shipment of 300-page ledger erroneously credited to account of 200-page ledgers in stock ledger		1
			Amount to be credited to 300-page ledgers' account for adjustment of the foregoing errors and omissions		5
			—Five-Hundred-Page Ledgers—		
774	1909, Dec.	24	Shipment of 500-page ledger erroneously credited to 200-page ledgers' account in stock ledger		1
			—Dater Outfits—		
363			Dater outfit returned November 13, 1909, to be exchanged for 4 pins; no entries made in the stock ledger for the exchange	1	
			—Emblem Buttons—		
89	1909, Feb.	15	Shipment of 1 button entered in stock ledger as pin		1
161			On April 8, 1910, 2 R. S. order books and 1 treasurers' receipt book were paid for; in the stock ledger credit was taken for 2 R. S. order books, 1 treasurers' receipt book and 4 buttons. Evidently it was intended to credit the buttons' account with the equivalent in value of 2 R. S. order books, but through error both buttons and R. S. order book accounts were credited with the same shipment	4	
617	1909, April	12	12 shipped; 8 entered in stock ledger		4
1102	1909, May	17	12 shipped; erroneously entered to credit of pins' account in stock ledger		12
1367	1910, Jan.	27	40 shipped; erroneously entered to credit of pins' account in stock ledger		40
			Net amount to be credited to buttons' account for adjustment of the foregoing errors	53	
				57	57
			—Emblem Pins—		
89	1909, Feb.	15	Button shipped; entered in stock ledger in pin account	1	
363			Dater outfit returned November 13, 1909, and 4 pins sent in place of same; no adjustment made in the stock ledger for the exchange		4
1102	1909, May	17	12 buttons shipped; erroneously entered to credit of pins' account in stock ledger	12	
1367	1910, Jan.	27	40 buttons shipped; erroneously entered to credit of pins' account in stock ledger	40	
1886	1909, April	5	6 shipped; only 3 entered in stock ledger. Note—In the stock ledger the number of this L. U. is stated as 1836, but it should be 1886.		3
1889	1910, May	31	18 shipped; 8 entered in stock ledger		10
1900	1909, April	20	7 shipped; only 1 entered in stock ledger		1
				53	18
			Net amount to be charged to pins' account for adjustment of the foregoing errors and omissions		35
			—Watch Charms—		
B. MacLeod	1909, Jan.	25	Solid gold charm shipped, but credit should not have been taken in stock ledger as this account was only for plated jewelry, no stock accounts having been kept for solid gold jewelry prior to August 1, 1909. After that date accounts for solid gold jewelry were kept by Mr. Denoe in a separate stock book	1	

ENTRIES IN STOCK LEDGER FOR WHICH CORRESPONDING CREDITS COULD NOT BE FOUND IN FINANCIAL LEDGER.

L. U. No.	1909.			
1447	Feb.			Charter and outfit.
28	Feb.	15	1	recording secretaries' order book.
186	Feb.	11	1	treasurers' receipt book.
1717	March		100	due books.
1285	April		37	due books.
1881	April		10	due books.
163	April		1	treasurers' cash book.
562	April		1	treasurers' cash book.
559	April		2	treasurers' receipt books.
434	April		50	German constitutions.

Note—On April 12, L. U. 434 paid for 275 English constitutions and 25 French constitutions. The 25 French constitutions were entered in stock ledger, but only 75 of the English, the remaining 200 being entered in April, 1910.

800	May	18	1	treasurers' cash book.
700	May	18	100	note paper.
700	May	18	100	100-page day book.
650	May	18	100	100-page ledger.
650	May	18	2	rituals.

CREDITS IN STOCK LEDGER AND NOT IDENTIFIED WITH CORRESPONDING CREDITS IN FINANCIAL LEDGERS. THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1910.

1910.		L. U. No.	Articles.
July	18	1390	1 pin.
			Note—This appears to be a duplication of credit taken in gold stock book for solid gold pin shipped to this local on July 18, 1910.
July	21	669	12 due books.
Aug.	12	N. Y. City.	1 treasurers' receipt book.
Aug.	30	Miscellaneous	33 constitutions.
Aug.	30	Miscellaneous	184 due books.
			Note—These entries appear to have been made to adjust stock ledger accounts with stock on haud when new stock clerk took charge of supplies.
Sept.	6	1181	1 treasurers' receipt book.
Sept.	23	1532	1 recording secretaries' order book.
Sept.	23	380	3 rituals.

SUNDRY ERRORS AND OMISSIONS IN STOCK ACCOUNTS. THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1910.

July	18	492	2 financial secretaries' receipt books shipped and payment received; credit taken in stock ledger for only 1.
July	18	1263	100 L. U. note paper shipped and payment received; credit not taken in stock ledger.
July	20	811	1 financial secretaries' receipt book shipped and payment received; credit not taken in stock ledger.
Aug.	4	1507	Partial outfit sent free of charge as local's records had been destroyed by fire.

100-page ledger.
100-page day book.
1 treasurers' cash book.
1 treasurers' receipt book.
1 financial secretaries' receipt book.
1 recording secretaries' order book.

Only the ledger and R. S. order book were entered in stock ledger as credits to the respective accounts; credit should be taken for the remaining books.

Aug.	8	144	25 constitutions paid for; only 12 shipped at first and for these credit was taken in stock ledger; remaining 13 were sent by mail on August 26, 1910, but for these credit was not taken in stock ledger.
Aug	8	932	1 ritual shipped and payment received; credit not taken in stock ledger.
Aug.	8	490	36 due books paid for; only 30 shipped at first and for these credit was taken in stock ledger; remaining six were sent on August 16, 1910, but credit therefor was not taken in stock ledger.
Aug.	9	601	Recording secretary's letter, August 2, 1910, stated that 1,000 note paper and 1 treasurers' cash book (paid for July 1, 1910, had not been received. The shipment of same on July 1, 1910, was entered in shipping book as L. U. 605, though correct name and address of consignee was given. Mr. Denoe, finding no shipment marked 601, concluded order had been overlooked, wrote accordingly to L. U. (see copy of General Secretary's letter, August 10, 1910) and duplicate shipment of 1,000 note paper and 1 treasurers' cash book was made on August 8. In the stock ledger, however, credit was only taken under date of August 9 for 800 note paper. Credit should also be taken for 200 additional paper and 1 treasurers' cash book.
Aug.	10	1834	Duplicate outfit (all items excepting charter and seal which had been sent by mail) was sent to replace shipment of July 6, 1910, which went astray. In the stock ledger credit was taken for all items of the duplicate outfit excepting the following, for which credit should have been taken: 100 application blanks. 10 constitutions. 10 due books. 1 treasurers' cash book. 100-page day book. 2 rituals.
Aug.	10	1874	5 due books shipped to Yauco, P. R., to replace shipment of March 16, 1910, which was never received by consignee. No credit, however, was taken in stock ledger for the duplicate shipment.
Aug.	16	250	100 Local Union note paper shipped and paid for; credit taken in stock ledger for 250 (evidently a confusion of quantity and Local Union number.)
Sept.	13	124) 214)	200-page day book shipped to each of these Local Unions; entered in stock ledger as 200-page ledgers.
Sept.	19	1797	2 rituals shipped (part of outfit); credit uot taken in stock ledger.

Pittsburg, January 16, 1911.

Mr. William G. Schardt, Chairman General Executive Board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—Supplemental to our report of December 31, 1910, we have, at your request, prepared a summary of all the entries which appear in the stock ledger under date of April, 1910, after the regular entries for that month, and for which cash was not received in April, 1910, but, if at all, in previous months, principally February, March and April, 1909. The details of these entries are stated at length on Pages XCIII-50 of the report above mentioned and can be readily identified by totals with the summary appended hereto.

With regard to the 2,432 due books, which, it is stated in our report, were on hand on June 30, 1910, but omitted from the inventory of that date, we would say that our statement was based on the fact that the quantity of due books in question was found to be on hand at the end of July, 1910, when a count of the due books showed the stock on hand to exceed the quantity called for by the ledger to the extent of 2,432. Inasmuch as a charge therefor was forthwith made to the stock account (under date of July 29, 1910), and as we found no record of a purchase accounting for their receipt during the month of July, 1910, the conclusion naturally to be drawn was that they must have been on hand but omitted from the previous inventory. Any other conclusion necessitates the assumption that this quantity of due books was surreptitiously added to the stock on hand without knowledge of the stock clerk during the month of July, 1910.

If these 2,432 due books be treated as not having been in the possession of the Brotherhood on June 30, 1910, but in some way delivered to the stock room during July, 1910, without the Brotherhood having to pay therefor, it would make 3,400 due books not accounted for in detail on June 30, 1910, instead of 968 as stated in our report. After the 2,432 were received in July, 1910, if such were the case, the number still to be accounted for would be reduced to the figure of 968 stated in our report.

Inclosed we hand you our working papers showing the membership on June 30, 1910, of each Local Union from which a report had been received at the time the General Secretary's report of membership to the Sixteenth Biennial Convention was made up.

The total membership in good standing on June 30, 1910, after making the corrections shown to be necessary by our examination of the figures, was as follows:

Membership per June, 1910, reports received	182,956
Membership of Local Unions from which (June, 1910,) reports had not been received up to the time the General Secretary's report was prepared	6,716
Clearance cards granted, March-June, 1910	8,364
Total	198,036

It will be noted that the foregoing total includes the total of clearance cards granted in March and April, 1910, though, as stated in our report, such of them as were deposited prior to July 1 should be eliminated. If it were possible to determine definitely the number so deposited and consequently not outstanding on June 30, 1910, the above total of 198,036 would be correspondingly reduced.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

SUMMARY OF APRIL, 1910, CREDIT ENTRIES IN STOCK LEDGER, MADE AFTER REGULAR ENTRIES FOR THAT MONTH.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Constitutions	4,748	3,864	796	2,491	648	12,547
Due books	1,129	1,600	71	2,970	1,160	6,930
200-page day books	2	1	..	29	30	62
Cash books	3	..	..	144	2	149
Ledgers—						
200-page	..	..	..	9	..	9
300-page	..	..	..	50	..	50
400-page	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pins	..	..	..	171	..	171
Constitutions—						
German	3	..	..	934	..	937
French	200	..	..	518	..	718

1. Entries which are correct, shipments having actually been made and paid for on dates previous to April, 1910, but not entered in stock ledger at time of shipment.

2. Entries which are duplications of credits for shipments made and paid for on dates previous to April, 1910, and entered in stock ledger on or about date of shipment.

3. Entries which are partially correct, full credit not having been taken for the shipments when made and paid for on dates previous to April, 1910. The amounts of the April, 1910, entries, however, are incorrect.

4. Entries other than for specific shipments to Local Unions.

5. Entries purporting to be shipments to Local Unions, etc., which have not been fully identified with specific transactions.

6. Total of entries in stock ledger under date of April, 1910, other than for shipments made and paid for during that month.

Cigar Makers' Union Wins Important Case.

In July, 1909, a number of cigar manufacturers in Pennsylvania and a few of their employes organized the Universal Cigar Makers' and Packers' Union, with headquarters at Hanover. After receiving a charter, they started issuing a label which G. W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, immediately declared was an imitation of the Union Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International union, and Mr. Perkins says "consequently a fraud and an attempt to deceive dealers and consumers." Large numbers of cigars bearing these labels were shipped all over the country.

President Perkins took the matter in hand personally, and instructed I. B. Kuhn, McSherrystown, to get the necessary evidence upon which to base cause for action against these people, in the courts. Union No. 316, of McSherrystown, furnished considerable valuable evidence in the case. Jere S. Black, Esq., of this city, represented the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Judge Wanner, in granting a permanent injunction on Saturday restraining further use of this imitation label, ordered the engravings and labels turned over to the officers of the International Union.

Every man as an individual is secondary to what he is as a worker for the progress of his kind and the glory the gift allotted to him.—Stedman.

The wicked are always ungrateful—Cervantes.

He that lives upon hopes will die fasting. —Franklin.

He that dies pays old debts. — Shakespeare.

CORRESPONDENCE

Another Letter from a Member's Wife.

Editor The Carpenter:

Encouraged by the answer to my previous letter I am again sending you a few lines for publication in the Journal.

I appreciate the brother's answer very much and read it through carefully several times. It contains many good thoughts, such as are apt to awaken the interest of any woman of the laboring class who, like myself, heretofore was but scantily familiar with labor matters.

Have my sisters and brothers ever asked themselves who it is that made our country what it is today? If so, their answer will be that it is the laboring men and women, and especially those in the ranks of the labor unions. I, therefore, ask, why do not all men and women belong to the union, follow its teachings and help to advance the common cause? This is a serious matter; for if all workers would belong to a union, organized labor would be an invincible power in the economical as well as in the political field. There would be plenty for all toilers to live in comfort and happiness. It is, however, not enough to merely belong to the unions and pay your dues. Each member must be up and doing; attend the meetings regularly; work for the union and help to make it strong. The stronger it is the more it will be able to protect your interests and accomplish the purpose for which it is organized. The laboring class, generally speaking, had a fairly good year in 1910 and I am certain that if they uphold union principles and are loyal to their organization, by which they will do the right thing by themselves and their families, the year 1911 will prove still more profitable to them.

I admire a mechanic who, when his class of work runs low, will not take another man's job. A man of that kind will go through life with honor, and can be trusted. It is the kind of man that organized labor needs. Oh, when I think what the laboring man can do to make life worth living and be respected by all; would he only understand his own interests and fight for them in his union!

On last Labor Day we had a parade here in Alliance, Ohio, that was grand. The men turned out in full force and earned high honors. They were not ashamed to be seen marching, nor did they need to be.

Now, Brother Editor, I would like to hear from some of my sisters. Surely, there are many members' wives, mothers, sisters or sweethearts who will have something to say on the labor question that so vitally concerns all of us. I would enjoy such reading, as I am ready and willing to learn more.

Sincerely yours,
LOUISA M. AUSTIN.

Alliance, Ohio.

Organized Labor Making Friends Among Ministers.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have just received a letter from the Rev. F. W. Patterson of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, who is a Baptist minister at that place and the brother and beneficiary of our late brother, H. R. Patterson of L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash. I would request you to kindly publish this letter in our Journal, as it goes to show that organized labor can be appreciated by and make friends even among the ministers by following the golden rule. The letter reads as follows:

Edmonton, December 31, 1910.

Mr. J. C. Pinger, Spokane, Wash.:

My Dear Mr. Pinger—Yours of December 28 reached me this morning; inclosed were receipted bills from the undertaker and the marble works, together with P. O. order for

eight dollars. I am inclosing the agreement duly signed as per request.

I desire also to thank you personally and through you the officers and executive of your Brotherhood for their uniform kindness and courtesy. Never have I received more of kindness than in this instance from yourself and associates. I have always been in sympathy with the principles of organized labor, but this experience has given me a glimpse of an aspect with which I was only remotely familiar. Give my kindest regards to Mr. Cheshire, Mr. Evans, Mr. White and others whom I met.

With best wishes for a prosperous New Year, I am, Very sincerely yours,

F. W. PATTERSON.

We see by this letter that when we live up to our obligations and do our duty towards our brothers and fellowmen, such acts do not always go unnoticed by the world at large.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. PINGER.

F. S. L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.

Local Union No. 183, Peoria, Ill., Establishes Night Trade School.

Editor The Carpenter:

You will find enclosed a clipping from one of our city papers, which I thought you could use in our Journal, as it will show the brothers of the U. B. how Local Union 183 is progressing.

—Night Trade School—

It afforded Gerard T. Smith, superintendent of the city schools, and A. P. Laughlin, supervisor of Manual Training, much satisfaction last night to observe the general intelligence and the application shown by the members of the first class gathered in the assembly room of the Board of Education at the City Hall on the opening night of the night trade school.

In accordance with the progressive spirit of the time the Carpenters' Union makes it imperative that apprentices shall be youths of fair education, and particularly in those branches which are of value in the building trades. It was owing to this circumstance that they took the initiative in bringing up the matter of the education of apprentices at their union meetings and acting in co-operation with a committee from the Carpenters' and Builders' Association, the latter being the organization of the employers, conferred with representatives of the city School Board with the view of establishing a night school. The School Board members were quick to see the importance of the object sought and made arrangements for the establishment of the night school, which opened last evening with an attendance of twenty-six, under the management of A. P. Laughlin, supervisor of manual training in the public schools.

As this sort of education is demanded by the Carpenters' Union of their apprentices, it might be supposed that some of them would attend the school merely because they had to and apply themselves to their studies in a perfunctory manner. Last night nothing of this sort was exhibited. Every one of the twenty-six students gave evidence that he had come there with a determination to apply himself diligently to his studies and to make the most of the opportunities afforded. There was a general earnestness shown and it gave great encouragement to the school officials who have this department in charge, and it will prove eminently satisfactory to the Carpenters' Union, who fathered it.

The course of study, as arranged by the city superintendent of Manual Training, will cover four years and the first year begins with instruction in mechanical drawing and mathematics. The school will be open on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday of each week for three months each year. Thursday is omitted because that is the night on which the Carpenters' Union holds its regular meeting. The hours of study are from 7 o'clock until 8:30. It is expected that the average attendance during the first term will be thirty, and that it will increase from year to year.

The earnestness shown by the students on the opening night gave much satisfaction.

Yours fraternally,

W. W. REYNOLDS,

Financial Secretary L. U. 183.

Peoria, Ill.

Don't laugh over other people's mistakes. You soon may be caught tripping.

Demand the Union Label

Editor The Carpenter:

While perusing some of the recent issues of our official journal it gave me pleasure to notice that I have been instrumental in drawing the attention of some of our members to the great value and power of the union label, the emblem of loyalty, fraternity and honest work well performed. I trust that what I have to say at this time on the subject will interest many of those who heretofore have never given it a thought or realized its great importance.

The union label question is, in my opinion, an individual question. It is up to the individual to determine in his or her own mind whether he or she shall support and assist the employer who in return assists him or her by employing union labor under union conditions and placing on the market union-made goods, or whether he or she shall support the employer who employes non-union help, working them under a system of long hours and starvation wages, and who places on the market the product of the scab. But right here let me ask the question, are we true to ourselves and to our organization when we are forgetting that outside of our obligations to our own craft we have a duty to perform? When a man or woman joins a union they do so for purpose of protecting their own interest, a duty which they owe to themselves, but when they remain indifferent towards the interests of their fellow workers of other trades, they are not living up to union principles; they are selfish and union in name only.

In order to fulfill our obligation and do our duty towards our fellowmen, we should do all in our power to assist them and demand the union label on all goods we buy. For, as John Mitchell said: "If all the working people in this country would demand and only buy goods bearing the union label, if they would prove themselves true to their organization and the labor movement, there would not be found a non-union product on the market." And why? Because there would be no chance to sell non-union goods. It would cause the removal from the market of the product of the scab, the strike breaker, and the replacing of this product by goods made by union men or women. To accomplish this we must be united, and while we are striving for the betterment of our condition, we must at the same time work together with other crafts for the benefit of all. If we do this we are bound to win. Let us remember the words of Abraham Lincoln in that famous debate when he quoted the Bible, saying, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Let us, therefore, stand side by side for one common purpose and demand and insist upon those rights that we are justly entitled to. Above all, let us work for the promotion and success of the union label movement and thereby help to better the condition of the toiling masses.

In conclusion let me say that I congratulate Prof. W. Reinks, Secretary of the Cincinnati D. C., and also the members of Local Union 796 for the union label spirit manifest by them. If all our members were imbued with that spirit, if they would make a demand upon all dealers for union-made goods bearing the label and refuse to accept goods without it, the dealers would soon get busy with the manufacturer and he on his part would get busy with organized labor and supply the dealers with the goods they are demanding. And last, but not least, let us be up and doing and insist upon the use and recognition by the employers of the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Yours fraternally,

A. R. WYATT.

L. U. 1002, Kearney, N. J.

Local Union 1653, North Cambridge, Mass., Installs Officers and Has a Good Time

Editor The Carpenter:

The members of Local Union 1653 of N. Cambridge spent a very agreeable evening, January 13, 1911, when they held a public installation of their officers. All the members had been notified to attend with their wives or wives-to-be, and there was a good attendance of both men and

(Continued on Page 88.)

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

New Orleans, La.—Business is very dull in this city at present. Everything is centered on the exposition fight. We are all pulling for it and expect to get it.

❖ ❖ ❖

Huntington, W. Va.—All union carpenters contemplating a change of locality are advised to steer clear of this city for awhile and until they are notified through the columns of our Journal of an improvement in trade conditions, which at present are very unsatisfactory.

❖ ❖ ❖

Cincinnati, O.—Migrating carpenters will please take notice that trade is very dull at this time in this city and all over Hamilton county. We have a great many of our home men out of employment. In your own interest we advise you to steer clear of this vicinity.

❖ ❖ ❖

Cheholis, Wash.—The building industry, in fact, business in general, is very dull at present in this section. Most all of our home men are idle and there is little chance for any newcomer to secure a job. Traveling brothers are advised to keep away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Boise, Ida.—We are at this time fairly overrun with idle men and if this enormous influx of carpenters to this city is not soon checked our local organization and resident brothers will suffer. This is a good place for carpenters to stay away from until the spring season opens up.

❖ ❖ ❖

Mount Kisko, N. Y.—Business is very slack in this town and trade in a very unsatisfactory condition, and yet, we are overrun with carpenters in search of employment which cannot be obtained. Migrating brothers are therefore earnestly advised to give this town a wide berth.

❖ ❖ ❖

White Plains, N. Y.—As we are liable to have serious complications here this spring on account of the bosses contemplating an attempt at the introduction of open shop conditions, we would earnestly request all traveling brothers to stay away from this city until we can report a settlement of the pending trouble.

❖ ❖ ❖

Waynesboro, Pa.—Owing to a pending trade movement we would kindly ask all transient carpenters to stay away from this city until further notice and until our movement has come to a successful issue. While trade conditions are fairly good, we have sufficient men here to supply all demands.

❖ ❖ ❖

Portland, Ore.—Trade conditions are so depressed at this writing that it is with great difficulty we are here and there securing any applicant for membership, and as we are overrun with idle carpenters from outside districts, competition for work is very keen and it is almost impossible to maintain our wage scale. Traveling brothers are advised to avoid this city for the next few months.

❖ ❖ ❖

Peoria, Ill.—While the daily papers are boosting this city as one where prosperity prevails and work in abundance, the facts are that business in general and the carpenter trade in particular is greatly depressed. There is scarcely anything doing and plenty of men to do what there is. Migrating brothers are earnestly warned to stay away from Peoria, Ill., until further notice.

Artesia, N. M.—This is not a desirable place for carpenters to come to at this time expecting to secure work. Work is very slack and employment so scarce that many of our home men were compelled to leave town in search of work elsewhere. Traveling brothers are advised to remain away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Traveling brother carpenters will take notice that this city is a good place to stay away from for the next few months, as trade is dull and no improvement in sight. There is not enough work here to keep our home men in employment and no chance at all for newcomers.

❖ ❖ ❖

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—There is a serious slump in the building industry in this city and carpenter trade especially is very dull at present in this and the surrounding districts. There is absolutely no opening for newcomers, and we would advise traveling brothers to shun this vicinity until further notice.

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Galveston, Tex.—Business here is almost at a standstill and so are building operations, while the outlook for the near future is very gloomy. The supply greatly exceeds all demands and carpenters coming here at this season in the hope of securing work will be sadly disappointed and do so at the risk of walking the streets for months.

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Hammond, Ind.—Serious trouble pending in the Lake County district, comprising Hammond, Gary, Whiting, East Chicago and Indiana Harbor, Ind. We desire to hereby notify the brothers of the U. B. and all others working at the craft that the localities here enumerated are good places to be avoided until further notice. Having more than enaugh carpenters here to do all the work on hand, no heed should be paid to advertisements in the papers for carpenters wanted in this district. They are misleading and if you do not want to walk the streets with our home men, keep away.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Owing to an almost entire suspension of building operations in this city and work being very scarce, most of our members are walking the streets unable to secure employment. Migrating carpenters contemplating a visit to this vicinity in search of work are advised to wend their way elsewhere and escape disappointment.

❖ ❖ ❖

Muskogee, Okla.—This is to let brother craftmen know that this city is overrun with carpenters, and as about 150 of our membership are walking the streets, Muskogee is a good place for carpenters to keep away from. Don't place any credence in the Commercial Club's statement that there is plenty of work here. Work is very scarce.

❖ ❖ ❖

Pueblo, Colo.—A dull season and scarcity of work compel us to request the editor of our Journal to list this city among the localities to be avoided. Our members are working less than half-time and we believe it to be in their interest to let the brothers know the condition existing here at this time. As soon as trade conditions improve we will surely extend the glad hand to all brothers that may come this way. However, we have not a bright future in sight, but hope for a more prosperous year in 1911. We extend to all brothers of the U. B. our best wishes for a happy and prosperous new year.

❖ ❖ ❖

Atlantic City, N. J.—Migrating carpenters will please take notice of the fact that statements appearing in Philadelphia and other papers to the effect that Atlantic City is facing a labor famine, statements undoubtedly published in the interest of real estate and other business men and in an effort to boom the resort, are gross misrepresentations that are, however, causing many carpenters to come here in search of work only to be disappointed. While it is true that considerable building is being done, there is no scarcity of men. On the contrary, many carpenters are idle and walking the street, the fate that is awaiting newcomers unless trade conditions improve.

Kalispell, Mont.—At a well-attended meeting of Local Union 911 of this city held January 6th, the officers elected for the current term were duly installed. After the regular order of business was disposed of a smoker and social time was on the program for the remainder of the evening. The delegates composing the Building Trades Council had been invited to attend and enthusiastic speeches were made along the lines of unionism with a tendency to arouse interest, advance our cause and promote harmony among the several organizations in our locality. The past year has with us almost been free from troubles and strife so frequent in larger cities. At the present time the supply of carpenters is away above the demand and transient brothers are advised to stay away.

Information Wanted

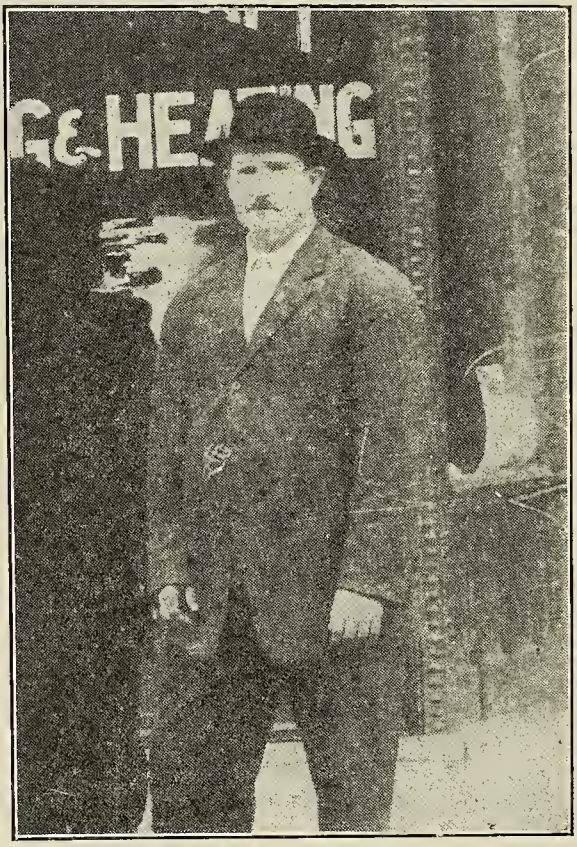
Ezra B. Leonard, a carpenter by trade, not heard from since 1906 in San Francisco after the earthquake and fire, is inquired for. Anyone who can locate him would confer a great favor upon his brother by communicating with

D. B. LEONARD, County Jailor.
Trinidad, Colo.

An Embezzler

A. B. Eyre, called "Al," the former treasurer of Local Union 161 Kenosha, Wis., the subject of the sketch below, embezzled the Local Union's funds and absconded. Age, 49 years; weight, 185 to 195 pounds; 5 feet 10 inches in height; heavy build; nationality, English; color, white; sandy hair; mustache same (may

(Continued on Page 82.)



A. B. EYRE.

TRADE NOTES

Movements For Better Conditions.

Local Union 1485, Laporte, Ind.—We are asking the contractors for a flat scale of 45 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday, to take effect May 1, 1911. Our present scale is $3.37½ cents per day of nine hours.

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District Council, Northern Massachusetts —We have entered into a movement to secure for the membership of this district a raise in the minimum scale from $3.28 to $3.50 per day of eight hours, the increase to take effect May 1, 1911. The outlook here is good.

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Local Union 307, Winona, Minn.—In accordance with an amendment to our by-laws recently adopted we have entered into a movement for an advance in wages from $2.75 per day to forty cents per hour for eight hours work per day. The new scale to become effective April 1, 1911.

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Local Union 1472, Rockville, Conn.—The first Saturday after the first Monday in April, the members of this Local Union will demand an increased minimum wage rate from 37½ cents to 41 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday. At present we are working eight hours straight per day.

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Local Union 1524, Miles City, Mont.—The substance of our this year's demand is an advance in wages of 12½ cents per hour and reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day on and after April 15, 1911. Our present scale of wages is $4.50 per day, or fifty cents per hour; the new scale will then amount to 62½ cents per hour.

Local Union 7, Minneapolis, Minn.—By almost an unanimous vote we have decided to demand an increase in our minimum wage rate from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour and eight hours' work per day. Our present trade agreement expiring April 30, 1911, the new scale is to become operative on May 1. Prospects of gaining our demand without a clash are fair.

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Local Union 201, Wichita, Kan.—All our contractors have been notified that on and after April 1, 1911, the journeymen carpenters' scale will be 50 cents per hour at eight hours' work per day. Our present scale is $3.50 per day. We are already in receipt of a communication from the largest construction company accepting the new scale.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 967, Oceanic, N. J.—We have entered into a movement for the securing of a raise in wages of 50 cents per day, and on and after April 1, this year, we will ask for $3.50 per day of eight hours. This movement is general throughout the shore section of Monmouth County and the chances for success are bright in our particular territory.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1393, East Boston, Mass.—This Local Union, composed of wharf and bridge carpenters, being desirous of having a clear understanding with the employers as to working conditions, for the first time has presented to them a printed agreement which specifies that on and after June 1, 1911, the minimum rate of wages for all employes on the wharf, scow or lighter, and all employes that are required to furnish tools, shall be 43¾ cents per hour and all men engaged in land machine work shall receive a minimum wage of 37½ cents per hour at eight hours' work per day.

Local Union 1687, Lethbridge, Alta., Can.—Our demand this year is not affecting working hours or wage scale, but points which scarcely will cause any opposition on the part of the contractors. We do not anticipate any trouble in enforcing the additional working rules which constitute our demand on April 1st next, the date of expiration of our present agreement.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 174, Joliet, Ill.—Our mill men are going to demand a nine-hour day with a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour in place of a ten-hour day and 20 cents per hour, to go into effect on the first day of April next. There being only about six men receiving less than 25 cents per hour at present, we do not anticipate any trouble when the demand is to take effect.

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Local Union 597, Centerville, Ia.—This Local Union has voted to demand a raise in our minimum wage scale from thirty-five cents to forty cents per hour for nine hours work per day. The contractors have been notified of our action, and as they all seem to be favorable to the increase we anticipate no trouble on April 1 next, when the new scale is to take effect.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1832, Escanaba, Mich.—This Local Union has unanimously passed a resolution setting the minimum scale of wages for next season to 42 cents an hour at nine hours' work per day, to take effect the first Monday in April next. Our present scale being 35 cents per hour, this means an advance of 7 cents per hour. There is no likelihood of a strike on account of our demand.

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Local Union 577, Charleston, S. C.—At a regular meeting held at the end of last year this Local Union resolved that all bosses and ship owners be notified that, commencing April 1, 1911, the minimum wage for its members shall be $3.50 per day, which is an advance of 50 cents per day. Our action has been endorsed by the D. C. Our working hours are nine per day, or fifty-three hours per week.

Local Union 1142, Neosha, Mo.—By unanimous vote, at a meeting held January 20 last, we decided to raise our minimum wage scale from $2.50 to $3.00 per day of nine hours, to take effect April 1, 1911. The former and present rate obtained here for the last four years and, in view of the increased cost of living and the higher scales paid everywhere else, we feel that we are asking only what is due us.

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Local Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill.—This Local Union has decided to make a demand upon the contractors for an advance in our wage scale of 5 cents per hour commencing April 1, 1911. This will make the new scale sixty cents per hour for eight hours per day or forty-four per week. As we are well organized and in good condition we do not anticipate any trouble in establishing the new scale.

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Local Union 1292, Huntington, N. Y.—We are making a demand upon the employers for a raise in wages from $3.00 per day of eight hours to 45 cents per hour and the closed shop, the new scale and conditions to become operative May 1, 1911. We are well organized in this place, having 154 members out of a possible 200 carpenters in town, and as prospects for work this coming season are good, we think we will gain our demand without a very hard struggle.

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Local Union 314, Madison, Wis.—Having made a good start last spring, yet deeming it wise to climb the ladder slowly, the agreement we are presenting to our employers for the current year requires but a slight change in that of last year, viz.: the minimum rate of wages to be forty cents instead of 37½ cents for eight hours work per day. Wishing to give the contractors plenty of time to clean up old contracts, the new agreement will take effect at the remote date of May 28 this year, and remain in force until the 1st day of May, 1912. We won out so easily last spring that we think we shall just as easily gain our demand next spring.

Local Union 70, Dixon, Ill.—Our agreement with the contractors expiring April 30th next, we are submitting to them a new agreement which, however, differs from the present one in but one respect, that of our minimum wage scale, which we have changed from thirty-five cents to forty cents per hour for nine hours work per day. Hence our demand is an increase of five cents per hour to take effect May 1, 1911.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 63, Bloomington, Ill.—At a recent meeting we have voted on the question, Shall we raise our minimum scale from forty cents to forty-five cents per hour for the ensuing year? and our membership voted unanimously in the affirmative. Our working hours are eight per day and our present agreement with the employers expires April 30th. Our new scale is to take effect May 1, 1911. There is no likelihood of a strike.

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Local Union 1355, Crawfordsville, Ind.—Our present scale being as low as 30 cents an hour, at nine hours' work per day, we feel that we are entitled to a raise and have voted to demand an advance of 5 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1911. We cannot tell at this time whether or not the contractors are favorably inclined towards our demand, but we are determined to stand pat and insist on the advance, which is the more reasonable as we are not demanding any reduction in working hours.

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Local Union 747, Oswego, N. Y.—There having been no change in our wage scale for the last three years, while during that period the cost of living has constantly been on an upward trend, we feel that we are now entitled to a raise and have notified the contractors that on and after April 1, 1911, we will demand an increase of twenty-five cents over our present rate of $3.00 per day of eight hours. Present indications are that we will not meet with any serious opposition on the part of the employers, and expect that the modest allowance we are asking for will be granted us without much, if any, trouble.

Local Union 637, Hamilton, O.—The new agreement we have submitted to our employers is to be operative two years, beginning with May 1, 1911, and ending April 30, 1913, and provides for an advance in our minimum scale of five cents per hour the first and 2½ cents the second year, making our scale 40 cents per hour up to April 1, 1912, and 42½ cents up to April 30, 1913, with eight hours' work per day.

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Local Union 337, Whitesboro, N. Y.—Our this year's demand will be an advance in wages from forty-one cents to forty-five cents an hour and the Saturday half-holiday, or forty-four hours per week. Prospects of winning out without any complication are good, as our demands puts our new scale only a trifle better than the Utica scale, and it is what our contractors expected us to do. The new scale is to become operative on April 1, 1911.

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Local Union 947, Ridgeway, Pa.—Recent investigations by this Local Union into the wage scales in surrounding towns and cities having disclosed the fact that we are not up to the standard and need a raise, we have voted, that beginning with May 1, 1911, the wages for outside carpenters shall be $3.25 per day of nine hours, which means an advance of twenty-five cents per day. We have notified the contractors of our action. Trade is fair for this time of the year.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1945, Altus, Okla.—In October last this Local Union adopted an amendment to its by-laws which provides that our minimum scale of wages shall be $3.50 per day of eight hours instead of $3.00, and the scale for apprentices not to be less than $2.00 for the first year, $2.50 for the second and $3.00 for the third year, both new scales to take effect April 1, 1911. At this time (January, 1911) the situation in regard to our demand is somewhat confusing; two contractors, when approached, have turned us down and three others have entered into an agreement with the firm of Flowers & Dodson to work non-union men after April

1st. In view of the hostile attitude of this firm we have decided that no union man shall enter into employment with them or the contractors here above mentioned. Flowers & Dodson have advertised for men and as a result the town is at this time overrun with carpenters. We are doing all we can to cope with the situation, but must urgently call on all transient brothers to give this place a wide berth for the next three months.

Information Wanted.

(Continued from Page 78.)

be shaved off); blue eyes; light complexion. General appearance good. He speaks low and easy. When he left Konosha he wore a blue serge suit with brown overcoat and soft hat. He may be found in a shop or elsewhere at his trade. Please send any information as to his whereabouts to OWEN O'HARE,
Chief of Police, Kenosha, Wis.

C. J. Adriance, in 1909 a member of a U. B. Local Union in Rawhide, Nev., is sought for by his stepdaughter. Any information concerning him or his whereabouts will be highly appreciated and thankfully received by the latter.
MISS HAZEL MARSH.
711 W. Archer ave., Monmouth, Ill.

E. H. Stalnaker, who up to 1905 followed the carpenter trade at points in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma is inquired for. Members or readers knowing of his whereabouts if living, or place of death, will kindly send information to
J. L. STALNAKER.
P. O. Box 97, Texarkana, Ark.

Walter C. Tobias, a carpenter by trade and presumably still a member of some U. B. Local Union, is sought for. Anyone knowing his address will please send it to the undersigned and be assured of his gratitude.
FLOYD COLEMAN.
331 Hart avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Ed Donner, a member of the U. B., presumably located in Palo Alto or somewhere else in California, is inquired for. He was a member of the San Jose, Cal. Local Union about six years ago. Anyone who can locate him will please communicate with AUG. MOMBERT,
R. S. L. U. 633, 1626 D st., Granite City, Ill.

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S. M. Harmon, a member of Local Union 302 Huntington, W. Va., is missing since Nov. 1, 1910, and no trace can be found of him. Age 50 years, a little bald, medium grey mustache, height, 5 feet 9 inches, weight, 160 pounds, minus the right leg, tattoo in shape of star on his left arm between elbow and wrist, small face and head, wide mouth, pleasant expression. Anyone who can locate him will kindly notify S. A. MAUPIN, R. S.
1722 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.

Just After Dawn.

Cold, biting, sharp, the stern wind blew;
The rags and dust and papers flew;
The thermometer to zero fell;
The workers rushed in haste to swell
The crowd, on trolley car and railroad train,
In mad, wild speed to escape the pain
Of winds so wild, that wintry morn,
That swept the streets just after dawn.

On a bleak wild road leading down
From out a large and busy town,
Unsheltered from the cold wind storm,
Clad only in rags, to keep them warm,
Robbed of their joys, their school, their rest,
Cheated of all that life holds best,
Elves of humanity, sad and forlorn,
Were trudging to work just after dawn.

In a schoolhouse not so far away,
They gather and sing from day to day,
Of the land of the free and the home of the brave;
Proudly o'erhead its banner they wave;
They tell of battles won in freedom's cause,
Of noble men and righteous laws,
Unmindful of the contempt and scorn
For those who toil just after dawn.

Is this a land of bravery,
Where men do live by knavery?
By arts and tricks of cunning skill
May revel in luxury at their will;
Is this a land of liberty
That drives the child in slavery?
And drags him forth, unkempt and worn,
To earn his bread just after dawn?

—Ella L. Hoare.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Etwas über Hüben und Drüben.

In unserer vorherigen Nummer veröffentlichten wir einen Artikel aus der Feder unseres General-Sekretärs der sich mit einem Eingesandt im „Timmerman," dem Organ des holländischen Zimmerer-Verbandes befaßt. Das Blatt liegt uns nicht vor, der General-Sekretär hat auf einem Umwege Kenntnis von dem Inhalte des Eingesandts erhalten. Seinem Artikel nach zu urteilen, ist der Einsender ein holländischer Kollege der eine kurze Zeit in New York verweilte aber enttäuscht nach Europa zurückkehrte. Der Kollege beklagt sich über gewisse Gewerksregeln und Organisations-Einrichtungen in unser Brüderschaft in New York und über's ganze Land. Er beklagt sich besonders darüber, daß ihm unsere New Yorker Distriktsbeamten nicht gestatten wollten in Arbeit zu treten ehe er zur Mitgliedschaft zugelassen, und ohne im Besitze einer Arbeitskarte zu sein, und ferner darüber, daß man von ihm verlangte gewisse Arbeitsplätze, offenbar solche die für Mitglieder geschlossen waren, zu meiden.

In seinem Artikel führt nun der General-Sekretär aus, daß wir jeden eingewanderten Kollegen willkommen heißen, vorausgesetzt, daß er mit der Absicht hierüberkommt, sich unserer Organisation anzuschließen, deren Gewerksregeln zu beobachten und bereit ist sein Teil dazu beizutragen, daß uns die Vorteile die wir durch jahrlange, mit großen Opfern verbundenen Kämpfe errungen haben, erhalten bleiben. Der Artikel ist betittelt: „As We Are," „Wie wir sind," womit er sagen will, daß wir hier hüben in unseren Metoden von den drüben in Europa Anwendung findenden wohl abweichen mögen, daß man aber wenn man hier herüber kommt uns so nehmen muß wie wir einmal sind und wozu uns hiesige Verhältnisse gemacht haben. Er weist darauf hin, daß auch Mitglieder benachbarter Orte in dem Orte in dem sie in Arbeit treten eine Arbeitskarte lösen, und wenn sie nicht täglich nach ihrem Wohnorte zurückkehren, sich der Organisation des Ortes in dem sie in Arbeit getreten, anschließen müssen; daß also was dem Mitgliede eines Nachbarortes recht sei, auch dem eingewanderten, fremden Kollegen billig erscheinen sollte.

Wir selbst legen auf die ganze Angelegenheit, wo es sich um Beschwerden eines einzigen Kollegen handelt, kein großes Gewicht, denn wie auch der G. S. sagt: Es ist unmöglich es jedem Einzelnen recht zu machen. Wir erwähnen den Vorfall erstens deßhalb weil eine Wiedergabe der Erklärungen des G. S. in deutscher Sprache viel eher Aussicht hat in diesem Falle seinen Zweck zu erfüllen als der englische Artikel, und zweitens weil wir die Gelegenheit benützen wollen, das Ansehen unserer Brüderschaft in einer anderen, ähnlichen Angelegenheit, zu wahren.

Eine, Ende letzten Jahres erschienen Nummer der „Schweitzerischen Holzarbeiter-Zeitung" enthielt einen dem Blatte von hier aus zugesandten Bericht über unsere Des Moines Konvention in dem der Verfasser sagt: „Die verschiedenen nationalen Gewerkschaftskongresse lassen sich bei ihren Eröffnungen von irgend einem korrupten bürgerlichen Politiker anmeiern, manche werden gar mit einem — Gebet eröffnet, nachdem man vorher wochenlang bei den Geschäftsleuten um Beiträge für die Abhaltung dieser Tagungen gebettelt hat."

Der erstere Teil des hier Gesagten stimmt leider mit den Tatsachen überein, aber selbst wenn der Ausdruck gebettelt hier angebracht wäre, und viele von uns selbst sind der Ansicht, daß dem so ist, so ist doch diese allgemein gehaltene, die Begleitumstände gänzlich umgehende Behauptung des Einsenders eine unverzeigliche Entstellung der Tatsachen die unfehlbar falsche Vorstellungen unter den Lesern des Blattes hervorrufen, sie zu der Meinung verleiten muß die für die Abhaltung unserer Des Moines Konvention erforderlichen Gelder seien erbettelt worden.

Wir hier hüben, wissen ja gut genug wie es sich damit verhält und unsere Leser bedürfen hierüber keine Aufklärung; zur Information unserer europäischen Kollegen aber wollen wir hier folgende diesbezügliche Tatsachen konstatiren:

Die zur Abhaltung einer Konvention nötigen lokalen Arrangements werden, hier hüben, ebenso wie drüben, der Mitgliedschaft des Ortes überlassen an dem die Konvention stattfindet, und unsere Des Moines Lokal-Union hatte es für gut befunden zur Aufbringung der zur Bewirtung der Delegaten notwendigen Gelder ein etwas außergewöhnliches Mittel zu wählen.

Es wurden gedruckte Aushängekarten an Geschäftsleute verkauft die besagten, daß die

Besitzer Freunde der organisirten Arbeiter, und ihnen unsere Delegaten willkommen seien. Die Des Moines Lokal-Union hatte ferner ein sehr hübsch ausgestattetes Konventions-Souvenir herausgegeben und Anzeigen hierfür gesammelt für welche selbstverständlich die betreffenden Geschäfte eine Gebühr zu entrichten hatten. Wie schon oben angedeutet, der Erlös wurde zur Bewirtung der Delegaten verwandt. Und sei es hier ausdrücklich betont, Hallenmiethe, Beschickungs, oder sonstige mit der Konvention verbundene Unkosten werden hier wie drüben ausschließlich aus der Organisations-Kasse bestritten.

Bei dieser Gelegenheit können wir nicht umhin über einen in der Dezember Ausgabe des „Bulletin," dem monatlich in Berlin, in verschiedenen Sprachen erscheinenden Central-Organ des Internationalen Holzarbeiter Verbandes veröffentlichten Brief, aus Amerika, einige Bemerkungen zu machen. Der Inhalt des Briefes ist, wie im vorher besprochenen Falle, ein kurzer Bericht über unsere Des Moines Konvention; dem Anscheine nach, aus der Feder eines New Yorker Delegaten zu derselben und sachlich, fortschrittlich und wohlmeinend gehalten. Am Schlusse des Briefes finden wir nun folgende Stelle: (Wir benutzen hier die deutsche Original Version im Bulletin)

„Interessant für den, der die amerikanischen Verhältnisse nicht kennt, ist auch die Art, wie die Wahl des Ortes für den nächstmaligen Verbandstag, zustande kommt. Am fünften Verhandlungstage verlas der Sekretär eine Unmenge Depeschen und Briefe, sämtlich Einladungen von Gouverneuren, Bürgermeistern, Handelskammern, Lokal-Unions usw., den nächsten Verbandstag in ihren resp. Städten abzuhalten. Die Handelskammer in Washington verpflichtete sich, 25,000 Dollar für den Verbandstag auszugeben, und San Francisco wollte diese Summe verdoppeln. Nach langer Debatte und mehreren Wahlgängen wurde Washington gewählt."

Was hier von einer Verpflichtung der Handelskammer in Washington gesagt wird ist nicht ernst zu nehmen — nicht jene, sondern die Washingtoner Delegaten, die sich, wie die Delegaten anderer Städte die sich um die Konvention bewarben, dafür in's Zeug legten, gaben in der Extase, in obigem Sinne ein Erklärung ab, sprachen aber von 2,500, und nicht von 25,000 Dollar. So verhielt es sich auch mit den San Franciscoer Versprechungen. Den Begriff, oder die Bezeichnung „auszugeben," in obiger Darstellung, ist so dehnbar, daß die europäischen Kollegen sehr leicht zu falschen Schlußfolgerungen kommen können und wir eine Aufklärung für notwendig halten.

In diesem Lande werden Vertreter die nach einer Gewerkschafts-Konvention entsendet werden in der Regel, die ja bekanntlich auch Ausnahmen zuläßt, in liberaler Weise mit Mitteln zur Bestreitung ihrer Unkosten ausgestattet. Die Anwesenheit nun, an dem Konventions-Orte, von über 400 kaufkräftiger, fremder Delegaten und wohl ebensoviel besuchender Mitglieder aus angrenzenden Orten, während mindestens zwei Wochen, übt einen bedeutenden Einfluß auf die Einnahmen der Geschäftsleute des Konventions-Ortes aus. Die Summe die die Handelskammer des Ortes gewöhnlich auswirft wird daher von den Geschäftsleuten als profitable Kapitalsanlage betrachtet und ist, lediglich nur dafür bestimmt den Delegaten Vergnügungsgelegenheit zu verschaffen und sie anderweitig zu unterhalten und zu bewirten. Doch nicht an jedem Orte läßt sich ein Arrangements-Komite auf derartiges ein. So wurde im Jahre 1898, als unsere Konvention in New York stattfand, die dortige Mitgliedschaft zur Bestreitung der durch Delegaten-Bewirtung entstehenden Unkosten um 1 Dollar per Kopf besteuert.

Man kann sich in Briefen die nach europäischen Ländern gerichtet sind nicht vorsichtig und klar genug über hiesige Verhältnisse ausdrücken wenn man falschen Eindrücken vorbeugen will, denn langjährige Erfahrung hat gezeigt, daß man sich drüben nur schwer in diese Verhältnisse herein denken kann. Durch Schilderungen der enttäuscht von hier in die Heimat zurückkehrten, und derjenigen die in der ersten Zeit ihres Hierseins nicht das erträumte Eldorado finden, von denen viele sich später hier ganz wohl fühlen und sich derart mit den Verhältnissen abfinden, daß sie verspießern, werden die falschen Vorstellungen die man sich drüben so häufig über hiesige Verhältnisse macht noch verstärkt.

Indessen dürfen wir uns nicht darüber wundern wenn manche unserer Organisations-Einrichtungen drüben keinen Anklang finden oder bemängelt werden — man denke nur an unsere leidigen Jurisdiktionsstreitigkeiten und an die hohen Eintrittsgelder die viele unserer Gewerks-Organisationen erheben; ein Verfahren das in Europa längst als höchst verwerflich und die Arbeitersache sehr schädigend befunden wurde. In dieser Beziehung könnten wir hier hüben gar manches von unseren europäischen, besonders von unseren deutschen und englischen Brüdern lernen.

Ein regerer Verkehr und engere Beziehungen mit Europa würde unfehlbar zu einem besseren beiderseitigen Verständnisse führen, und bedauern wir es daher tief, daß der Antrag, unsere Brüderschaft möge sich dem Internationalen-Holzarbeiter-Verbande anschließen, von unserer Des Moines Konvention abgelehnt wurde.

Es wäre verlorene Liebesmühe wollten wir an dieser Stelle versuchen den Nutzen der uns aus dem Anschluß erwachsen würde nachzuweisen, was hier Not tut ist die englischredenden Mitglieder, die die große Mehrheit unserer Mitgliedschaft bilden, zu überzeugen,

daß ein solcher Schritt vorteilhaft für uns sein, und nur geringe Opfer erheischen würde. Hier muß unbedingt Bresche gemacht werden wenn ein Gesinnungs-Umschwung eintreten soll; auf unsere Mitwirkung können die Befürworter des Anschlusses rechnen, und daß es uns damit ernst ist geht schon daraus hervor, daß wir uns hier mit vorliegenden Angelegenheiten befassen. Außerdem haben wir zwei Briefe unseres europäischen Korrespondenten die einschlägige Fragen behandeln, zwecks Veröffentlichung im Journal, aus dem Französischen in's Englische übersetzt. Leider ist die englische Uebersetzung des ersteren, „die Internationale Konferenze zur Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit" betitelt, in der Januar Nummer von dem umfangreichen Bericht über des Resultat der Generalbeamten-Wahl verdrängt worden.

Mahnruf.

(Eingesandt.)

An die organisirten Arbeiter:

Vor ungefähr einem Menschenalter erkannte ein kleiner Teil der Arbeiter Amerika's den Zweck und Nutzen der Gewerkvereine (Union).

So entstanden auch vor etwa 30 Jahren die ersten Organisationsversuche der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner, deren Ausbau sich die Gründer und Verfechter derselben, trotz aller Mühe und Arbeit einerseits, Chicanen und Schädigungen andererseits derartig angelegentlich sein ließen, daß wir heute annährend 2,000 Lokals unseres Verbandes zählen, welche verstreut über die ganzen Vereinigten Staaten ihr Domicil haben. So sicher und stetig sich der Ausbau unserer Union vollzog, entfaltete sich auch, vielfach noch in größeren Umfang der Aufbau der Organisation anderer Gewerbe.

Da das vereinigte Unternehmertum den Aufschwung der Organisation nicht verhindern konnte, fügte es sich scheinbar, aber nur scheinbar, denn sobald die Arbeiter versuchten, ihre ökonomische Lage zu verbessern, d. h. Arbeitzeit und Lohnerhöhungen durchzusetzen, wurde dieses mit der Preissteigerung des Lebensmittel und Bedarfsartikel beantwortet.

So sehen wir daß trotz der großen Zahl der organisirten Arbeiter, es der besitzenden Klasse fortgesetzt gelang den weitaus größten Teil des ganzen Nationalreichtums in den Besitz einiger Wenigen zu bringen und die Masse der Arbeiter immer der Not auszuliefern. Das wird noch schlimmer werden wenn die Arbeiter nicht ein gebieterisches Halt endlich ertönen lassen.

Denn die Arbeit ist die Quelle alles Reichtums und aller Kultur und allein berechtigt zum Genuß ihres Ertrages.

Die politische Untätigkeit der Arbeiter einerseits, andererseits deren Anschluß an direkt arbeiterfeindliche Parteien, wirken ungünstig und erschwerend auf die Lebenshaltung der Arbeiter, sie bilden eine der Hauptursachen heutiger Mißstände.

Hier muß Abhilfe eintreten und zwar durch Agitation und Belehrung! Jahre lang gemachte Fehler müssen vermieden werden; es muß den Mitgliedern der Union klar und verständlich gemacht werden, daß der ökonomische Kampf von dem politischen sich nicht mehr trennen läßt nd daß, wenn wir Erfolge in den Unionbestrebungen in Zukunft erwarten und verfechten wollen, wir uns der socialistischen Partei als Schutzwall zu bedienen haben.

Wir müssen das Programm der socialistischen Partei verstehen lernen und Mitglied derselben werden, die Lehren des Socialismus verbreiten und verfechten.

Ebenso ist es notwendig, daß wir den socialistischen Zeitungen unsere Aufmerksamkeit und Hilfe zukommen lassen; wir müssen Abonnenten dieser Zeitungen werden und auch unsere Freunde und Bekannten auffordern sie zu lesen und darauf zu abonniren.

Denn Niemand nimmt Schaden an Leib und Seele wenn er der ehrlichen Arbeit und der Wahrheit zum Recht verhilft, d. h. wenn er socialistische Lehren hört, oder eifriger Leser socialistischer Zeitungen wird und dadurch einen den Tatsachen entsprechenden Begriff von den jeweiligen Tagesfragen erhält, welche uns und die übrigen Menschen bewegen.

Eine solche Zeitung ist uns im verflossenen Jahre in der „Chicagoer-Arbeiter-Zeitung" erstanden. Unter der Beihülfe resp. auf Veranlassung mehrerer deutschsprechenden Union der verschiedensten Gewerbe gelang es, die seit 35 Jahren erscheinende tägliche „Chicagoer-Arbeiter-Zeitung" endlich dafür zu gewinnen, daß sie voll und ganz unsere wirtschaftlichen und politischen Interessen in fortschrittlichem, socialistischem Sinne vertritt. Soll sie das mit Erfolg tun können, dann müssen wir ihr besser auf die Beine helfen, daß sie dauernd kampffähig wird, dazu sollen auch wir Carpenter finanziell unser Teil beitragen.

In den nächsten Tagen wird ein diesbezügliches Zirkular verbreitet, sollte ein solches an Euch gelangen, laßt es nicht unbeachtet, sondern bewilligt ebenfalls einen Betrag für unsere „Chicagoer-Arbeiter-Zeitung."

An's Werk, an's Werk, du Arbeitsschaar,
An's Werk für deine Rechte,
Die Muskeln stramm, die Sinne klar
Und vorwärts gegen die Gefahr,
Daß man nicht ganz dich knechte.

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 88.)

DEPARTEMENT FRANCAIS

La Patrie.

(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Voilà un drôle de titre pour un article dans un journal ouvrière d'une tendance plutôt syndicaliste, pensera certainement plus d'un de nos lecteurs. Malgré cela, je vais chercher à justifier mon choix, d'autant plus que j'ai pu constater ces derniers temps un rapprochement heureux et fort désirable vers le mouvement international, et ce de la part de nos camarades américains qui jusquà lors ne se montraient point trop expensive sur ce terrain.

En Europe, le capital, organisé ou non politique ou simplement économique, prétend avoir un monopolé sur la patrie. Il reproch à la classe ouvrière en générale de manquer de patriotisme; l'empereur d'Allemagne nous a appelé "des sans patrie;" en France, malgré la République, on nous traite à peu près de même manière, et ce pourquoi? Parceque nous nous réfusons simplement à détester et abhorer nos camarades allemands ou anglais, etc., et parceque nous sommes partisants et adhérants au mouvement ouvrière international.

Un camarade allemand et membre du parlement prussien a dit, "la patrie du prolétaire allemand se compose de la terre contenue dans ses pots de fleurs sur le bord de sa fenêtre." Et un camarade français disait dans une occasion pareille, "Je porte ma portion de patrie dans le bout des ongles de mes doits."

Voilà des pensées bien subversives dans les yeux de la classe bourgeoise de notre continent. On devrait donc par conséquence supposer que la classe bourgeoise en Europe ferait preuve de tendance purement nationaliste, qu'elle se refuserait absolument de faire des affaires ailleurs que dans leur propre pays, c'est à dire qu'elle ne chercherait pas à faire des placement d'argent, et de risquer leur capital, money ou capital marchandise, ailleurs que chez eux. Quel erreur de les croire si bêtes.

Par suite de la grève des employés des chemins de fer, des révélations ont transpiré dans le grand publique, capable de démontrer au plus haut chef, ce caractère international que gouverne le capitaliste quand il s'agit de gagner de l'argent. Ce fut sous le prétexte que "la patrie est en danger," que le premier ministre de France, Mr. Briand, supprimait cette grève par la force brutale et avec des moyens illégaux. A entendre les Mssrs de la haute finance on croirait que cette même et si chère patrie est constament en danger, et que seul les boursiers, les banquiers et les grands actionaires sont les gens au monde, du moins en France, qui porte quelque intérêt à cette chère patrie.

Pourtant rien est aussi faux que cette assertion. Le grand nombre de petits rentiers, rélatif aux autres pays, le chiffre d'argent, moneyé reparté en tant de mains, permettrai de croire, qu'en France plus qu'ailleurs, l'argent resterait dans le pays et aiderait, de par sa circulation naturelle, d'établir et de maintenir une prospérité certaine et profitant à tous le monde et à toutes les classes. Tel n'est pas le cas, loin de là; s'il est vrai que le nombre de petits capitalistes touchant des intérêts très modestes est fort grand, il n'est pas moins vrai que le nombre des hommes à la tête de la haute finance. dirigeant le placement de ces capitaux, est fort restreint; ces petits rentiers sont forcés de voir leur petit pécule se déplacer d'un point du monde à l'autre sans pouvoir empêcher ce roulement.

Pas plus en Amerique qu'en Angleterre, ni en Allemagne, le système des banques s'est développé au même dégrée qu'en France où ils sont devenue les vrai pilliers du système économique, et ce au détriment du commerce et de l'industrie française, qui

restent dans leur développement à l'arrière des nations environnants leur pays.

Un vrai trust financier, composé de trois banques, s'est établi; ce sont le Crédit Lyonnais, la Société Générale et le Comptoir d'Escompte. Les trois banques ont établi des succursales dans toutes les villes jusqu' aux moindres petits bourgs de France, et se sont ainsi créé un monopole qui leur livre toute la fortune nationale du pays entier. Aucun contrôle n'est exercé sur eux ni par le gouvernement ni par le parlement. Aucune loi les empêche de porter ses fonds immenses à l'étranger; tandis que les hommes manipulant les milliards de l'épargne française sont devenu les arbitres décédant tous les intérêts politique ou gouvernementaux, un spectacle fort curieux; au milieu d'une démocratic politique nous voyons une autocratic financielle de première force.

Voilà le secret, la vrai cause du retard d'une législation sociale; le gouvernement et les politiciens dépendant de cette nouvelle oligarchie, et n'ayant point besoin de montrer des égards pour la classe ouvrière, n'ont d'autre soucie que de plaire et de satisfaire les moindres désires de cette autocratique puissance qui est le vrai maitre du pays.

Puisque les capitaux français sont placés dans les industrie à l'étranger, cette force financière n'a nullement besoin de s'occuper de la classe ouvrière française, ni de leurs revendications plus que justifiés! pas plus d'ailleurs qu'elle prend les moindres égards pour les classes moyennes, la petite bourgeoisie industrielle. Voici pour preuve une exemple qui démontre la veracité de notre exposé: L'importation en Allemagne se montait de 1890 à 1908 de 5,182 à 10,266 Millions de francs par an. Son exportation pour le même laps de temps de 4,158 à 8,350 Millions, c'est à dire, une accroisement de près de 100%, tandis que l'importation et l'exportation de la France dans la même période s'élevait à peine de 34 à 47%. Le chiffre d'affaires en général en Allemagne, pour l'année 1909, se monte à 18½ Milliards; en France il s'élève à peine à 11 Millards dans la même année.

Le commerce maritime démontre encore des chiffres plus désavantageux pour le commerce français, malgré que la côte marine française ait une si grande étendue relatif aux côtes allemandes.

La faute en incombe à l'exportation des capitaux à l'étranger.

La Russie en première ligne, la Grèce, la Serbie, la Bulgarie, la Turquie, payent leur budget avec l'argent français; les grands industries de l'Amerique, leur développement en Argentine, au Brésil, au Paraquai, et tant d'autres, sont opéré avec les finances exportés de la France, tandis que le commerce et l'industrie française péréclites faute de capitaux. Sur 24 Milliards passant entre les mains de ces trois grands instituts français, 6 Milliards seulement furent placés en France; le reste, c'est à dire 18 Milliards, passaient à l'étranger.

Mr. Caillaux, ministre des finances, dans un discours qu'il tenait à la tribune du Sénat français le 29 janvier, 1907, prétendait avec preuves à l'appuie, que ces banques avaient touché une commission de 56 Millions pour le placement d'un seul emprunt étrangé. L'emprunt russe de l'année 1906 ne leur rapportait pas moins de 12 Millions.

Le gouvernement français leur accorde encore son support dans ces voles manifestes quoique légaux; tout récemment il reçut à grandes pompes le nouveau roi de Bulgarie; ce brave homme était l'hôte de la Nation, et fut très bien fêté. Peu de temps après son départ, la bourse parisienne annonçait un nouvel emprunt bulgare qui rapportait une autre douzaine de Millions aux financiers en question. Aussi, ce roitelet est traité aux dépenses des contribuables avec les contributions de ce derniers, et la crème de cette visite couteuse est grattée soigneusement par ces voleurs de haut chemin.

Voilà le patriotisme de la classe dirigeante, de la classe capitaliste. Ils font râffle serieuse et profonde dans les poches des citoyens; ils négligent leur patrie si cherc et si tendre pour leurs intérêts, et ils vendent leurs pays pour le prix que Judas a vendu son seigneur et maitre; sauf que la somme soit plus élevée, l'action reste la même. Si une chose, un principe, ou une profession est réèlement internationale et manque essentiellement de patriotisme, c'est la haute finance en particulier et la classe capitaliste en générale. Que leur importe,

que ce soient des lires, des francs ou des roubles, que ce soient des doublons mexicains ou des dollars américains, des livres sterliug ou des marks allemands; pourvue que ce soit de l'or, et qu'il y en ai beaucoup. Avec les latins ils disent "Ibi bene-ubi patria," et laissent les soins à prendre pour leur chere patrie aux fous et aux imbeciles chauvains, prêts à se faire casser les os pour une patrie de laquelle ils n'en possèdent pas de morceaux plus grands que le noir sous les ongles.

Seul le travailleurs organisé, imbue des idées internationaux, est le vrai patriot, parcequ'il n'admet pas de frontières, ni morales ni géographiques, et parcequ'il considère comme frère et comme citoyen chaque membre de sa classe, n'importe quelle langue il parle, quelle réligion il professe, ou quel métier il exerce. Je conclue en déclarant que les seuls et meilleurs patriotes sont les "sans patrie," les adhérents à l'Internationale des travailleurs.

Mahnruf.

(Fortsetzung von Seite 85.)

An's Werk, an's Werk, du Arbeitsschaar,
Die stets so vieles schafft,
Damit nicht jetzt und immerdar,
Das, was durch dich erschaffen war,
Ein Anderer sich erafft.

An's Werk, an's Werk, du Arbeitsschaar,
Du darfst nicht müde werden;
Eh' nicht erkannt, was recht, was wahr
Eh' nicht dein Schaffen dir gebar
Den Himmel hier auf Erden!

Herbei, ihr Edlen, die das Leid
Der Armut mit empfinden,
Ist auch der Weg zum Ziele weit,
Kämpft ihr nur mit zu rechter Zeit,
Wird schnell das Elend schwinden.

Zu rechter Zeit, am rechten Ort,
Streut aus die Zukunftssaaten,
Streut fleißig aus durch Schrift und Wort,
Ermüdet nicht, streut fort und fort,
Streut liebend aus durch Taten!

Fritz Quast.

Local 242, Chicago, Ill.

The plea of ignorance will never take away our responsibilities.—Ruskin.

We never desire earnestly what we desire in reason.—La Rochefoucauld.

Local Union 1635, North Cambridge, Mass., Installs Officers and Has a Good Time

(Continued from Page 75.)

women. Brother H. A. Pongmier was appointed master of ceremonies, Brother A. M. Watson, Secretary of the D. C. of Boston, was appointed installing officer. Those installed were as follows: president, F. J. Gorman; vice-president, J. A. Melanson; recording secretary, T. S. Rabineau; financial secretary, H. A. Delorey; treasurer, F. J. Smith; conductor, J. J. Landry; warden, C. H. Delorey, trustee, D. M. McKinnison; auditor, J. H. Wakefield.

After the installation, the officers were escorted to their seats and a very interesting musical program was opened by Ambury Davis, son of our past business agent, followed by Mabel Delorey, daughter of our financial secretary. Both gave piano selections. Then came a violin and piano solo by the Misses R. Leblanc and E. Bondion, both daughters of members of our local. Among the noted speakers were Rev. Dr. F. E. Marble, who has been a carpenter in his earlier days, A. M. Watson of Boston D. C., Business Agent A. J. Howlett of Boston D. C., L. W. Beedle of Local 629, Business Agent F. J. Towney of Local 441, M. Jones of Local 67 and a number of others. They won the applause of the entire audience, both by their eloquence of speech and their humorous remarks. The ladies were very much interested in the remarks and made the members of the local promise to have another ladies' night in the near future. Refreshments were served at the close with a piano selection by Miss Rabineau, followed by Mr. Alex. Rabineau.

Fraternally yours,

THOS. S. RABINEAU.

R. S. L. U. 1653, N. Cambridge, Mass.

Every person who manages another is a hypocrite.—Thackeray.

Fairy tales are made out of the dreams of the poor.—Lowell.

DEATH ROLL

HEATHMAN, JAS. F., of L. U. 317, Raleigh, Ill.

Claims Paid During Jan. 1911

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
14133	Mrs. Klo H. Ellis	22	$ 50.00
14134	Mrs. Lettie May Hess	22	50.00
14135	A. W. Hallenberg	62	200.00
14136	James A. Bradley	127	50.00
14137	George W. Bruce	177	200.00
14138	John McLellan	177	200.00
14139	Mrs. Sarah Richardson	318	50.00
14140	Michael J. Rahill	94	200.00
14141	A. F. Dailey	261	200.00
14142	Mrs. Emma B. L. Pump	550	50.00
14143	Karl W. Hoppenstock	660	200.00
14144	John T. Shaw	1754	200.00
14145	Steve Halling	4	100.00
14146	Edward J. Callahan	64	50.00
14147	A. B. Whiteaker	110	200.00
14148	R. H. Brown	110	50.00
14149	James W. Kurtz	224	50.00
14150	Edward Steckman	306	200.00
14151	Otto Neugebauer	1596	200.00
14152	Wm. Keough	33	200.00
14153	Neil McInnes	33	50.00
14154	Chas. E. Nichols	33	200.00
14155	Paul Janus (dis.)	182	400.00
14156	Henry Haupt	5	200.00
14157	Mrs. Mary E. Walkington	41	50.00
14158	Ambrose C. DeVed	77	200.00
14159	John B. Ostberg	97	200.00
14160	Joseph Ford	129	200.00
14161	Hans Hansen	181	50.00
14162	Edward G. Zeigler	191	200.00
14163	C. G. Watson	224	200.00
14164	Wm. H. Hemmingway	277	50.00
14165	Mrs. Mary F. Burns	381	50.00
14166	John Raymond	444	200.00
14167	Jos. M. Roy	678	200.00
14168	Mrs. Mattie Garner	1072	25.00
14169	Isaiah Kurtz	1207	50.00
14170	W. A. Gregory	1413	50.00
14171	Mrs. Mary Murphy	606	50.00
14172	Mrs. Catherine Lester	720	50.00
14173	Mrs. E. B. Ackerman	961	50.00
14174	Geo. D. Green	1141	200.00
14175	John King	1367	200.00
14176	Mrs. Catherine Dennison	100	50.00
14177	John Nuss	309	200.00
14178	Soren O. Eickland	387	200.00
14179	Ulysses S. Coy	741	200.00
14180	Wm. C. Weeks	751	200.00
14181	John Starke	1598	200.00
14182	Smith Campbell	1254	50.00
14183	A. W. Edmonds	1945	200.00
14184	Lewis Johnson	1	50.00
14185	Joseph F. Forsyth	31	200.00
14186	Patrick J. Marvel	42	200.00
14187	Mrs. H. R. Williams	92	50.00
14188	Patrick J. Hennessy	111	200.00
14189	Brazell Grant	224	50.00
14190	Attila Pieroni	273	100.00
14191	Christian Svindal	457	200.00
14192	Jacob Weigel	1065	50.00
14193	L. Zdrojewski	1	200.00
14194	Mrs. Anna Kamis	39	50.00
14195	Mrs. Marguerite Noack	59	50.00
14196	Mrs. Minnie Kromp	117	50.00
14197	Mrs. Edna E. Fields	184	50.00
14198	James Duggan	551	200.00
14199	John O'Toole	1	200.00
14200	John McGuire	1	200.00
14201	Mrs. Clara M. Hunter	4	50.00
14202	Mrs. Mary Larson	7	50.00
14203	Charles Puma	12	200.00
14204	Alexandre Hurthere	95	200.00
14205	John Grisch	240	200.00
14206	Wm. Neibergall	251	200.00
14207	John Herrmann	309	200.00
14208	Mrs. Delima Remi	1305	50.00
14209	Bernhard Korschke	1784	200.00
14210	Alpheus Deardorf	1860	50.00
14211	L. F. Lynn (dis.)	1	400.00
14212	James A. Gain	67	100.00
14213	Mrs. Nora T. Elder	109	50.00
14214	Mrs. Maria Rashke	189	50.00
14215	John C. Finnen	247	200.00
14216	Frederick Rumbas	1345	200.00
14217	H. R. Marmaduke	169	200.00
14218	John Mowrey	155	50.00
14219	Mrs. Augusta L. Clausen	199	50.00
14220	Chas. Kleinschmidt	214	200.00
14221	Joseph Fagotti	219	200.00
14222	Jacob Kull	228	50.00
14223	C. F. Lowndes	259	200.00
14224	M. E. O'Brien	268	200.00
14225	Joseph Raab	303	50.00
14226	E. Fox	345	50.00
14227	Louis Langis	408	200.00
14228	Dennis Mahoney	441	50.00
14229	Mrs. Mamie Martin	490	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
14230	G. A. Hassinger	1257	200.00
14231	Mrs. Sarah Mahoney	1096	50.00
14232	Mrs. Mary L. Conklin	1162	50.00
14233	Mrs. Susie B. Curlin	1415	25.00
14234	Chas. E. Cripps	1717	200.00
14235	Robert T. Nichols	119	200.00
14236	Rasmus Peterson	131	200.00
14237	Henry M. Cookson	211	50.00
14238	Mrs. Frances B. Vernon	288	50.00
14239	Mrs. Matilda Shahan	339	50.00
14240	E. D. Squires	384	200.00
14241	John Mahoney	387	100.00
14242	Herd Andleman	413	200.00
14243	Jesse Townsend	432	50.00
14244	Lewis Hudson	465	200.00
14245	Mrs. Agnes A. Graeff	492	50.00
14246	Mrs. H. A. Woodworth	539	50.00
14247	L. C. Witt	667	200.00
14248	Mrs. D. Schwettman	692	50.00
14249	Jos. Paradis	877	200.00
14250	Mrs. Katie Clay	898	25.00
14251	August Zanger	1784	200.00
14252	Mrs. Ann Stahly	19	50.00
14253	George Segelbacher	32	200.00
14254	John C. Austin	629	200.00
14255	Mrs. Elizabeth Orr	1434	50.00
14256	Chas. W. Pfeifer	1670	200.00
14257	Victor Hooper	986	200.00
14258	Frederick Lengsfeld	29	200.00
14259	Mrs. Wilhelmina Strasser	61	50.00
14260	Andrew Eke	171	175.05
14261	Frank H. Franke	189	50.00
14262	Louis Adams	279	50.00
14263	Albert Kolman	1108	50.00
14264	Ed. H. Corman	183	200.00
14265	John R. Brower	215	50.00
14266	———	240	200.00
14267	Friedrick Duppel	309	200.00
14268	Wm. Cadrant	361	200.00
14269	Mrs. Jennie Durkee	624	50.00
14270	Mrs. Anna C. Norquist	948	50.00
14271	Mrs. Katherine Laughlin	1709	50.00
14272	Mrs. Anna Larivee	1940	50.00
14273	Martin Lindsky	2	200.00
14274	W. D. McBryde (dis.)	1423	300.00
14275	Reinhold Noack	59	200.00
14276	Mrs. Alice M. Walker	71	50.00
14277	Mrs. Sarah L. Leonard	198	50.00
14278	B. John Skibinski	419	200.00
14279	Mrs. Dorothea Block	522	50.00
14280	Chas. L. Leavitt	1417	194.00
14281	John G. Roeder	1596	50.00
14282	W. J. Cherry	14	50.00
14283	Geo. M. Goodwin	64	200.00
14284	Thomas F. Jordan	149	200.00
14285	Mrs. Ellen French	177	50.00
14286	Lewis Heiliger	206	50.00
14287	Wm. Kruse	209	200.00
14288	Louis Coward	349	200.00
14289	Nels Peterson	434	200.00
14290	Mrs. Helen C. Donaghey	632	50.00
14291	Wm. F. Nagel	738	200.00
14292	John H. McKinney	919	200.00
14293	Mrs. W. L. Frank	1051	50.00
14294	Mrs. J. L. Beanblossom	1188	50.00
14295	Mrs. Mary E. Mahoney	33	50.00
14296	Richard Webber	33	200.00
14297	Mrs. Fredericka Dorlag	45	50.00
14298	Mrs. Emma Clark	78	50.00
14299	Mrs. Lizzie M. Sterner	122	50.00
14300	Bernhard J. Denst	199	50.00
14301	Mrs. Mary A. Ryan	273	50.00
14302	Mrs. Jane Alford	345	50.00
14303	Mrs. Adelia J. Strickland	389	50.00
14304	Mrs. Mary Jane Bellis	603	50.00
14305	C. Preston	1367	121.25
14306	Mrs. H. Willenkotter	1367	50.00
14307	Davis H. Flett	33	200.00
14308	Mrs. Eliza Bouchard	79	50.00
14309	Mrs. Mary S. Beers	115	50.00
14310	Ole B. Hellerud	91	200.00
14311	Victor Heydecker	509	50.00
14312	John Riffe	532	200.00
14313	Mrs. Margaretta Duffy	586	50.00
14314	Joseph Brazas	624	200.00
14315	John Schelin	624	200.00
14316	Mrs. Mary Hendry	639	50.00
14317	Mrs. Susie Durbon	1391	50.00
14318	Mrs. Alice Maehl	1748	50.00
14319	Wm. F. Gruber	112	200.00
14320	Mrs. Catherine Casey	273	50.00
14321	Mrs. Emma C. Williams	273	50.00
14322	Mrs. A. L. Lampert	330	50.00
14323	Mrs. Mary C. Elliot	901	50.00
14324	Peter Bloom	957	50.00
14325	Louis Kokok	105	200.00
14326	E. R. Waddilove	110	200.00
14327	Stephen S. McCauley	132	200.00
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14334	Mrs. Mary Arvers	1053	50.00
14335	Harry B. Wheeler	1526	50.00
14336	Alex. Dingwell	256	200.00
14337	Robert H. Rood	218	50.00
14338	George Maxfield	345	200.00
14339	Joseph D. Pegg	1602	50.00
	Total		$25,865.30

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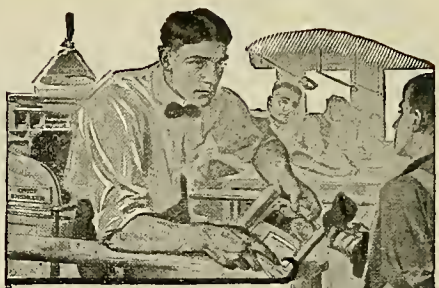

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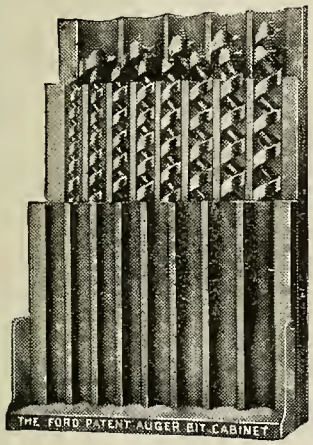

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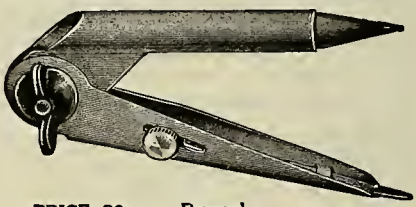

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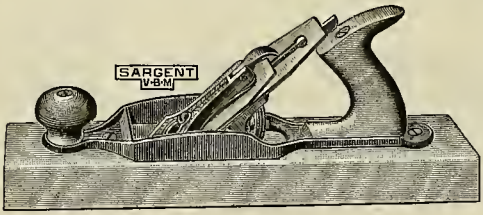

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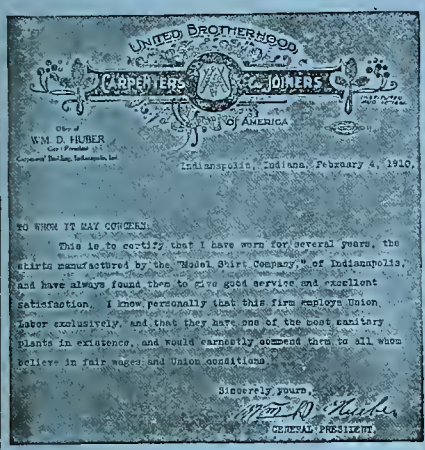
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Office of
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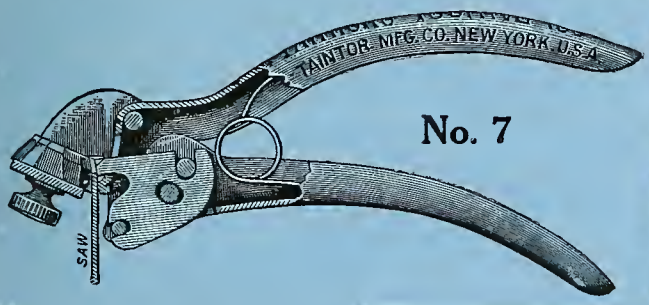

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THE CARPENTER

MARCH 1911

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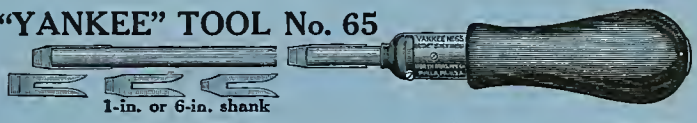

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SEND FOR CATALOG No. 29

Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

Sent on trial when not sold as per circular. **GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.**

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXI—No. 3
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1911

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

IN A LIVELY GAME

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

The game of life is a merry round,
  To a lively tune we dance,
Some of the players who claim to know
  Have called it a game of chance;
For a better word some say 'tis luck
  That must rule us *out or in,*
Others who study the problem well
  Say that pluck alone can win.

The players comprise a motley throng
  Some are honest—some will cheat,
Our part is assigned and play we must
  For victory or defeat;
The game of life is a heartless one
  Though a lively game for all,
Where the stronger trip their brethren
  And trample them where they fall.

The merry game is a game of *grab*
  Where demand requires supply,
Where greed and graft and surplus wealth
  Bid toilers in want to die!
So, a ceaseless whirl, the game goes on
  Forever an endless grind,—
Some always to lead in life's grand march,
  And some to hang on behind!

When ends our part in this lively game,
  Some other will fill our place,
To do our work—to succeed or fail
  In keeping the headlong pace;
But while we're in it we'll do our best
  To stand with the pure and good,
Through infinite Love to win life's game
  By the rules of Brotherhood.

THE GREAT HUMAN NEED.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Politeness is to do and say
The kindest things in the kindest way.

THE world is getting in such a hurry it too often forgets to be kind. There is not less sympathy existing but less time for its expression. Love is the foundation of all true religion, and is all gentleness. It is a desirable characteristic that all humanity needs in active and passive forms, and one that all classes and conditions may unstintingly enjoy and none, from the richest to the poorest, by any means may monopolize its benefits. Love is the fundamental principle of fraternity. It is the sympathetic bond of brotherhood uniting the good impulses and noble influences of men for the general welfare. It is the link that connects society and the element which harmonizes civilization.

Tired and soul-sick humanity dumbly craves all the loving compassion that brotherhood has to offer, yet instinctive pride impels us to conceal the desire. None of us invite pity. None of us, jolting and pressing each other for place on the rough highway of industrial activity express so much as a hint to each other of our nature's deeper requirements. Nevertheless the great need of humanity today is love. "And thy neighbor as thyself" is a part of gospel command we cannot get away from and cannot afford to ignore. Habitual selfishness, cruelty or injustice must eventually and most inevitably result disastrously in a reaction of effect. A heart that recognizes not a brother's emergency will sometime feel most keenly its own loneliness, emptiness and need.

A friendly courtesy or neighborly sympathy warms the heart of the one who bestows and the one who receives.

No man is less manly for the cultivation of kindliness. A gentleman is born, not made, hence we cannot judge from broadcloth or fustian what is the real man inside the coat. The element of love or goodness is the saving grace for all nations and all people; equally for Jew and Gentile, strong and weak, rich and poor, ignorant and cultivated.

"To do justice and love mercy" is human duty, but the charity that suffereth long and is kind is of the divine love that furnishes grace sufficient to supply all our need.

In the busy, rushing, restless, perforce selfish life material progress forces upon us a corresponding soul culture, or spiritual advancement is necessary to maintain the general moral and social balance.

The pathos of material want is very great, but the blight of pauperism is not deeper, darker or more disgusting to the nobler sensibilities than the superabundance of extreme wealth that is responsible for it all. The spirit of brotherhood has much to accomplish for the extreme rich as well as for the very poor. It must touch and awaken the slumbering sentiments of a civil or international reciprocity.

The plain, unpretentious labor union presents a clear object lesson to the world's more distinguished economic students. Fraternity bears a double burden. While relieving and sustaining the pitiful and oppressed, it must attempt to rouse the thoughtless and profligate element of swell society to a decent sense of human responsibility.

The great need that sin-stained, miserable humanity would hide from curious investigation—the great need of burdened lives and broken hearts—the crying need of the world is love. Infinite love alone can dispel the tumult of discord, banish strife and hate and still the turbulent billows of industrial differences.

The question of the workingman's religion or rather a criticism of his lack of religious form has become a rather fashionable topic for our problem solvers. While the matter is being settled the workingman has a right to express a few opinions on the relations of church and labor. Such relations are not otherwise than cordial, we hope, but for any estrangement supposedly existing there is naturally some cause.

Causes should be removed or alleviated when seeking a remedy for effects.

The average workingman's daily routine is an unequal struggle with general conditions.

Long hours of toil, inadequate pay and high prices—weariness, care and anxiety the year round are his problems to reckon with.

Six long, hard days in the week he verily earns his bread by the sweat of his brow—pretty coarse, dry bread at that. Then comes the day of rest, the seventh day—the hallowed Sabbath. The church bells peal forth a call to worship. At the sound something stirs in the heart of the grimy toiler. The great need of humanity's burdened ones surges up for relief. If there is any place on earth where such may find rest to their souls it would naturally be the sanctuary. No church or its representative would intentionally make mistakes in their attitude toward the sinners Christ came to save, yet this is certainly what often happens.

Weary and heavy laden with heart burdens none may ever guess, the toiler goes into the restful, welcome of a church's open doorway. Unobtrusively he waits for the gospel message. He anticipates the sweet promise of rest, the grace sufficient to supply all our needs, the infinite love great enough and generous enough to heal all our heartaches and infirmities. He longs for just a touch of the divine inspiration to refresh and encourage him for the week of hardship and temptations before him. For these blessed privileges he came into the house of prayer expecting to receive a Sabbath Day benediction.

The preacher addresses his congregation and the weary heart of the toiler waiting for the bread of life receives a stone! The tempted and tried soul seeking help and comfort is shocked, chilled and repelled by hearing from the pulpit a scornful and vindictive attack on some differing denominational belief!

A fury of denunciation for some other Christian's method for worshipping the same God as the one Father of us all would not tend to attract the workingman into church.

When Sunday comes the laboring people must make a special effort to get to church if they attend, and with the rest of erring humanity their great common need is love.

For love is of the infinite—
Its ministries are good,
It blesses sad humanity
And teaches brotherhood.

"To err is human, to forgive, divine."

FRAME AND FINISH OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

(By Frank Duffy.)

—Frame—

HEALTH is a blessing to every being. Upon it depends our vigor and vitality; the one we may strengthen, the other lengthen by care and attention if we respect health's requirements. Thus do we qualify to serve ourselves and fellow-beings for good or for evil. If it is the former, life is nobler; if the latter, better we had never been born. Important, then, is it that we live the nobler life, which is enhanced if we move among and amidst healthy, moral, intellectual and industrious surroundings and companionships. If life's conditions are such, it is not hard to labor for a living, work is more satisfactory and more satisfactorily done. On the other hand, counter conditions counteract. Under them the child gains no strength, growth or development. Of course the adult is, naturally, mentally and physically strong. But will not medical authorities tell us that copulative powers—I use the term in moral sense—lose their offices amidst morally impure and unhealthy surroundings? Indeed, all of Nature's forces are not only menaced, but many of them destroyed.

I cannot conceive there is proper material for the frame of an industrial education in the child that is subject to such unfavorable surroundings; nor can I find

selection for technical instruction and training in older life working under similar circumstances, for young or old, the worker should have hygienic protection, the better to erect in both the frame of an excellent, educated structure. We know that as age journeys on to maturity either higher or lower life is developed, though a watchful eye be ever present, for though maturity is an instructor, youth is observant, a learner, advancing step by step into either higher and purer, or lower or ignoble years.

Civil Law is the protector of that little being that is still at its mother's breast, most in her mind, deepest in her heart. It is she who begins to tutor it to lisp the paternal and maternal names, to crawl, step, walk, run, play and prattle, ask and answer, know and understand things and distinguish the naughty and the nice, one from the other, until the fountains themselves realize it is passing, not from under the paternal canopies, but into an age when the law asserts authority under which, whether mild or stern, child and parent must come. To the child it is lenient, for it does seek and strive to turn its young mind to pursue an honest, upright life, that upon reaching maturity it may be useful to itself and to others, and yet it will confine it as a degenerate, if such it becomes, or imprison it when maturity is reached, if crime is committed. Now I do not believe there is an enduring truth in the apothegm —"Once a criminal, always a criminal." Crime is instinctive in many, but generally many are susceptible to some refining and reforming influences, and to exert such influences, even over the hardest criminals, is not only man's duty, but should be his constant endeavor. The line of distinction between the deserving and undeserving must be drawn by some one or something.

Where and to what extent does degeneracy and crime touch the wage people of the country? I do not charge that those tenements of toil, the sweatshops of our land are all unsanitary, or to be compared to the hovels which poverty offers the poor in our cities and towns, but as regards health, I do say that those who toil under their roofs are finding their vigorous constitutions being undermined by long hours of labor, severe exactions and physically oppressive conditions, with wages so low that they are unable to purchase comfortable clothing, healthful food and proper and sufficient medical remedies to strengthen health and ward off disease.

Let reflection fall upon what the London Globe's Zurich correspondent says of conditions under which the Swiss poorer classes work and the wage they receive, with special reference to the "sweating" at home:

"These people," says the correspondent, "number 130,000, three-fourths of whom are women and children. Their earnings are shockingly low—in some cases as little as four centimes an hour are paid to straw workers, while the average pay in other industries is: Silk weavers, 7 centimes an hour; linen weavers, 11 centimes; glove makers, 12 centimes; wood carving, 31 centimes; watch makers, 36 centimes."

Let the mind also recall the words of Prof. John R. Commons and remember that the sweatshop has not the countenance of organized labor:

"The union," says Prof. Commons, "is the greatest existing force in what is called Americanization. It breaks down the barriers of race, nationality, language and religion; teaches self-government and obedience to elected leaders, sets up the goal of an American standard of living, and is the truest and best foe to child labor."

Let me say—and would the whole world might hear it—that next to the parent, the mother in particular, stand the womeu of our American labor unions nobly fighting the demons of the white slave traffic, whose eyes are upon American sweatshops. Aye more, not upon these brave women, not upon their unions, not upon organized labor, can God or man rest responsibility for the presence of disease, ignorance and vice by which these walls of inhumanity are menaced.

To this must be added the necessity of aiding in providing for the sustenance of the family, perhaps many, perhaps few, in membership. This is not the fate, but the condition of industrial misfortune, and none know it better than the earnest workers in this industrial educational movement, especially those who are themselves

from the ranks of organized labor. And they know, too, that while there is no absolute ignorance afflicting the wage earners there is, unfortunately, a large percentage to reduce which should be not only the aim, but the effort and the duty of the more fortunate and favored folk. The rough, and much of the roughest material, is here found for the frame of an edifice we are hoping to erect—a thorough and complete industrial education.

The social life of the wage-earners is, it is true, limited. They realize the scarcity and narrowness of their attainments. But man or women, youth or girl, or all combined, are desirous, ambitiously so, to enter and know the most delightful realms of what is considered refined, graceful and intelligent circles. Of what are they conscious?—the unpleasant and embarrassing fact that they are not financially and intellectually fitted to make the entry.

Commenting on underpaid labor, the New York Commercial-Advertiser remarks:

"Society has been guilty of many crimes since the dawn of civilization, but nothing that it has ever done has been so terribly wrong, so horribly unjust, as its present system of underpaying its laborers. The worst of it is that in most cases this condition is due to the unwillingness of the employer to pay decent wages. If he could not afford to do this, there might be some excuse, but when he is able to pay higher wages and he declines to do so through fear that his own income may be so reduced as to compel him to forego some luxuries which he now enjoys, the crime assumes an extremely serious aspect.

"Undoubtedly the time will come when society will take these matters into its own hands, and will specify precisely the lowest limit at which a man may be permitted to work, but until the State actually awakens to realization of its responsibilities and passes a minimum wage law, the duty of being just will continue to devolve upon the employer."

What should we do? Two beings are before us, the child and the adult. Should we continue to permit our common schools to be deprived of material out of which mighty minds may be molded, grand characters shaped, and honorable reputations established? Or place in the hands of the grown worker a wage from which we will be able to well spare sufficient to fill those schools with this fine grain material, taken from our shops, mills, factories and stores of this neglected class?

It is asserted the common schools are more largely composed of the children of the working class. Quite true, but, nevertheless, not all wealth refuses the introductory institutions. It is not common after the first lessons are learned that private and exclusive tutoring is perferred. Labor offers no objections to this, but it must be acknowledged that if the parents were better paid, less children would be in the sweatshops and more in our public, even more in private schools.

Indulge a reflection. So far I have endeavored to present, as I view the subject, the intellectual, also the industrial frame of Education's office. I realize—we all do—that when youth has developed, government, civic or parental, is reprehensible that will not employ and offer every form and facility of honorable, industrial, mechanical and intellectual education to the young and ambitious, that they may be enabled to make choice in trade or vocational life.

It is seldom that pride admits the English language is not fairly understood and commanded, at least by those who have a daily use of it. Really, the age we live in is too enlightened for such an admission, though that should not hold back an insistence that all education be directed and safeguarded by those who are masters of the tongue and also exemplars and promoters of health, morality and true and honest aim and purpose, parents primarily leading, if the old is to benefit the young, upon whom falls, directly or indirectly, every imperfection, neglect or ill effect.

Candor is inspiring. I trust it is mine in saying I would my own attainments were more and better. Now it is not the amplitude of the English language that we are to broaden or strengthen. Our work is only indirect with the common and classic schools of scholarship. As my radical nature runs, however, I am not prepared to concede that there is any certainty or assurance of any competent and scientific

frame in, especially, trade technical instructions, if given by those who have never had or never seen, or been employed under practical, actual experience as found in the shop, mill, factory and structural and constructive muscular and mechanical labor.

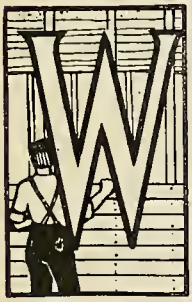
Poverty is a bar to many a cause. Ignorance, illiteracy, crime and degeneracy often rest pleas upon it. If there be a tendency to live upon the untenable accordance that the world owes every one a living, while strength is present even without ambition, it is the stone piles, reformatries or prisons, and not our schools, colleges, charitable or philanthropic institutions that must exercise—I should say, sternly perform their regenatory offices.

We have seen in the history of our country capital and labor dormant, and business struggling to sustain itself, and deep has been the study and strong the effort of the philanthropist and the economist to change the situation. Now I charge on authority of government reports, that in such times crimes and misdemeanors increase and that the cause is traceable to "inadequate salary and wage contributed to by throwing upon sale manufactures and commodities made by prison labor," thus "lessening the quantity that might be made by law-abiding citizens." But the shylocks of the land cry out: "Let our prisons give technical and industrial education within their walls that our local, state and national governments may compete in manufacturing and producing fields." But I say, lessen this competition and thus lessen the severity of "hard times," and the possibility of its recurrence.

I have sought to find a healthy and available frame for our work, and naturally it will be expected that I show it in a finished state. Quite right! The effort will be made and the contract completed.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.

(By H. B. Moyer.)



WHILE a man may have a tongue and wag it, it does not always follow that because he is gifted with a brain he will exercise it. Going down King street, Toronto, one day recently, was an Italian peddler driving an antiquated, weather-beaten, worried-looking remnant of a horse. Suddenly the beast, probably poorly shod, slipped on the icy pavement and nearly fell. Almost simultaneously the driver emitted a choice string of Neapolitan oaths, jerked the poor animal's head back with a tremendous pull on the lines and began to ply the whip.

A spectator to the incident on the rear platform of a passing car remonstrated with the Italian and was invited to go to a torrid clime.

"Hees mine horse—I do what I like wit' heem!" came as a clincher to the argument, and unless some S. P. C. A. official has accidentally tumbled across Mr. Peddler's path since then he is perhaps still doing as he likes.

Somehow or another it seems to be human nature to do the wrong thing at the right time and vice-versa. The man is not uncommon who eats fatty meats and other heat-inducing foods in the middle of summer and the other kind of food in mid-winter, and he is a close relative of the fellow who drinks whisky in warm weather to keep cool and in winter to keep warm.

Not infrequently we hear of instances where stupid children have been punished by their teachers because they did not learn faster, when kindness and encouragement instead of blows would have been the proper remedy.

It is human to err—when a man reaches the point where he doesn't err he sports a pair of wings and plays on golden harps—but if we must go wrong—and we evidently must, at times, at least, we can make a brave attempt to err on the right side.

It is said that a great many medical men are prone to administering narcotics and stimulants in preference to tonics. In this they are emulated by a great many others.

A whip may stimulate a horse to a temporary quicker gait, but in the long run the horse which is unworried and unfretted by lashes from the whip and tongue will outlast and outspeed an abused animal.

It is hardly the proper order of things to compare men and horses, but inasmuch as some men more blessed with worldly goods than their fellows seem to regard those lower down the scale in the nature of beasts the comparison may be permissible by way of argument.

For the unfortunate horse there seems to be no practical relief. The abusive driver is perhaps arrested and fined a paltry $2, and in many cases he no doubt takes that amount out of the horse's hide as soon as a convenient, secluded spot is reached after leaving the court. The whipping post may have had its faults, but there are times yet when it would come in mighty handy.

For the man who suffers abuse of any kind from an employer there is relief, and it is more readily obtained by exercising the brain rather than wagging the tongue.

The day has passed when one man may lawfully apply a leather lash to the flesh of another—in civilized countries, at least, but that another, although just as biting and cruel a lash is still being applied even in civilized countries no one can doubt who has ever visited the interior of a typical sweat shop, witnessed the spectacle of gaunt-eyed children wearily wending their way to work in the early morning hours, or come in contact with the terrible poverty existing in all our great cities.

Steadily this lash is losing its dread sting, but all too slowly. For the women and children and even some of the men who have to withstand its blows one can have nothing but the deepest sympathy. For the majority of the men one can feel little but contempt. A horse, if given a chance, will protect itself with its heels. Some men will withstand anything—so long as it comes from a certain source—and apparently yearn for more.

What a man must think of himself (perhaps he doesn't do much thinking) when he permits himself to be made a beast of burden—a receiver-general for the jibes and blows of capital is something to conjecture over.

However, it generally pays to be charitable, to be broad-minded and to look upon things in their best light. Moreover, it is the duty of every member of a labor union first to impress his less fortunate brothers with the fact that they have God-given rights, second, to make it perfectly plain to the employers that these rights must be respected. It is always well to remember, too, that employers have certain rights.

Gradually the Interests-protecting legislators of both United States and Canada—are realizing that labor is a host to be reckoned with and that when it comes to a question of rights it is not easily moved.

I firmly believe that at least 90 per cent. of the existing poverty is due to the avariciousness of capital, and that the seed of capital's greed was partially sown by the workingmen themselves or at least that portion of them which comes under the head of non-unionism.

Personally I know of at least one employer, and, of course, there are others, who thinks he is perfectly justified in getting employes at the lowest possible rate of wages. This employer draws a salary of $400 a week, besides his dividends on a controlling interest in the concern, while some of his employes, one of them in particular, being a man of about forty, work for $10 a week and keep families on that amount. This employer gives to various charitable concerns, is a great Y. M. C. A. worker, and a pillar of a church. He apparently thinks he is doing what is right. Needless to say some of his employes don't quite agree with him, but he'll keep on believing he is doing right until convinced otherwise. There is excuse for the man who works for a small salary in some as yet unorganized branch of work. As for the other brand of workingmen—that's another story.

At a banquet which I attended quite recently a successful and fair-minded employer made the statement that he would sooner have the loyalty and well wishes of his employes than anything else. And when one considers the matter carefully it must be admitted that loyalty is a valuable asset in an employe. Cut-rate wages, long hours and similar conditions are no more conducive to loyalty than abuse of verbal or physical nature, and the best tonic for waning loyalty is a fat envelope and fair working conditions and hours.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE COMBATING OF THE OUT-OF-WORK EVIL.

(By our European correspondent.)

(Translated from the French in our December, 1910, Issue.)

It is not the first time I am here trying to engage the attention of the readers of The Carpenter in behalf of the very serious problem of remedying the out-of-work evil. This subject, concerning the American workers in the highest degree, should receive their most earnest and serious consideration. In an endeavor to convince the readers of the urgency of studying the causes of this social disorder and of adopting measures for its correction, I will here give a synopsis of the proceedings of the International Conference called for the purpose of devising ways and means to the above end, which on September 19, 1910, convened in the halls of La Sarbonne, the famous university in the city of Paris.

The conference was attended by delegates from nineteen different countries, among them being representatives of the General Commission of the German Trades Unions. It was called in pursuance of the rules adopted by the previous and first conference held in Milan, Italy, in 1908, and which had authorized a special committee residing in Paris to issue the call.

The order of business of the conference was as follows:

1. Official statistical data on unemployment.
2. Intelligence offices in the interest of the unemployed.
3. Out-of-work insurance.
4. Appointment of a permanent commission in the sense and spirit of the conference.

The general commission of the German trades unions had prepared a minute and elaborate memorandum on these different questions, copies of which, printed in the English, French and German language, were distributed among the delegates. This memorandum was, indeed, a remarkable document, the subject of enforced idleness is treated therein from a trade union standpoint, setting forth the necessity of enacting laws by the legislature of the various countries providing for the relief of the unemployed. But in countries where such a course should be found premature it is, in the opinion of the General Commission, the duty of the government to financially subsidize the trades unions, having established an out-of-work benefit fund until such time as the nation, itself, would be disposed to assume the burden of providing either employment or relief for the jobless.

The German delegation seriously complained of the negative attitude and ill will shown by their government, which, they claimed, is ever ready and at all times finds the necessary means to enlarge the standing army, but has, as yet, never made the smallest appropriation in behalf of the unemployed, while the governments of Holland, Belgium, France, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland have contributed large sums to the treasuries of the trades unions in these countries for that purpose. A financial statement submitted by the German delegation shows that during the last six years, 1903-1909, thirty-four and one-half million marks have been expended by the German trades unions for the relief of members out of work, which means that during the period of six years they have paid out in American money the enormous amount of $8,000,000 in out-of-work benefit. However, notwithstanding the incontestable efficacy of their own system, the German trades unions recommend as a model institution the out-of-work insurance system, adopted by the city of Ghent, in Belgium, which they contend carries with it the best guarantee as to stability and future success.

The conference began its session on Monday morning, September 19. At its opening Mr. Cocherie, the French Minister of Finance, in address, bid the delegates welcome, to which Mr. Leon Bourgeois, the president of the conference, responded. He was followed by Mr. Hamilton, the Swedish Minister of Interior, who spoke on behalf of the foreign delegates.

After the order of business was agreed

upon, it was decided that the deliberations be conducted in the French language, but upon request of the German delegates the chair agreed to have all important remarks and motions translated into the German language.

Statistics on unemployment being the first in order, Professor Westergaard of Copenhagen, who had been chosen to report on the subject, dwelt at length on the necessity of thorough statistical researches by the trade unions and the furnishing of data relating to the scope and effect of unemployment by institutions paying out-of-work or sick benefits. He laid particular stress on the necessity of collecting data on wages paid in times of prosperity and wages paid during industrial depressions.

In the course of deliberations the speakers pointed to the urgent necessity of complex statistics on unemployment, cases of death and cases of accident, to which end the different commissions in charge of these features should work hand in hand. One of the Belgian delegates suggested that each member out of work should be compelled to serve on the local committee on out-of-work insurance, while one of his colleagues recommended the establishment of an international bureau of statistics with national bureaus as subordinate bodies and these latter to be under the control of the trade unions in each country. Delegate Greulich, representing Switzerland, remarked that the chief object of out-of-work statistics was to arouse public attention to the alarming extent of, and the misery caused by unemployment, and such statistics, he said, "to be of any value must result in the providing of relief for the unemployed, for," said he, "what is the use of picturing his deplorable condition to the unfortunate unemployed, unless you can show him the way out of it? The best theories count for naught unless they result in the remedying of the existing evil."

Delegate Keufer, from the Typographical Union of Paris, held that one of the first steps in the combating of the out-of-work evil was the reduction of working hours. Professor Spiegel, of the German delegation, agreed with the previous speakers in regard to international and national statistical bureaus, as through their agency a thorough study of the problem, as well as the devising of means for its solution, would be facilitated. Professor Westergaard, in conclusion of the deliberations on the subject, remarked that the object pursued in gathering statistical data was more the study into the causes and symptoms than the curing of the disease; the latter to follow after the first accomplishment.

As will be seen by these, the first day's deliberations of the conference, the unemployment question is preoccupying all classes of society. We see ministers of different governments, professors and politicians in attendance, but of all the delegates the representatives of labor organizations were the most concerned in its deliberations and decisions. Indeed, they are the only ones to know where the shoe really pinches the worker; the only ones sufficiently conversant with the subject to treat it intelligently; they are in a position to speak from experience, while the first-mentioned gentlemen, as well-meaning and as laudable their intentions may be, can but express their opinion on the unemployment problem merely from a theoretical standpoint.

Nevertheless, the delegates were unanimous in the opinion that the most efficient remedy for the out-of-work evil lies with the trades unions, themselves, from the very fact that only the labor organizations are able to exercise a controlling power over the unemployed; through their intelligence offices when work is obtainable, and through their out-of-work insurances when during times of industrial depression, or from other cause, work is lacking. At the same time the conference also realized the fact that during a panic the funds of the trades unions are insufficient to cope with unemployment and taking care of its victims, but that this was the duty of the nation. It was in the interest of the commonwealth to see to it that the hen that lays her the golden egg will not starve.

It is also of great utility and import that this question was thus brought before the public at large. As a result of the con-

ference we may now look forward to authentic, unfalsified statistical data that will repudiate the lie daily repeated by the bourgeois class: "There is work and consequently a chance to earn a living for all who are willing to work," or in its more brutal version: "It is only the lazy ones that cannot find work." Should this international conference bear no other result save to open the eyes of the workers themselves, and to upset the mendacious assertions quoted here above, it would on these grounds alone be deserving of recognition on our part, and we have good reasons to appreciate its work.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HADLEY OF MISSOURI, TO THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AT ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER, 1910.

(Set up for insertion in November issue, but unavoidably held over.)

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the American Federation of Labor—I am glad, indeed, to come here this morning as the chief executive of this state, to extend to you a cordial welcome and to express the wish that your meeting here may be a pleasant one, and that your deliberations may result in good to organized labor and to the entire country.

"I am glad on this occasion to be able to welcome the representatives of organized labor to a state that enjoys the desirable experience of being so evenly balanced between the two great political parties of the country that neither of them can afford to be unfair to or discriminate against any class of our citizenship. I regret that I am not able to welcome you to a state in which labor and capital are in entire accord, but I am glad to know that the fact that their now existing differences are not because the chief executive of the state has not endeavored in every way to bring about a fair and amicable adjustment.

"I am glad also to be able to welcome you to the state that has already given evidence by concrete legislation of a desire to do what can be done in a practical way to protect the interests and advance the welfare of those who live by toil. We have here a factory inspection law and a child-labor law, not ideal, it is true, but still they are steps in the right direction and better perhaps than exist in most of the states in the union. And I am glad to be able to tell this convention that the man who is placed in charge of that department and has imposed upon him the duty of enforcing these laws is, by my appointment, a representative of organized labor himself, and one who feels from the force of actual experience the interest of those whose interest he is sworn by law to protect.

"We have a mine inspection law and a mine inspection department. We have a law in this state limiting the hours of labor in underground mines, a law which it was my pleasure and privilege as attorney-general of this state to sustain the constitutionality of in the supreme court of the United States; and I have appointed as the five men charged with the enforcement of those laws members of organized labor, men who have known of the dangers and the trials which confront the man who works in underground mines by actual experience in such employment. And through the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties in the last twenty-one months we have reduced the number of deaths and accidents in underground mines thirty-three and one-third per cent. as compared with the last preceding period. I hardly think it would be necessary to say to an audience such as this, and I know it would not be necessary to say it to a gathering of lawyers, that such a correction in the conduct of public affairs may mean to some women and some families the averting of the greatest tragedy human life can impose.

"We have also sought to enforce in this state a principle which I undertake to say will receive the approval of this audience, as I believe it receives the approval of all audiences in the state of Missouri, and that is the principle that in this state no combination of money or power can place itself

above the law and none can violate the law with impunity.

"I am glad to inform you that the laws in regard to combinations and trusts in this state do not apply to combinations of laboring men as they do to the monopolies which are formed for the purpose of increasing the cost of living to those who have to live by honest toil.

"I do not wish to convey to you the impression that there exists here ideal conditions, or that we have by any means arrived at utopian conditions of life in the relations between the employer and the employe. We have still room for advancement, and I trust the deliberations of this convention will open up many lines of improvement. There are many lines that appeal to such an organization as yours. There is the question of whether it shall undertake a general propaganda looking to the advocacy of some new theory of society or industry, the propaganda for changed conditions in which different rules shall apply for the distribution of the wealth that is so largely the result of labor. There is the other proposition that comes before any organization such as this, the proposition as to whether they shall undertake the accomplishment of progressive results through the advocacy of certain concrete measures that in themselves will work a certain and a definite improvement in the conditions of those whom they represent and for whose welfare they are principally concerned.

"I have had occasion as a practicing lawyer, as the chief law officer of this state and as the chief executive officer of the state, to have my attention directed to and to become interested in a proposition I consider as second to none in importance to the laboring men in this country. I refer to the inadequacy of our present system for compensating those who are injured in the conduct of modern industrialism. Perhaps, to state it more clearly, the reduction of the dangers and the injuries incident to the modern system of industrialism; because, to my mind, what the laboring men of this country primarily are interested in is not so much the question of recovering compensation for the injuries they may suffer, or providing a system by which those dependent for support upon the labor of others can secure compensation for their deaths; but by providing such a just, such a prompt and such a certain system of compensation that it will automatically bring about a reduction of the dangers and the risk incident to modern industrialism itself. In other words, what the laboring man is interested in is not in recovering damages, but in securing safety; and what the wives and children of those who toil are concerned in is not in a certain right of action for the loss of their protector, but in having the protector come back to his home and family at the end of each day of labor safe and sound as when he went away in the morning.

"It is a reflection upon the capacity of the American people for self-government that here in this great, free country of ours we are clinging to archaic and almost barbaric systems of compensating those who are injured in the modern system of industry, after almost every civilized country on the face of the earth has abandoned it. Notwithstanding all these laws for the inspection of factories, for the prevention of child labor, for the improvement and safety of mines and other dangerous occupations, the toll that modern industrialism still exacts from those who conduct it presents a tragedy unequalled in the history of civilization.

"It is unnecessary, I take it, to tell you that the deaths incident to modern industrialism are greater than the deaths resulting from a war in which two great armies would be constantly engaged. From statistics obtained from newspapers recently I learn that the deaths on railroads during the year ending June 3, 1910, amounted to almost 4,000, an increase of 1,000 over the last preceding year, and what it had been practically for a number of years prior to that time, and the people injured in the conduct of the railways of the country numbered nearly 80,000. It has been estimated that if the present rate continues, in the next fifteen years 2,000,000 railroad employes will be either killed or injured in the conduct of the railroads of this country. Statistics show that something like 10,000 miners lose their lives each year in this country. This is unnecessary, and to a certain extent is due to our present inadequate system of compensating those injured in the conduct

of modern industry. This is shown by the fact that scarcely one-fourth as many are injured or killed in certain foreign countries as are injured and killed in this country in the operation of underground mines.

"While the two occupations I have named are the most dangerous, yet there was exhibited recently in the city of Boston a miniature guillotine which arose and fell ten times every minute, indicating the number of lives sacrificed in this country in the conduct of modern industry, and a light flickered and went out twice each minute to indicate the deaths due to tuberculosis, a disease that often results from unhealthy employment and unsanitary conditions in those employments. This is the toll modern industry has exacted from the laboring men of this country. The economic laws of these human lives present a figure that almost staggers comprehension, presents an amount of actual loss and injuries to this country that makes other economic questions seem insignificant in comparison. And yet, notwithstanding this great loss, we still adhere to the old system of saying to the man who is hurt in the conduct of modern industry, 'You can only recover damages if you can prove it was due to the negligence of your employer, that it was not contributed to by your own negligence or the negligence of a fellow servant.' The only compensation for yourself in case of injury, or for your family in case of your death, must rest upon a preponderance of testimony before a jury that the injury or death was due to the negligence of the employer, and was not a risk incident to the employment or contributed to by your own negligence or the negligence of an employe.

"Statistics from our courts show that of those injured by modern industrialism not over 15 per cent. have a cause for action under our present system for the injuries they have received, because not over 15 per cent. of those injured, according to the decisions of the courts, are due to the negligence of the employers. About 15 per cent. are due to the negligence of the fellow servants, and the balance fall in the class of risks incident to the trade or contributory negligence. Consequently, under our present system of legal procedure, with all of its inadequacies, with all of its delays and all its rules which seek apparently to prevent recovery, there exists no hope for compensation in over 15 per cent. of the cases.

"At least 80 per cent. of the employers of this country are protected by what are known as accident liability policies, and during the course of the last five years they have paid to the accident or to the liability insurance companies $95,000,000, and during that time the insurance companies only paid to those who were injured $40,000,000. The result was a pure loss to this country of $55,000,000, which went to the insurance companies to pay the expenses of administration, or went as court costs or attorneys' fees in resisting the claims of those who brought suits against employers. Fifty-five million dollars more was received than was paid to those who were actually hurt. I know it will be unnecessary to say to this audience that of the $40,000,000 that actually went, or was supposed to go to the man who suffered the injury, not over 50 per cent. actually reached him, because the expenses of litigation and the attorneys' fees consumed 50 per cent. In fact this feature of the case is best presented by the story of the Irishman who was hit on the head by a brick. He finally succeeded in recovering damages, but only got a small per cent. In a spirit of indignation he asked the lawyer, 'Say, was it you or myself that got hit by that brick?' I think all who are familiar with the result of such cases will admit it was the Irishman who was hit by the brick.

"Another chapter and another phase of this proposition is that the expense of the court costs, what the people themselves pay for the support of that portion of our judges who are employed in the trial of this class of cases, is greater than the amount recovered by the injured persons, and consequently it would be cheaper from a public standpoint for the people to do away with one-third of their judges and pay to those injured in modern industrialism the money than to retain our present system of litigation. If we could adopt some different rule for giving compensation to those who are injured in modern industrialism we could do away with at least one-third of our judges and perhaps one-half of our lawyers, and that, according to the minds of many people, is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Efforts to bring about a correction of

these conditions in the past have principally found expression in the passage of child labor laws, factory inspection laws and laws intended to secure greater safety in the operation of dangerous industries. It is significant to know that all of these laws have been tested as to their constitutionality in the courts. The employing classes have apparently never recognized the ultimate benefit that would be derived by society from the greater protection to those who conduct our modern system of industrialism. It has been usually the experience that when factory or mine inspection laws, or laws limiting the hours of labor in dangerous and injurious occupations are taken into the courts, the first experience has been that the courts, have declared them unconstitutional. One of the unfortunate experiences has been that many of our judges have seemed much more solicitous about protecting the rights of property than they have about protecting the rights of the people.

"As you all know, in the state of New York, the bakeshop law when first passed was declared unconstitutional, and because one of the great leaders of national thought and action in this country undertook to publicly criticise the reasons upon which that decision was based he was bitterly assailed, because it was said he was assaulting the very citadels of our liberty, when he criticised the courts. I have never recognized that any department of our government is immune from criticism. I know the executive department has never been immune from criticism, and I know of no more reason why a man who is elected to a judicial office should enjoy any immunity from having the correctness or the wrongfulness of his acts or of his reasoning subject to public criticism than should an executive or a member of the legislative department. In fact, it seems to me as though the protection of the just judge is to establish the rule that men who render just decisions based upon good reasons and integrity should have criticism directed against the unjust judge who renders decisions not based upon good reasons or upon good faith and public morals. Otherwise there is no incentive to the proper performance of those duties.

"I feel in this country that perhaps we have been a little bit too tender and solicitous and fearful about criticising judges who render wrong decisions. If we had been a little bit more assertive in this respect perhaps we would not have had so much judge-made laws. The line of distinction of course it is necessary should be clearly drawn. While a case is under advisement it is manifestly improper that that case should be the subject of criticism, to the extent that the man who is rendering the decision should be criticised in advance for a decision he may or may not render; but when the final decision is rendered and it then becomes the law and all people will have to obey it until it is changed by a subsequent decision or an act of the legislature it becomes the right, and not only the right, but the duty of American citizens to criticise that decision if they think it is wrong. Otherwise progress would never be secured. And so we find today, as we found when the case of Holden against Hardy went before the Supreme Court of the United States, that a public thought and public consideration had advanced to such an extent that the judge rendered the public judgment of the people upon a greater public question; because, after all, legislature-made law or court-made law is only the expression of the moral judgment of the people and the period to which it applies.

"When I began litigation against the Standard Oil trust in this state, something like four years ago, it was at peace with the entire world and it was protected by a rule of law that had been laid down by the Supreme Court of Missouri and the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that a corporation, through its officials, could not be required to produce books or papers or make statements that might subject it to a penalty or a forfeiture. When I summoned those officers in the State of Missouri they refused to answer my questions because it would subject the corporations they represented to a penalty or to a forfeiture. I said a corporation was a creature of law, that it came into existence under a contract with the state, and the state had a right to call it to account and show whether it had obeyed its contract or not. That was answered by the statement that it enjoyed

the same immunity that did an individual. Temporarily defeated here, I went to New York and summoned the chief officers of that company, and the claim again was asserted that a corporation was above the law that brought it into existence, because it could not be compelled to incriminate itself.

"That question was fought through the Supreme Court of New York, the Supreme Court of Missouri and the Supreme Court of the United States, and all three of those courts within a period of something like two weeks rendered decisions overruling their previous decisions and holding that a corporation was a creature of law and could not set itself above the sovereignty that created it. That was an example of the advancement of public thought, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Supreme Court of New York, and the Supreme Court of Missouri registered in the year of grace 1906, the moral judgment of the people and the period to which it applied, while their previous decisions rendered some seven years before registered the judgment of the people of that period. The way to secure progress in just law, whether through legislation or judicial decisions, is by a free and frank discussion of the soundness of the reasons upon which laws are based.

"This great economic waste incident to our modern system of industrialism demands a correction, and the question is how it is going to be secured. The progress made in foreign countries is familiar in a general way to most of you. They have either adopted a changed rule of employers' liability or adopted laws requiring compulsory insurance of employes, or workmen's compensation laws which give to them automatic compensation for injuries in the conduct of modern industry. In this country we are standing but at the threshold of an investigation into this question, and we are just beginning to realize the importance of applying a new principle in the conduct of industrial affairs in this country. No one is surprised or shocked if you say that when a man engages in the manufacturing business he distributes as a part of the cost of conducting the business the wear and tear upon a machine that he placed in his factory. That is an expected part of the cost of production. But we must recognize the necessity of impressing upon the public mind the correctness of the fundamental principle that it is just as right that when he puts in his factory a human machine there must be distributed upon the public the cost incident to the wear and tear of that human machine. The public will not object when a fair and a just system can be devised in the payment of this charge, because it is wrong in principle, it has been demonstrated that it is pernicious and ineffective in actual practice to let the loss incident to modern industry fall upon those least able to bear it.

"Under the limitations of our constitutions, state and national, I question how much it will be possible for us to go along the lines of compulsory insurance of workmen's compensation laws. I am certain, however, as a lawyer, that we can do this: We can do away with this old fiction of the law that now always works for delay and usually works for injustice. We can do away with the theory of contributory negligence, with the doctrine of assumption of risk, we can do away with the theory of the negligence of the fellow servant, because all three of these rules were devised in a simple system of industry that had no application at all to the condition existing in modern industry. They were devised at a time when industry was limited largely to the employer, the employe and the apprentice, and yet we have continued those old, archaic rules, and have hung onto them, which indicates a fetish worship of a theory long after the reason for the theory had ceased to exist.

"In Germany, under compulsory insurance laws, instead of less than 40 per cent. of that paid in by the employer going to the injured persons, 80 per cent. of that paid for the purpose of insurance goes to the injured person, and only a very small portion goes to the expense of administration, and a very limited proportion to the expense of litigation. New York, Wisconsin, and I believe Oregon also, have adopted laws on this subject. Minnesota and Illinois have commissions investigating the

subject, and we are at last beginning to realize the importance of legislation along this line; we are beginning to recognize the importance of doing away with the system that has neither resulted in just compensation nor in the protection of those who live by their own labor.

"In this state I announced some time ago that I intended to appoint a commission to investigate this subject. The State Federation of Labor has recommended members of that commission. Both the leading political parties have endorsed it in their platforms, and I hope to see the next legislature in this state adopt some measure to correct our present system and provide, as far as existing constitutional limitations will permit us to provide, for the protection of those who labor. If therefore comes as one of those concrete problems which confronts the associations of laboring men in this country how best to secure something immediately and something practicable. A just modification of the rule of employers' liability and optional workmen's compensation law, or an optional insurance law, will not bring about the millennium, it will not reorganize society, it will not reorganize industry, it will not correct all the defects of modern civilization, but it will be something concrete, it will be something practical, and the securing of results of that kind, to my mind, justifies not only the existence of such organizations, but makes them a positive benefit not only to the laboring men, but also to society itself.

"And if the American Federation of Labor can help to bring about results such as this it will justify the labor and the time that has been given to it by all these great leaders, in the cause of labor in this country during the thirty years of its existence. And the fact that we are making progress, not only in the states of the Union, but in the national government, judging from the statements of our national leaders as well as by laws that have been enacted, is a matter of congratulation. Discussing this in a message to Congress our former president, Theodore Roosevelt, said:

" 'It is neither just, expedient, nor humane; it is revolting to judgment and sentiment alike, that the financial burden of the accidents occurring because of the necessary exigencies of their daily occupation should be thrust upon those sufferers who are least able to bear it, and that such remedy as is theirs should only be obtained by litigation which now burdens our courts.'

"In a communication to the public issued by President Taft during the course of the last few months he called attention to the fact that at the last session of Congress the employers' liability law which had previously been enacted was amended to correct certain defects therein that had been discovered by the technical scrutiny of some of our federal courts; that it had been perfected so as to enable injured employes to recover damages; that a bureau of mines had been created, with power to establish rules and regulations which would lessen the danger of injury in connection with mining; that the interstate commerce commission had been given ampler power to define the needed safety appliances for the prevention of accidents to employes and passengers on railroads. And, in addition to these laws that Congress had also created a commission to report a practical bill for the fixing of workmen's compensation for injuries received in the course of their employment on interstate railways, as risks in the business to be fixed and allowed by arbitrators, graduated according to the extent of the injury and the earning capacity of the injured person. Mr. Taft said in reference to this law:

" 'This is important not only as affecting interstate commerce railways, but, if adopted, as furnishing a model to the country for a beneficial change in the legal relation between employer and employe. This reform would put an end to the vexatious and costly litigation through which an injured employe must go in order to recover damages—litigation which, on account of the poverty of the employe, frequently serves to defeat the ends of justice, and in other instances leads to exorbitant and unjust verdicts.'

"Consequently I can congratulate here today the representatives of organized labor upon the progress you have secured in

the most important matter affecting the interests of those who live by honest toil. It is needless, I think, for any one to say there would not exist today the attitude on the part of the leaders of national and state thought and action had it not been that the pathways along which we must travel in the correction of these inadequacies and inefficiencies had been blazed by such labor leaders as John Mitchell, Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, who have pointed out the defects of our present system and have pointed out a system which demands correction.

"I congratulate you, therefore, upon the favorable prospects of effective legislation along these lines. I trust there are other things I can congratulate you upon. I congratulate you that your conditions are better than existed years ago. I can congratulate you that while we do not enjoy an equal distribution of the products of labor and capital, yet there exists an organization among those who do more than any others to produce wealth which will have as its object the securing of the proper and just distribution of that wealth of which labor is the principal source."

Twenty-two Years of Faithful Service Appreciated

Editor The Carpenter:

Here is something of interest to our Local Unions all through the country and especially to financial secretaries:

On Jan. 16, 1911 Local Union 199 Chicago, Ill., presented Brother J. C. Grantham with a handsome gold watch, chain and charm in appreciation of his good conduct and honest and faithful services as financial secretary for the long period of twenty-two years.

The presentation speech was made by Brother B. Fitzpatrick, who praised Brother Granthan for his loyalty and steadfastness and the straightforward manner in which he filled the office for twenty-two years. His remarks were received with prolonged cheers and enthusiasm. In his reply, Brother Grantham thanked the brothers for the confidence and trust placed in him these many years.

The meeting and ceremonies over, luncheon was served and partaken amid frequent shouts of "Long live our financial secretary," and all present had a jolly good time.

The watch was purchased at the price of $72.00. An engraving in the back of the watch consists of the date of presentation and the words: "Presented to J. C. Grantham by L. U. 199 as a token of appreciation for long and honest service."

Fraternally yours,

LOUIS PARROTT.

R. S. L. U. 199, Chicago, Ill.

Sympathetic Strikes.

A sympathetic strike is to the capitalist what fever and ague is to the inhabitant of a malaria-infected swamp.

These general disturbances are denounced by men who applaud this country's rescue of Cuba, by armed invasion, from the clutches of monarchial Spain.

But the principle is the same.

Outwardly, a sympathetic strike differs only in size from craft strikes, involving but a single trade.

Both are manifestations of brute force against a still greater brute force that denies men the right to live.

There is an element of ethics, however, behind the sympathetic strike that is always overlooked, for when men, women and children volunteer to suffer with their fellows—to sacrifice comfort that others may triumph—the noblest human attributes are brought into play, despite the sneerings and misrepresentations of debased money grubbers.

The heroism of sympathetic strikes has made possible our most cherished liberties, and when this impulse is stricken from the breast of man we may well tremble at the thought of wrong's ultimate triumph.—Toledo Union Leader.

Habit, if wisely and skillfully formed, becomes truly a second nature, as the common saying is; but skillfully and unmethodically directed it will be, as it were, the ape of nature, which imitates nothing to the life, but only clumsily and awkwardly.—Bacon.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1911

As will be seen by the "Report of the Committee on Codification of Laws," printed in this issue, as well as by the special circular sent out by order of the G. E. B., some of the most important subject matter has been rearranged and many provisions transposed and the respective sections differently enumerated in our new or revised general constitution. Hence, and in order to avoid misunderstanding and confusion, each and every member should immediately provide himself with a copy of the new constitution, which will go into effect the 1st of March, 1911. The English edition is now ready for shipment to the local unions and the German and French editions will also be ready and available at an early date.

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New additions having been required to our list of "Localities to be Avoided," that list, for the past year or more, has been growing steadily to the extent that now its proportions are exceeding those of 1908 and 1909, the years of severe industrial depression. This unquestionably reflects conditions as they obtain in localities where business has continuously been slack and trade dull all during the year; yet, it also shows that some of our district councils and local unions have failed to fulfill their promise to notify us of such improvement in trade conditions as would warrant the removal of the name of their city or town from the list. The latter being a standing warning for brothers in search of employment to keep away, and as we all have pledged ourselves to use every honorable means to procure work for these brothers, the retaining of the name of any localities continuously on the list, unless it be a case of the utmost urgency and necessity, is not in keeping with our obligation, and is working an injury on migrating brothers, and unless we are shown good cause for their further publication, we shall in the future remove such names from the list, with or without notice, after they have appeared a reasonable length of time.

By the way, it appears to us that some of our district councils and local unions are overestimating the utility and effectiveness of the list of localities to be avoided in the Journal, for while it is published as a guidance and for the benefit of traveling brothers, experience of the past has demonstrated that in many instances its effect was rather the opposite from that desired. It advertises and draws the attention of non-union men to the localities enumerated on the list and the chances are that they will flock to the very localities so advertised with the intention to possibly take the places of union men on strike or locked out.

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It appears that an effort is being made by the Los Angeles delegation in the Cal-

ifornia legislature to force the "open shop" on San Francisco in the construction of the Panama Exposition. "Organized Labor," the official organ of the State and Local Building Trades Council of California has this to say on the subject:

"A dispatch declares that the Los Angeles delegation has decided to stand firm against the enabling bill, which releases the state's $5,000,000 contribution to the exposition fund, unless a clause is inserted providing that the unions shall not name the hours and wages of labor. The Los Angeles delegation claims to have at least an implied promise from certain exposition directors that such a clause might be inserted at this session of the legislature.

"The San Francisco delegation and in all probability a majority of the legislature will insist upon the passage of the bill in its present form. But the Los Angeles representatives claim to have a lot of votes.

"The legislative puppets of the Los Angeles labor-crushers surprise us with their consideration. It is more than strange that they have not introduced bills providing for the construction of all exposition buildings within the walls of San Quentin, to be shipped in sections to the horrid union-labor town of San Francisco. This, you know, could legally be done under the infamous prison-labor bill which has been passed by the legislature. And this is no joke."

We trust that our California members will keep a watchful eye on their state legislature and leave no stone unturned to frustrate the Los Angeles union-crushers' nefarious scheme.

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We wish to extend our most felicitous greetings to Local Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa., on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, held the 15th of February at its meeting hall, 1119 Pennsylvania ave.

The General Secretary profoundly regrets his inability to respond to the local union's kind invitation to participate in this glorious event, important business requiring his presence at the General Office.

We also extend our hearty congratulations to the members of Local Union 214, Brooklyn, N. Y., one of our German-speaking local unions, upon its loyalty to the cause and its perseverance which enables it to commemorate its twenty-fifth anniversary the 30th of April, this year. We wish both local unions continued prosperity and future success.

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The printed proceedings of the Massachusetts state council containing an error relative to the wages required in the Springfield, Mass., district, Local Union 99, Springfield, is sending out circulars to all Massachusetts local unions calling attention to that error and stating that the wages are 44 1-3 cents per hour, or $19.50 per week of forty-four hours with Saturday half-holiday.

Good Advice.

Just look pleasant every day,
Have a friendly word to say;
'Tis the wisest, kindest way—
Learn the art.

Always happy, free from care,
Win a welcome everywhere;
Luck is in the look you wear—
Act the part.

Just look pleasant for a space,
It will help win any race,
And maybe improve your face—
Learn the art.

Smiles without and joy within—
Brothers, let the sunshine in;
Now's a good time to begin—
Make a start.

Laugh a little now, I say—
'Tis the very sweetest way
Keeping pleasant every day—
Cheers the heart.

Learn it early—how to smile—
Make a merry mood your style;
It is pleasant, all the while—
Learn the art.

Fellowship and brotherhood
Finds the practice very good,
Smiling every time you could—
Is your part.

When you work, or watch or pray;
If you labor, if you play;
Smiles will keep the frowns away—
Learn the art.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th st., Chicago, Ill.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Shilleto St., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 236 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of General President Wm. D. Huber for Quarter Ending December 31, 1910.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 31, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board:

Brothers, Greeting—In making this, my quarterly report for the three months ending December 31, 1910, which ushers out the old and ushers in the new year, I desire to say that the organization as a whole is more than holding its own. We have not only held our membership during the crucial period, but have added some few to the ranks, and taking into consideration the rigorous winter months now upon us, we must keep constantly at the helm to hold what we have so valiantly fought for, and to make further gains whenever and wherever possible.

The organizing staff have all been very busy; not in the way of strikes and lockouts, as there are very few of them occuring at the present time, but in the way of visiting locals and district councils, and encouraging them to continue the fight until the outside work is ready for operations.

We have, during the three months just closed, issued twenty-two charters, while forty-eight unions have surrendered their charters, most of them consolidating with some other union.

As stated hereabove, we are still holding our membership, and as soon as the spring season opens up and it is possible to do outside work, we may expect to see a healthy growth.

We are constantly advocating the consolidation of unions; especially in the smaller cities, and we have yet to hear of a locality where this system is not working more satisfactorily, and to a better advantage than under the old form of two or three locals with a district council.

While it is true that we have not had many strikes of a serious character during the past three months, we have had a few, where only one or two concerns were affected, and especially is this the case in New York City, where I have had a corps of organizers attending to the mills, assisting the district in organizing them. This work has now been going forward for practically a year, and we now have full control of the situation. The officers and members of that district are to be congratulated and commended for the able, efficient and honest help they have given the General Office in this respect, and now if we can only run the same kind of a campaign in some other localities, it will only be a question of time, and a very short time at that, when we will have complete control of the mill situation all over the country.

There is one matter in particular I desire to call your attention to, and that is the deplorable condition existing in Tampa, Florida, in regard to the Cigar Makers' strike.

As I see the situation, Tampa is virtually owned by the cigar interests, and it is impossible for the union men to get a fair hearing. The officers of the city seem to be the hirelings and playthings of the interests, and instead of dispensing justice, they have dispensed with justice.

Two of the strikers, against whom charges had been filed, were taken out and lynched, and this was done before any trial took place, or before the grand jury had even indicted them.

They were removed from one jail and started toward another for the sole purpose of surrendering them to the mob, and no attempt was made on the part of the officers, who had sworn to obey and enforce the law to protect these men who were handcuffed and shackled at the feet. The President and Editor of the Union Cigar Makers' Labor Paper, Brother J. M. Gill, has been arrested and placed in jail, and his bond fixed at $5,000 cash. The governor of the state has been appealed to, and he has side-stepped every reasonable demand made. The grand jury, who seem to be the tools of the employers, has completed its investigation, but no bills are found against any persons for the lynching of Brothers Ficarrota and Albano.

Such conditions, such absolute avoidance of the law, such usurpation of human rights and human liberties should not pass unheeded, unnoticed and unquestioned by the union men of this country, and we should take some action to show the Tampa officials that we will not countenance such trifling with the established principles of law and order.

As one means of showing our disapproval I would earnestly recommend to your honorable Board that we withdraw from the First National Bank of Tampa whatever funds we may have there, and redeposit them in some other city until we are shown that union men are receiving the same rights, benefits and privileges that are accorded every other class of citizens of that commonwealth. We are reliably informed that the President of the First National Bank of Tampa is one of the active participants in the citizens' committee to put in force and effect the "open shop" in all trades.

The boss carpenters have also declared for the open shop, and if the cigar makers are subjected to what practically is slavery, there is grave danger that our members will face the same conditions next. Just as a kindly warning I would request that all traveling brothers remain away from Tampa until all trouble is settled.

As you evidently know by this time, we have nationally been suspended from the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. because we did not comply with the decision of the Tampa, Fla., convention, held in 1909, in regards to the erection of metal trim. The suspension was made at St. Louis last November, and what effect it will have on the coming spring work or the work of the B. T. D. is at this time problematical.

In closing this, my quarterly report, I want to thank the officers and members for the assistance given me during the term, and especially do I want to thank those who so kindly remembered me during the holiday season just passed by sending me holiday greetings, which included kind words of encouragement and good will.

We have now passed from the old year into the new, and may our efforts, our work and our energies be directed towards attaining the goal of 300,000 members in good standing before we usher in the year of 1912.

With fraternal greetings, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

WM. D. HUBER,

General President.

Resolution of Special Interest Adopted and Ordered Published by the Des Moines Convention.

—Resolution No. 42—

"Whereas, The Koken Barber Supply Co., located at 911 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., who are manufacturers of barber chairs and other barber supplies, have repeatedly and persistently refused to recognize union labor, therefore the C. D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby request the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to devote sufficient space in their official journal, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may deem necessary as individual members thereof; and be it further

"Resolved, That above notice be continued until such time as the firm above mentioned recognizes union labor."

Proceedings of First Quarterly Session, 1911, of Officiating General Executive Board.

February 1.

The following elected members of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were present and duly installed by Brother John E. Potts of Boston, Mass.; Chas. H. Bausher, D. A. Post, John H. Potts, R. E. L. Connolly, John Walquist, W. A. Cole and Arthur Martel.

The General Executive Board was called to order by Secretary R. E. L. Connolly, who stated that nominations for and election of a chairman of the Board for ensuing two years was in order. Brother R. E. L. Connolly and D. A. Post were nominated. Brothers Walquist, Potts and Martel were appointed as tellers. Brother Connolly receiving a majority vote, Brother Martel declared him elected chairman of the General Executive Board for the ensuing two years.

Brother C. H. Bausher was nominated and elected unanimously as Secretary of the Board, and so declared, for ensuing two years.

The General Officers were notified that the General Executive Board was organized and prepared to receive any business or suggestions that they might have to offer.

The General Treasurer delivered to the chairman of the Board a receipt for $150.00, premium paid for the extension of bond for G. T. Thos. A. Neale for $50,000.00 from February 1st., 1911, to February 1st, 1912, from the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Ltd., head office for America, New York City.

February 2.

All members present.

A committee from the Milwaukee, Wis., D. C. appeared before the Board in behalf of a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes.

The letting of the contract for the printing of our official Journal, The Carpenter, was taken up and considered. The Board decides that the G. S. is to secure two separate bids, one on printing, wrapping and mailing 80,000 copies per month and one bid to print and deliver 80,000 copies per month to our headquarters. The G. S. is also requested to secure bids from the Wrappers and Mailers' Union for wrapping 80,000 copies per month, and from draymen as to cost of cartage of the 80,000 copies monthly from headquarters to the postoffice.

The G. S. is requested to secure sealed bids for printing 80,000 copies, 64 pages of The Carpenter, and present same to the G. E. B. Wednesday, February 8, at 1:30 p. m. Competitors to attach to their bids one copy of the specification and sample submitted to them.

The G. S. delivered to the G. E. B. sealed bids on printing new constitutions from the following firms:

The Bramwood Press, Indianapolis, for 200,000 copies English constitutions as per sample, $1,300—additional pages, per page, $25; 10,000 copies German constitutions, $165—additional pages, per page, $3.20; 5,000 copies French constitutions, $123—additional pages, per page, $2.38.

The Aetna Press, Indianapolis, for 200,000 copies English constitutions, as per sample, $1,348, each additional page $36; 10,000 copies German constitutions, $145; 5,000 copies French constitutions, $114.

Burt-Haywood Company, Lafayette, Ind.—$8.30 per thousand for 200,000 copies English constitutions; $18.40 per thousand for 10,000 German and $24.80 per thousand for 5,000 French copies.

Harrington & Folger, Indianapolis—200,000 copies English constitutions, $1,600—addi-

tional pages, per page, $33.35; 10,000 copies German, $188, and 5,000 copies French constitutions, $107.

The Hollenbeck Press, Indianapolis—200,000 copies English constitutions, $1,396.50—additional four pages on 200,000 copies, $151; 10,000 copies German, $154, and 5,000 copies French, $119.50.

The Bramwood Press, of Indianapolis, submitting the lowest bids, as per specifications, with additional pages of the constitution, the G. S. is instructed to enter into contract with this firm for 200,000 copies English, 10,000 copies German and 5,000 copies French constitutions, as per specifications and bid.

February 3.

All members present.

Report of First Vice-President Quinn was read as information and filed.

The report of the Tabulating and Codification Committees on tabulating vote of recent amendments to constitution and codifying same was presented to the Board. In perusing the same the Board discovered that the first committee compiling amendments inserted five words in Section 20 that the last convention had twice decided not to insert. The G. S. is therefore instructed to strike out of first part of Section 20 the words "and the G. E. B." The report of the Tabulating Committee on amendments first submitted shows that the following questions were carried: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32.

The report of the Tabulating Committee on special propositions, submitted November 22, 1910, shows that only one of the questions was carried, namely, to strike out the word "benefit" wherever it appears in our constitution and insert "donation."

The Board decides that the new constitution as amended shall go into effect March 1, 1911. The G. S. is also requested to notify all local unions that the ritual as amended will go into effect March 1, 1911, and that it is obligatory on the part of each local union to procure the same.

The G. S. is requested to secure sealed bids on printing of 2,200 English, 700 German and 300 French rituals; also sealed bids on printing 100,000 due books, the bids to be presented to the Board Thursday, February 9, 1:30 p. m.

The Board took up for consideration the revising of price list of supplies as on last page of constitution and decided as follows: The price of constitutions shall be $4 per hundred; official note paper, 25 cents per hundred; application blanks, 25 cents per hundred; Recording Secretary's order books, each copy 25 cents; Treasurer's receipt books, each copy 25 cents; Financial Secretary's receipt books, 25 cents each copy; one 100-page ledger, $1; one 200-page ledger, $1.50; one 300-page ledger, $2; one 100-page day book, $1; one 200-page day book, $1.50; one Treasurer's cash book, 50 cents.

The G. S. appeared before the Board and stated that the Folk-Keelin Company, of Nashville, Tenn., had made shipments of due books to this office cheaply bound in cloth instead of being bound in leather, as per contract with them. The G. S. stated that the cloth-bound due books had been sold and shipped by the G. O. to our local unions with the exception of probably a half-dozen that the G. S. had on hand at this time and which he exhibited to the Board; also that the same firm had substituted a cheaper grade of paper than called for in a contract for 50,000 Financial Secretary report blanks. The G. S. submitted samples of the F. S. reports to the Board.

Charleston, S. C. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from $3 to $3.50 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Fitchburg, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for increase of wages from $3.28 to $3.50 per day, to take effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Bloomington, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 63 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Kewanee, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 154 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from 37½ to 40 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

East St. Louis, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 169 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from 55 to 60 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Joliet, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 174 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for millmen—reduction of hours from 10 to 9 and an increase in wages from 20 to 25 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Wichita, Kan. Request from L. U. No. 201 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from $3.50 to $4 per day and Saturday half-holiday during June, July and August. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Whitesboro, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 337 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in

minimum scale from $3 to $3.28 per day and Saturday half-holiday, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Centerville, Iowa. Request from L. U. No. 597 for sanction to inaugurate trade movement for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted.

Hamilton, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 637 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for a two-year agreement, an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour first year and from 40 to 42½ cents per hour second year, with Saturday half-holiday, to take effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Oswego, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 747 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from $3 to $3.25 per day, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

The chairman of the Board appointed Brothers Post and Walquist to take an inventory of stock, and they reported as follows:

INVENTORY OF STOCK ON HAND IN STOCK ROOM JANUARY 31, 1911.

Taken by G. E. B. February 4, 1911.

Applications, 63,200—O. K. with stock book.
English constitutions, 24,900—O. K. with stock book.
Due books, 3,565—O. K. with stock book.
100-page day books, 476—1 in excess.
200-page day books, 190—O. K. with stock book.
Treasurer's cash books, 785—O. K. with stock book.
100-page ledgers, 437—O. K. with stock book.
200-page ledgers, 560—1 in excess.
300-page ledgers, 308—O. K. with stock book.
400-page ledgers, 168—1 in excess.
500-page ledgers, 3—O. K. with stock book.
F. S. receipt books, 646—2 in excess.
Treasurers' receipt books, 1,288—1 in excess.
R. S. order books, 970—2 short.
English rituals, 58—O. K. with stock book.
French rituals, 386—1 in excess.
German rituals, 869—O. K. with stock book.
L. U. note paper, 50,300—O. K. with stock book.
Organizers' letterheads, 33,300—O. K. with stock book.
Pins, 256—2 in excess.
Buttons, 645—3 in excess.
Daters, 11—O. K. with stock book.
German constitutions, 3,241—O. K. with stock book.
French constitutions, 1,505—O. K. with stock book.
Spanish constitutions, 500—O. K. with stock book.

INVENTORY OF LARGE AND SMALL LABELS ON HAND OCTOBER 21, 1910.

Taken by G. E. B. October 21, 1910.

Large labels, Package No. 1..	12,000	
Large labels, Package No. 2..	16,224	
Large labels, Package No. 3..	22,154	
Large labels, Package No. 4..	199—	50,577
Large labels in box.....	110,485—	110,485
Total number large labels.....		161,062
Total number small labels.....		149,405

INVENTORY OF JEWELRY ON HAND JANUARY 31, 1911.

Taken by G. E. B. February 5.

Business agents' badges	7—O. K. with stock book
Solid gold charms..	2—O. K. with stock book
Rolled gold rings...	65—O. K. with stock book
Solid gold cuff buttons	28—O. K. with stock book
Solid gold pins.....	54—O. K. with stock book
Solid gold buttons..	40—O. K. with stock book
Charms	32—O. K. with stock book
Solid gold rings.....	61—O. K. with stock book

February 4.

All members present.

The chairman of the Board announced that he had received from Brother Schardt, former chairman of the Board, the bond for G. S. for $20,000 from the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, of Baltimore, Md., and the bond for G. T., Brother T. A. Neale, for $50,000 from the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., New York City, together with receipt for premium paid for extension on bond for G. T. The bonds were submitted to the Board for examination and the chairman is authorized to rent a box in a safe deposit vault and deposit bonds therein.

Quincy, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 762, endorsed by South Shore D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from $3.60 to $3.28 per day from April 1, 1911, to April 1, 1912, and 50 cents per hour from April 1, 1912, to April 1, 1913, with Saturday half-holiday. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Dixon, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 790 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1911. Official sanction is granted.

Ridgeway, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 947 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from $3 to $3.25 per day, to take effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Oceanic, N. J. Request from L. U. No. 967 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wages from $3

to $3.50 per day, to take effect April 16, 1911. Sanction granted.

Neosho, Mo. Request from L. U. No. 1142 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3 per day, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Huntington, Long Island, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 1292 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Redlands, Cal. Additional information received from L. U. No. 1343 as to progress of trade movement for an increase in wages.

Crawfordsville, Ind. Request from L. U. No. 1355 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

East Boston, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 1393, Wharf and Bridge Carpenters, for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages, to take effect June 1, 1911. Sanction is denied. The papers before the Board show that only one-ninth of the membership of this L. U. voted on this proposition. The G. S. is requested to refer the matter back to the L. U.

Rockville, Conn. Request from L. U. No. 1472 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from 37½ to 41 cents per hour and Saturday half-holiday, to take effect April 8, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Laporte, Ind. Request from L. U. No. 1485 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from 37½ to 45 cents per hour and Saturday half-holiday, to take effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

February 6.

All members present.

Escanaba, Mich. Request from L. U. No. 1832 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from 35 to 42 cents per hour, to take effect April 3, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Lethbridge, Can. Request from L. U. No. 1681 for sanction and financial aid to enforce trade rules, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Altus, Okla. Request from L. U. No. 1945 trade movement for an increase in wages from $3 to $3.50 per day, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are for sanction and financial aid in support of received at G. O.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. No. 7, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Miles City, Mont. Request from L. U. No. 1524 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages and reduction of hours from 9 to 8, to take effect April 15, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Winona, Minn. Request from L. U. No. 307 for sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages from $2.75 to $3.20 per day, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Milwaukee, Wis. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500. An itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O.

Sacramento, Cal. Appeal of L. U. No. 586 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for disability benefits of W. A. Lang. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Montreal, Can. Appeal of L. U. No. 1270 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefits of the late wife of Brother Harris Horowitz. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Tampa, Fla. Request from L. U. No. 696 for financial aid to assist them to maintain trade conditions. The Board appropriates $500, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O. The request for services of an organizer referred to the G. P.

New York City. Request from L. U. No. 476 for ruling as to standing of certain members of that local. As this question involves a point of law, it is referred to the G. P. for decision.

Lead, S. D. Request from L. U. No. 1440 for financial aid to assist them in securing favorable legislation. Request is denied and the papers are filed.

Toronto, Can. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O.

Wilmington, Del. Request from the D. C.

for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200, to be forwarded when an accounting, with receipted bills attached, has been made to this office for appropriation made in October, 1910.

Winnipeg, Can. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O.

Canton, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 143 for the services of an organizer. This is referred to the G. P.

Alton, Ill. Partial accounting received from L. U. No. 377 for money appropriated in support of members locked out. The strike rolls show that they were not signed by the men to whom the money should have been paid. The entire matter is referred to the G. P., with the request that a thorough investigation be made.

February 7.

All members present.

Pottsville, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 228 for additional financial assistance. The Board appropriates $300 and the G. P. is requested to immediately send a deputy into Pottsville to make a thorough investigation and audit of books and accounts. This appropriation to be forwarded when audit of accounts is received at G. O.

Rock Island, Ill. Complete accounting from Tri-Cities D. C. for money appropriated up to July 16, 1910, for organizing purposes. Received and filed.

Washington, D. C. Communication from Union Label Trades Department of A. F. of L., calling our attention to and requesting us to demand paper bearing union label "water mark" of International Brotherhood of Paper Makers in ordering supplies for General Office, District Councils and Local Unions. The G. S. is requested to notify secretary of Union Label Department that the U. B. is complying with the request.

The papers in question of jurisdiction between Huntington, W. Va., Ashland, Ky., and Catlettsburg, Ky., also the issuing of a charter to Kenova, W. Va., referred to the Board by the G. S. As this is a matter of jurisdiction and organizing the papers are referred to the G. P.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 1008 to have our constitution printed in the Hebrew language. This matter is laid over until April meeting and the G. S. is requested to furnish the Board with approximate number of Hebrew members in our organization.

El Paso, Tex. Communication from business agent of L. U. No. 425 relative to conditions existing in surrounding mining camps received and filed

Dayton, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 104 for financial aid for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300.00, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O.

Rockford, Ill. Communication from L. U. No. 792, submitted to the Board by the G. P., read as information and filed.

The banking of funds was taken up and considered. The Board decides to withdraw the $25,000.00 now on deposit in the First National Bank of Tampa, Fla., and redeposit it in the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex., at 4 per cent. interest per annum, with a bond from the American Surety Co. of New York covering the same.

February 8.

All members present.

Vista Grande, Cal. Appeal of J. F. Pankewicz from the decision of the G. P. in the case of J. F. Pankewicz vs. L. U. No. 1913. The papers in this case are referred back to the G. P. with the request that he reopen the case and deputize Brother W. A. Cole, member of the Board from the Sixth District, to make a thorough investigation.

Buffalo, N. Y. Appeal of Martin Ottesen of L. U. No. 247, Chas. Pederson, L. U. No. 606; Berger Johnson, Union No. 1347; John L. Roberts, Union No. 322, and Jos. Koch, Union No. 322, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Buffalo D. C. vs. Martin Ottesen, et al. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Request from L. U.'s 968, 759 and 1577 for an appropriation to support a business agent. The request is denied. (See standing decision of G. E. B., January 11, 1896.)

Philadelphia, Pa. Request from Union No. 8 that the G. E. B. extend assistance to Union No. 228 of Pottsville, Pa. The Board having acted on the matter the papers are filed.

The letting of the contract for the printing of our official journal, The Carpenter, was taken up. The G. S. submitted sealed bids, together with specifications and samples submitted for estimates from following printing firms.

Wm. B. Burford, Indianapolis—To print, wrap and mail 80,000 copies per month on union paper, $2,051.50. To print 80,000 copies and deliver same in bulk to our headquarters monthly, $1,979.50.

The Cheltenham Press, Indianapolis—To print, wrap and mail 80,000 copies per month on union paper, $1,967.65. To print 80,000 copies and deliver same in bulk to our headquarters monthly, $1,895.65.

The Hollenbeck Press, Indianapolis—To print, wrap and mail 80,000 copies per month on union paper, $2,000.00. To print 80,000 copies and deliver same in bulk to our headquarters monthly, $1,920.00.

The Cheltenham Press being the lowest bidder, the G. S. is instructed to enter into a contract with this firm to print 80,000 copies monthly, as per specifications and sample submitted, including wrapping and mailing.

The G. S. is instructed to reject The Carpenter and all supplies that are not up to the

standard, as per specifications and samples under which contracts are let.

Duluth, Minn. Appeal of L. U. No. 361 from a ruling of the G. P. in disallowing a bill of $79.10 for organizing work done by members of said L. U. at Virginia, Minn. The papers are referred back to the G. P. with a request that he allow the L. U. a reasonable amount for organizing L. U. No. 1399.

February 9.

All members present.

Independence, Kan. Communication from L. U. No. 1198 in regard to non-union material manufactured in that district. The matter is referred to the G. P. with a request that he render such assistance to L. U. No. 1198 as is possible.

Birmingham, Ala. Appeal of F. M. De Wolfe from the decision of the G. P. in the case of F. M. De Wolfe vs. J. W. Cross, president of L. U. No. 103, in declaring illegal the meeting held by L. U. No. 103 on December 26, 1910. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed. The L. U. did not comply with Section 167 of the general constitution.

Kansas City, Mo.—Appeal of A. J. Hazelbaker from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Kansas City D. C. vs. A. J. Hazelbaker in the matter of the D. C. making a ruling that every member going to work in Kansas City, either temporarily or permanently, must deposit his clearance card, and fining said Hazelbaker for failing to deposit his C. C. while employed by a St. Louis contractor. The appeal is sustained and the decision of the G. P. is reversed on the grounds that Section 137 of the constitution provides for temporary employment without depositing a C. C., and the rule of the D. C. under which appellant was fined is in violation of the above section. The D. C. is ordered to return the fine to the appellant.

Macon, Ga. Appeal of L. U. No. 144 and B. F. Smith from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 256, Savannah, Ga. vs. B. F. Smith. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed. The papers before the Board show that L. U. 144 failed to procure permission from L. U. No. 256 to initiate B. F. Smith, an expelled member of L. U. No. 256.

Batavia, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 1151 that Fred Lang, who fell six months in arrears July 31, 1910, be reinstated in full benefits. The G. P. has decided that said Lang can only be readmitted to membership in the U. B. by paying a new initiation fee and be reinitiated. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the request of L. U. 1151 is denied.

The G. S. submitted to the Board sealed bids for printing due books and rituals from the following firms:

Wm. B. Burford, Indianapolis, for 100,000 due books as per sample, $8,433.53; 2,200 rituals, English, 700 German and 300 French as per sample, $572.91.

Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J., for 100,000 due books as per sample, $8,500.00.

Burt-Haywood Co., Lafayette, Ind., for 100,000 due books, $8,500.00 as per sample; for 2,200 rituals, English, $366.66 2-3; 700 rituals, German, $166.25, and 300 French, $99.00.

The Bramwood Press, Indianapolis, 2,200 copies rituals, English, $380.00; 700 copies German, $160.00; 300 copies French, $93.50. For 100,000 due books, $8,575.00.

Harrington & Folger, Indianapolis, 100,000 due books, $8,375.00; 2,200 copies rituals, English, $324.50; 700 copies German, $140.00; and 300 copies French, $85.00.

The Cheltenham Press, Indianapolis. 100,000 due books as per sample, $7,490.00; 2,200 copies rituals, English, $335.00; 700 copies German $152.00 and 300 copies French, $89.50.

Harrington & Folger being the lowest bidder on rituals, the G. S. is requested to enter into a contract with this firm as per estimate submitted by them February 9, 1911.

The Cheltenham Press being the lowest bidder on due books the G. S. is requested to enter into a contract with this firm for 100,000 due books as per estimate and sample of February 9, 1911.

The G. S. is requested to preserve and set aside all old constitutions and rituals on March 1, 1911, when new constitutions and rituals go into effect, until an inventory has been made by the Board in April.

Detroit, Mich.—The D. C. submitted to the G. E. B. a statement as to the expenditure of $500.00 appropriated by the Board at the July session for organizing purposes. The papers are returned to the D. C. with instructions that an itemized statement must be sent this office, with receipted bills attached, before additional financial aid will be considered by the Board. The Board also wants information as to why the D. C. turned over to an organizer a portion of this fund.

February 10.

All members present.

Banking of funds is again taken up, and it was decided to withdraw $25,000.00 from the active account in the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis and deposit same in the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., at 4 per cent. interest and a surety bond of the American Surety Company of New York to cover the amount; also to withdraw $25,000.00 from the Rockland National Bank of Boston, Mass., now drawing 2½ per cent. interest, with no surety bond, and deposit same in the Third National Bank of Baltimore, Md., at 3 per cent. interest and a surety bond of the American Bonding Co. of Baltimore, Md.

San Francisco, Cal. Request from the Bay counties D. C. for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The D. C. submits statement of strike and organizing funds up to and including January 7, 1911. The Board appropriates $713.80; of this amount

$69.80 is to apply to organizing expenses and balance to strike rolls. The G. S. will notify the Bay counties D. C. that the strike is off after January 7, 1911, insofar as financial assistance from this office is concerned.

Correspondence between the G. S. and L. U. No. 13, Chicago, in regard to the purchase of a 1,000 page loose-leaf ledger was read as information.

Saginaw, Mich. Request from the Tri-Counties D. C. for financial assistance for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300.00, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached to be made to G. O.

Macon, Ga. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00. An itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to G. O.

Waynesboro, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 1322 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.70 per day to go into effect April 15th, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Monmouth, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 1265 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction is denied, as the movement did not receive a two-thirds majority of the members of the L. U. voting.

February 11.

All members present.

Glens Falls, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 229 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement of millmen for a reduction of hours. The papers are referred back to the L. U. for a vote of all the members, as the papers show that but eleven out of 216 voted.

Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Request from L. U. No. 1633 for an appropriation for the purpose of building a Labor Temple in that city. The request is denied.

Nashville, Tenn. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation of $150.00 made by the Board for organizing purposes. The accounting is read and filed.

Nashville, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O. The request for permission to reduce the initiation fee is referred to the G. P.

St. Paul, Minn. Request from L. U. No. 87 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour to take effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Portland, Ore. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to enforce the working rules. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports as received at G. O.

The matter of employing an expert accountant is deferred until the April meeting of the Board.

Bozeman, Mont. Request from L. U. No. 557 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for reduction of hours from 9 to 8 to take effect March 1, 1911. Official sanction granted.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at this office April 3, 1911.

C. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1911.

To All Organized Labor—Greeting:

It is but fair to the present management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company that all organized labor and friends be thoroughly informed that the company could not, by anything it could possibly do, put an end to the cases pending in the United States Supreme Court, in the name of this company, that the company offered to do everything in its power to end them, but the suits were continued in its name, at Labor's request, and for the purpose of obtaining a definite decision upon the points involved, which we deemed to be of the greatest importance to organized labor. We regarded any effort at the discontinuance of the suits before a judgement by the Supreme Court as a great calamity.

All differences between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor have for months been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, and our fellow trade unionists and friends should in every way possible, show by their patronage and encouragement that we appreciate the value of fair dealing and friendship, and that just as we have proven our readiness and ability to defend ourselves from the attacks of our opponents, so must we show ourselves ready to assist our friends.

No matter what the outcome may be in connection with the cases now pending in the United States Supreme Court, which were started in the name of the Buck's

Stove and Range Company, Labor is on the most friendly and cordial terms with the management of that company, and one of the sincerest evidences of their friendship for us was their action in NOT withdrawing their former attorneys or appearance in the suits now pending.

It was at our request that they were not withdrawn as we wished to have the legality of our position tested and tried to a finish.

The continuance of the cases in the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company places them in the position of appearing to prosecute, and their friendly action in not withdrawing their attorneys should be fully and thoroughly explained to all workers and friends. Justice and right demand that all be informed that the Buck's Stove and Range Company is entitled to the encouragement and patronage of all Labor's friends and sympathizers.

Please give all possible publicity, in every way, to Labor's present friendly relations with the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Yours fraternally,
SAM'L GOMPERS,
Pres. A. F. of L.

Attest:
FRANK MORRISON, Sec. A. F. of L.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Edmonton, Alta., Can.
Altus, Okla.	El Paso, Tex.
Alva, Okla.	Fort Myers, Fla.
Asherton, Tex.	Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Ashland, Ky.	Hartford, Conn.
Austin, Tex.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Baltimore, Md.	Houston, Tex.
Bartlesville, Okla.	Hutchinson, Kan.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Johnson City, Tenn.
Belleville, Ill.	Joliet, Ill.
Big Springs, Tex.	Kenosha, Wis.
Birmingham, Ala.	Kewanee, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Laconia, N. H.
Chicago, Ill.	Lynn, Mass.
Cleveland, O.	Manhattan, Kan.
Denver, Colo.	Memphis, Tenn.
Detroit, Mich.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	New York City
Mulberry, Fla.	Waco, Tex.
New Bedford, Mass.	[illegible], Conn.
New Orleans, La.	

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Berlin, Wis.	Merriton, Ont., Can.
[illegible]ville, Ore.	Augusta, Ga.
Blytheville, Ark.	Plumfield, Ill.
Atlanta, Ga.	St. Maries, Idaho.
Sturgis, Mich.	Elma, Wash.
Monticello, Ill.	Macon, Mo.
Maysville, Ky.	Madisonville, Tex.
Bryan, Tex.	Lockport, Ill.
Huntsville, Mo.	Dinuba, Cal.

Total—18 Local Unions.

Report of Committee on Codification of Laws.

Wm. D. Huber, General President U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Committee on Codification of the Constitution would respectfully submit the following report:

On page 502 of the Proceedings of the Des Moines Convention the words "beneficial and semi-beneficial" were ordered stricken out. This necessitated other words being substituted to make the sections both grammatical and legal, and as the action of the convention is, in the opinion of this committee, mandatory, your committee has changed every section wherein these words are contained, although it was not submitted to a referendum vote.

On page 502 of the Proceedings of the Des Moines Convention it specifies that the words "in good standing" be inserted instead of "beneficial." Your committee could not comply with this in every section wherein the word "beneficial" is used, for the reason that it would not be of any value, grammatical or legal, and would not be able to distinguish between the beneficial and semi-beneficial members, therefore your committee inserted words in place of "beneficial" and "semi-beneficial" that would make the section clear and legal.

Your committee changed Section 223 by striking out the words "as" in the 5th and 6th lines and added after the word "often," "er," and "if" after word

"often," so that the sentence would read, 5th line, "Their respective shops at least once a month or oftener if required." This action was taken as, in the opinion of the committee, the section was vague and allowed the shop steward too much latitude.

Old Section 215.—Insert after the word "purpose" on first line "as per Section 222," new section. This change is made so it will conform to the other sections as changed.

Old Section 214.—Insert after "and" in fifth line the words "donations to sick members," and in eighth line strike out "or donations" after word "loans." This change will simplify the laws to cover sick donations by the local unions.

Section 196.—Strike out after the word "offend," in fifth line, "shall be excluded from room," and insert same after the word "dollar" in sixth line. This in the opinion of committee will give the member offending another chance prior to being excluded from room.

Old Section 123.—Strike out "non-beneficial" and insert "honorary." This is to comply with action of Des Moines convention. See page 502.

Section 145.—Strike out "first class" and "or postal card," in fourth line. This gives the locals the same privilege as the words were superfluous.

Sections 77 and 78 were combined into one section so as to make same clearer.

Section 137 was brought forward and placed after Section 131, as it is a continuation of same section.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. BLACKMORE, No. 73, St. Louis, Chairman,
J. B. HALE, No. 10, Chicago,
GEO. SHERM, No. 8, Philadelphia,
THOS. LAWSON, No. 19, Detroit,
JOHN E. POTTS, No. 33, Boston, Secretary.

Supplemental Report of Committee on Codification of Laws.

Wm. D. Huber, General President U. B. of C. & J. of A.:

On page 452 of the Proceedings of the Des Moines convention we find that all sections under the heading of "Election of Officers," on page 13, were ordered placed under the heading of "Rules for Local Officers;" also, "Qualifications for Membership" to follow "Rules for General Officers," on page 13, "Admission of Members" to follow "Qualifications for Membership," after which place "Finance and Dues," "Benefits of Members," "Presentation and Payment of Claims."

This change brings the various subject matters in rotation, and as in our former report, we believed the action of the convention mandatory, your committee has transposed all the various subjects, as per the action of the convention.

The committee voted that if necessary the chairman and secretary remain to see proofs.

Fraternally yours,
H. BLACKMORE, Chairman,
JOHN E. POTTS, Secretary.

Wall Size.

Here is a wall size that will answer where the wall is bad and needs a special preparation: Mix together equal parts of brown sugar, white glue, ground crystal alum and water. The glue must be soaked in cold water over night, then the water must be poured off and hot water added to melt the glue; the alum must also be dissolved before being added to the other ingredients. Stir all well together.

If glue size curdles when you add the alum it is because there is acid in the glue, for acid is used in cheap glues to bleach them. A remedy consists in soaking the glue over night in clear water, which will draw out any possible acid.—Building Management.

Fair conditions in any branch of industry are meuaced by inferior conditions existing in others. To maintain the former we must all join hands to elevate the latter. Let "solidarity" be our watchword.

Where apathy and cowardice are added to ignorance, the obtaining of conditions of slavery is not to be marveled at and resistance is impossible.

Result of Vote on Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

Local Union No.	Superannuation Proposition.		Defense Proposition.		Dooation Proposition.		Label Section Proposition.	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1	...	148	...	148	1	147	...	147
2	76	6	14	47	57	9	...	68
3	5	15	12	11	13	1	9	2
4	23	63	73	38	...	...	...	...
5	61	1	63	3	45	7	49	11
6	24	3	...	39	9	30	...	39
7	60	9	18	47	68	...	...	62
8	210	...	214	...	207	...	...	204
9	27	8	34	1	35	...	34	1
10	239	...	1	228	231	1	...	231
11	93	...	93	2	76	...	...	72
12	34	4	1	72	128	1	...	95
13	52	...	...	52	52	...	...	...
14	35	5	...	36	31	4	8	26
15	14	4	...	14	9	4	5	7
16	31	27	13	48	10	34	...	76
18	14	8	22	1	23	...	5	14
19	1	17	25	4	24	...	13	1
20	2	7	...	14	14	...	14	...
22	215	5	212	8	220	3	3	207
23	26	...	1	25	26	...	11	25
24	33	46	52	26	55	5	6	21
25	13	50	41	4	53	1	32	1
26	2	26	1	27	2	18	...	31
29	138	...	155	2	120	2	8	62
30	2	38	...	44	...	45	...	45
31	14	22	28	8	1	28	10	12
32	1	103	2	105	111	...	103	3
33	120	1	...	...	68	...	...	82
34	52	5	45	10	95	2	...	103
36	...	43	38	4	33	...	...	31
38	27	...	1	26	27	...	19	4
41	39	3	4	38	43	...	5	39
42	123	5	...	128	124	3	...	122
43	75	...	48	5	10	15	...	54
46	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18
47	3	35	...	26	2	36	...	38
49	9	9	10	5	13	...	...	12
51	27	1	27	1	...	50	...	50
53	113	8	14	107	45	55	86	3
54	...	154	...	154	...	154	...	154
55	121	...	114	5	118	2	2	118
56	16	...	...	20	...	20	...	20
57	...	12	...	11	11	...	...	11
58	65	261	15	290	340	2	5	327
59	38	3	3	33	34	2	2	38
60	11	9	...	22	...	19	21	...
61	39	24	5	41	24	33	1	57
62	13	113	42	19	35	...	...	45
63	20	5	2	19	21	2	...	20
64	43	...	34	7	37	2	22	1
67	10	1	11	...	10	...	...	11

Local Union No.	Superaonuation Proposition.		Defense Proposition.		Donation Proposition.		Label Section Proposition.	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
68	8	4	...	15	11	...	...	13
69	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29
70	15	31	...	50	...	57	31	14
71	24	...	26	4	33	...	10	23
72	52	47	83	7	102	...	1	107
73	40	11	44	...	31	1	...	30
75	111	3	22	92	114	...	...	114
76	7	12	8	12	18	1	...	18
77	29	10	...	43	...	40	...	36
78	67	7	19	47	...	53	...	114
80	38	104	...	267	267	...	1	266
82	12	3	7	18	13	...	18	...
83	21	...	14	7	2	19	2	19
87	51	5	14	31	28	...	3	21
88	...	33	...	33	4	30	...	29
90	69	...	79	1	60	...	3	55
93	17	...	2	12	17	...	11	2
94	25	2	4	19	27	...	...	17
95	53	37	1	65	40	10	10	40
96	41	...	24	11	28	1	6	23
97	17	...	...	14	9	...	...	12
98	55	32	81	2	89	3	42	27
99	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35
101	9	6	4	11	11	4	4	11
103	103	5	94	8	120	...	24	51
104	32	3	18	15	38	...	...	17
105	34	2	23	7	21	5	16	12
106	64	31	57	33	78	...	6	51
107	11	...	1	10	11	...	2	2
108	8	...	7	1	8	...	...	8
109	150	...	89	...	40	43	...	81
110	28	20	2	42	45	7	...	22
111	35	2	31	5	37	...	1	32
112	72	6	56	12	41	5	18	20
116	6	8	3	12	10	...	1	15
117	3	180	211	...	203	...	120	79
118	2	16	10	5	12	...	12	...
119	42	...	24	4	4	30	...	44
121	14	...	...	13	11	1	8	1
122	138	...	2	108	106	...	...	111
125	84	40	...	124	124	...	...	123
126	51	4	63	1	50	5	32	1
127	...	46	6	27	46	...	20	1
129	...	32	1	30	...	31	...	28
131	230	7	159	34	120	53	25	137
132	73	...	60	...	53	...	38	4
133	...	21	...	21	21	...	...	21
135	24	...	...	18	21	...	...	19
136	...	14	...	14	1	12	...	12
137	26	...	2	24	26	...	...	26
139	15	5	11	5	11	2	...	14
142	5	73	2	83	...	91	...	87

Local Union No.	Superannuation Proposition.		Defense Proposition.		Donation Proposition.		Label Section Proposition.	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
143	12	...	...	12	12	...	9	...
146	51	2	52	...	55	...	...	45
147	32	...	32	...	32	...	...	32
148	...	56	...	56	54	2	56	...
149	1	15	...	16	16	...	...	16
151	...	22	1	21	12	1	11	5
153	9	11	1	21	22	...	...	22
155	49	6	45	10	...	55	...	55
156	9	4	...	13	13	...	...	13
157	15	1	...	16	...	16	...	16
158	169	59	231	5	176	1	126	7
160	3	43	1	45	2	52	...	55
161	38	2	1	38	36	2	...	40
162	42	...	37	3	46	...	36	4
165	19	6	11	12	22	...	...	22
166	17	...	21	...	20	...	...	12
167	51	2	53	1	8	43	53	...
169	11	50	11	49	56	...	3	47
170	...	9	...	8	9	...	6	2
171	49	2	22	41	70	1	58	2
172	5	20	...	40	10	30	...	40
174	4	54	1	60	...	73	1	45
175	38	3	40	1	41	...	...	40
176	...	30	...	32	2	28	...	30
178	1	14	10	5	15	...	15	...
179	25	...	1	25	27	...	28	...
180	1	19	8	8	...	16	...	32
181	283	1	279	5	223	84	...	307
182	4	32	...	36	...	14	...	23
183	48	...	46	3	48	...	34	...
184	...	130	...	130	126	4	...	130
185	...	8	...	8	1	7	...	8
186	12	1	...	17	10	5	...	16
187	1	32	...	34	10	9	6	14
188	23	18	8	24	...	30	...	33
191	5	5	...	9	2	7	...	9
192	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22
194	15	...	...	15	15	...	14	1
195	17	3	...	20	20	...	...	20
196	17	5	...	25	24	1	20	1
198	65	...	44	15	50	...	4	42
199	43	...	38	1	18	...	...	20
201	54	...	1	51	46	...	24	22
202	33	...	25	1	25	...	1	23
203	35	...	...	36	32	...	...	34
204	...	7	...	7	7	...	...	...
206	1	6	5	4	...	4	2	5
207	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11
208	12	2	10	4	...	14	...	14
209	77	4	3	33	36	...	...	36
210	30	4	2	33	34	2	3	31
211	...	73	...	73	73	...	...	72
213	76	...	9	60	79	...	75	1
216	12	7	...	19	14	1	11	2
218	18	11	...	...	9	3	...	21
219	13	65	13	65	65	13	13	65
220	10	12	15	5	18	1	6	10
222	...	6	...	8	9	...	...	8
224	54	18	...	72	...	78	...	78
227	4	14	9	9	24	...	12	1

Local Union No.	Superannuation Proposition.		Defense Proposition.		Donation Proposition.		Label Section Proposition.	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
228	73	...	76	...	76	...	62	7
231	12	78	28	63	39	57	8	80
232	21	5	2	19	14	5	17	1
233	13	...	1	12	13	...	...	13
235	22	...	31	...	31	...	...	23
237	3	8	1	10	11	...	...	11
238	65	1	29	28	66	...	3	20
239	20	...	...	20	1	13	...	13
240	95	4	10	92	22	35	...	110
241	50	4	40	14	36	8	1	46
242	3	270	242	11	264	...	...	262
243	7	...	2	5	...	7	...	7
244	3	18	2	21	1	22	...	22
245	14	...	...	14	14	...	9	2
246	17	2	7	11	4	16	2	14
247	24	7	...	29	33	...	1	27
249	30	...	17	5	35	...	35	...
250	18	...	6	13	...	20	...	21
251	14	...	16	...	15	...	...	15
252	1	19	...	22	23	...	6	6
257	59	2	62	7	84	...	3	81
258	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	82
259	2	12	...	14	16	...	...	13
260	...	46	...	46	45	1	...	46
261	6	4	...	11	12	...	...	12
262	29	10	38	2	38	...	4	32
263	8	...	2	4	10	...	10	...
264	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	7
265	12	14	...	31	26	...	...	16
266	59	...	64	...	67	...	16	21
269	2	13	3	12	1	14	1	14
271	...	36	28	1	...	36	...	36
274	3	12	1	14	4	11	2	13
275	17	3	...	17	14	1	1	13
*276	2	36	1	41	1	41	3	29
279	20	2	5	2	22	...	...	22
282	...	59	...	60	...	61	...	57
284	...	31	7	21	27	3	...	32
285	...	21	2	19	3	18	3	18
286	46	4	49	1	48	...	47	...
287	3	8	...	12	11	...	...	9
288	...	...	...	...	20	...	17	...
291	155	18	190	2	175	1	...	164
293	...	8	...	9	...	10	...	9
294	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6
295	11	...	1	9	11	...	...	...
296	15	2	3	14	18	...	...	21
298	3	5	...	8	...	8	6	2
299	46	...	...	46	16	14	...	30
300	93	...	86	9	92	1	10	83
301	27	...	...	27	27	...	...	26
302	29	4	3	31	37	...	1	37
303	4	12	17	1	16	3	1	13
304	...	36	1	36	10	22	...	37
306	...	51	14	21	2	45	2	42
308	1	47	...	58	59	...	4	59
309	325	183	301	15	420	4	380	4
310	17	1	...	18	15	...	...	18
311	...	32	...	26	24	2	...	21
313	1	7	...	8	1	7	7	...

Local Union No.	Superannuation Proposition.		Defense Proposition.		Donation Proposition.		Label Section Proposition.	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
314	...	50	1	49	9	41	...	50
315	1	4	9	...	13	...	5	1
316	66	13	27	42	82	...	...	72
319	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13
320	4	5	1	7	...	8	...	8
322	17	1	...	20	...	19	3	7
323	1	16	...	17	...	17	9	2
324	50	...	50	...	50	...	...	50
326	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	11
327	112	68	145	44	147	42	52	137
328	11	...	...	12	1	8	1	8
329	21	2	19	...	17	5	1	20
330	15	1	3	6	...	16	...	16
331	23	19	30	4	40	...	14	9
333	2	6	...	8	...	7	...	9
334	53	...	...	53	53	...	...	53
335	3	63	23	24	52	...	66	...
336	...	24	...	28	25	2	26	...
337	8	2	5	7	5	7	...	11
338	...	27	3	21	13	4	13	6
339	28	7	17	15	45	...	4	23
340	97	1	1	100	3	97	...	98
343	25	18	30	9	...	41	...	38
344	...	9	1	6	8	...	7	...
349	78	1	7	16	55	...	...	57
350	1	18	19	...	17	...	...	16
351	8	9	...	21	18	1	...	17
352	...	13	1	32	3	27	...	20
354	...	7	...	7	7	...	...	7
355	3	28	...	29	33	...	...	30
356	25	...	...	20	23	...	...	12
358	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14
359	16	...	11	5	16	...	16	...
360	25	1	2	26	13	15	...	32
361	9	38	41	1	45	2	...	33
362	19	...	2	18	...	16	15	1
363	12	3	7	8	27	...	...	17
364	29	5	27	7	36	3	11	22
367	8	15	...	22	17	...	...	24
369	18	21	18	17	26	...	22	...
370	12	...	13	...	12	...	6	...
372	6	9	6	9	11	4	11	2
375	87	3	1	90	87	3	...	70
378	35	...	26	3	27	...	...	36
380	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26
381	36	...	1	57	1	61	...	61
383	...	105	...	108	...	107	110	...
384	16	3	1	31	31	...	...	...
386	4	21	...	23	17	2	4	15
387	243	1	247	2	248	...	...	248
390	6	20	16	6	2	13	...	30
391	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...
395	24	...	...	24	24	...	24	...
396	...	25	...	20	22	...	...	22
398	9	...	9	...	7	3	9	...
401	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...
402	...	21	...	21	7	6	...	20
404	9	1	...	10	13	...	...	14
406	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16
407	7	10	...	17	17	...	2	10
410	75	...	75	...	75	...	...	75
411	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	13
413	...	33	...	33	24	9	...	33
415	11	...	...	6	8	...	5	4
416	2	63	...	65	...	64	...	64
418	1	23	9	13	28	...	...	28
419	142	...	...	144	143	...	...	141
422	218	2	218	...	218	...	...	218
423	24	12	35	...	35	...	35	...
426	32	1	31	2	...	26	...	28
427	78	1	5	49	17	36	1	43
428	15	...	4	9	4	3	1	12
429	4	14	...	30	30	...	...	30
430	2	22	4	19	27	...	...	27
431	6	15	2	13	2	24	...	26
432	29	9	18	23	36	2	...	34
434	39	...	...	23	20	7	6	13
435	...	8	...	8	...	8	1	6
437	24	1	18	7	28	...	19	...
438	29	1	22	11	21	3	2	22
441	34	...	...	...	28	...	20	...
443	...	25	...	20	16	...	...	16
444	24	...	16	...	22	...	...	12
448	46	5	5	78	65	2	1	60
451	75	...	...	75	75	...	...	75
453	14	4	...	18	20	...	...	37
454	...	10	...	9	10	...	...	9
455	6	3	...	9	9	...	...	8
458	1	17	13	3	17	...	...	13
459	...	25	2	23	24	1	7	13
460	...	17	...	16	16	1	...	15
461	20	12	12	16	30	...	...	30
463	2	10	1	12	...	19	...	14
464	57	65	...	98	43	29	...	...
465	14	3	12	...	...	18	...	18
469	10	13	28	2	30	...	29	1
470	3	26	12	18	28	...	17	...
471	70	...	3	71	47	18	...	84
472	1	8	...	9	8	1	1	8
473	40	2	...	42	...	42	...	44
474	...	13	...	14	14	...	...	14
475	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...
476	5	60	127	3	135	...	136	...
478	163	...	171	...	16	81	...	112
479	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7
481	7	2	6	4	11	...	...	10
482	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...
483	39	3	4	42	45	1	26	4
486	8	11	25	3	57	...	57	...
487	2	27	2	27	2	27	1	28
488	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8
489	8	...	4	4	8	...	...	8
490	67	9	22	57	14	31	...	74
491	1	21	2	20	23	...	23	...
492	38	3	...	68	...	68	1	40
496	8	22	6	23	27	2	...	14
498	6	1	7	...	...	7	...	7
499	7	13	12	7	1	16	18	3
500	1	12	1	12	12	1	6	7
508	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13

Local Union No.	Superannuation Proposition.		Defense Proposition.		Donation Proposition.		Label Section Proposition.	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
509	78	...	77	1	48	5	...	78
510	1	12	...	13	10	2	...	13
511	18	...	18	1	...	19	...	17
513	2	38	...	45	...	48	...	49
514	42	7	48	...	28	5	29	...
515	48	...	...	61	61	...	4	22
518	14	...	4	10	14	...	...	14
520	4	8	...	11	10	...	...	8
521	40	1	...	52	...	52	...	52
522	1	48	...	44	44	...	...	44
526	26	6	...	41	23	1	2	16
530	...	...	...	22	5	6	...	...
532	1	12	2	11	1	11	8	...
534	9	6	8	10	18	4	...	19
535	10	3	...	13	13	...	7	6
536	22	2	2	22	...	24	...	24
537	14	1	13	2	2	13	15	...
538	6	...	7	...	5	2	...	5
540	25	...	...	25	25	...	25	...
541	19	2	1	25	15	...	...	26
543	9	...	1	8	9	...	8	...
550	...	110	95	3	53	9	1	100
551	3	17	4	14	10	7	...	...
552	17	...	17	...	17	...	11	6
554	32	...	34	...	34	...	...	33
556	3	8	...	11	3	6	...	9
559	30	11	38	2	36	...	...	37
561	16	6	6	14	15	5	...	27
562	16	5	14	7	15	6	...	21
564	30	4	30	4	18	19	...	32
567	40	...	8	25	23	3	7	...
569	9	...	2	7	9	...	...	9
571	4	7	4	3	12	...	...	13
572	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	7
574	44	8	41	3	25	8	...	57
578	73	9	79	4	68	...	1	73
581	3	10	...	13	11	5	1	13
582	...	9	...	9	8	1	...	9
586	6	47	66	1	67	...	62	1
589	...	28	...	26	22	...	...	23
592	22	3	22	1	28	...	2	16
593	1	58	...	59	59	...	...	57
594	...	30	...	30	30	...	...	30
595	54	10	31	42	42	...	39	2
598	8	1	2	7	9	...	1	8
599	11	27	25	19	49	...	...	54
600	26	1	...	31	...	32	...	26
601	10	11	...	21	...	21	21	...
602	1	21	...	23	...	23	...	23
603	20	3	14	10	24	...	...	23
604	9	1	3	8	...	12	6	1
606	55	...	...	55	...	52	...	52
607	12	8	13	6	20	1	16	...
611	1	9	10	3	6	2	13	...
612	8	26	3	28	8	22	...	...
613	62	4	...	69	4	65	69	...
614	...	14	...	14	14	...	...	14
616	32	1	25	8	29	...	27	...
617	3	42	52	7	58	1	59	...
620	9	1	...	10	9	1	...	9
621	27	...	...	15	18	...	7	5
624	70	1	70	...	76	...	33	4
625	7	5	3	9	8	4	1	6
626	10	9	7	10	21	...	...	18
627	51	2	11	34	46	4	1	10
628	24	26	...	58	58	...	1	50
629	15	...	...	15	14	...	1	12
633	39	18	57	...	57	...	...	57
635	55	2	51	10	...	70	24	9
637	41	...	1	40	41	...	40	1
638	7	10	...	16	...	10	12	...
639	19	46	...	125	5	121	...	126
640	30	1	...	31	2	29	...	31
641	...	16	13	4	17	...	...	18
644	...	16	2	16	18	...	11	2
646	19	7	28	1	18	14	1	28
648	16	17	...	34	2	32	2	32
649	11	2	10	3	...	13	...	13
650	6	12	...	18	17	1	8	8
651	16	...	...	17	16	...	...	6
655	...	21	...	21	21	...	...	21
656	35	...	29	...	23	1	26	3
657	25	33	13	48	48	10	19	20
660	33	4	32	1	21	6	...	29
661	...	17	...	17	17	...	...	13
668	14	...	14	...	17	...	1	11
675	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...
678	10	50	5	54	57	30	...	106
679	25	19	2	38	43	6	1	38
680	...	24	...	23	23	...	...	15
683	14	28	...	35	39	...	5	20
685	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28
687	12	9	12	4	16	...	...	...
690	18	...	16	...	17	...	3	9
691	9	2	11	...	11	...	12	...
692	77	...	...	68	...	73	...	68
696	48	...	45	...	37	...	34	1
698	9	27	...	53	35	9	23	3
699	8	1	7	1	8	...	...	11
701	39	5	2	46	50	...	...	50
704	...	9	...	9	9	...	4	5
705	...	21	...	22	22	...	22	...
707	5	55	10	50	3	57	1	59
708	14	5	...	18	19	1	...	17
710	33	...	2	29	30	...	...	30
712	16	19	...	39	39	...	...	40
713	30	...	3	24	26	...	...	30
714	33	...	...	33	33	...	33	...
716	35	3	4	26	6	32	...	20
718	38	13	20	17	23	2	1	40
723	...	70	...	70	4	66	2	64
725	12	4	21	...	21	...	...	21
728	3	14	...	17	17	...	...	17
731	...	15	...	15	14	1	15	...
736	98	...	19	14	24	...	18	1
738	6	8	...	19	18	...	6	10
742	15	...	...	16	15	...	16	...
743	21	1	19	3	23	...	14	6
744	15	3	...	19	19	...	2	15
747	...	30	18	12	16	...	26	...

Local Union No.	Superannuation Proposition.		Defense Proposition.		Donation Proposition.		Label Section Proposition.	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
750	3	9	1	10	18	...	...	11
752	11	...	...	11	11	...	11	...
755	5	19	23	3	21	...	...	23
759	7	7	3	11	15	...	5	10
760	4	4	5	3	4	3	2	6
762	62	...	...	51	28	1	...	62
764	18	2	28	...	22	...	21	...
766	3	9	12	...	15	...	4	10
769	24	...	6	14	22	...	17	2
771	6	10	1	8	8	...	...	6
772	1	43	2	50	54	...	1	8
773	9	...	2	7	6	3	...	9
774	125	...	125	...	124	1	60	14
775	17	...	...	15	15	...	...	15
776	21	...	...	21	21	...	...	...
779	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14
780	11	7	5	13	14	...	15	11
782	11	17	10	16	30	...	12	14
783	23	3	26	...	21	1	20	7
784	2	6	...	9	9	...	7	...
785	3	16	3	16	19	...	...	20
790	10	...	9	1	13	...	...	13
791	...	10	...	12	...	11	...	11
792	...	47	...	33	...	35	...	38
799	2	8	...	7	2	5	4	3
800	...	17	...	17	...	25	...	25
801	...	48	...	38	48	...	...	48
802	3	7	5	1	10	...	9	4
803	...	12	...	13	3	10	...	13
808	43	60	132	...	132	...	132	...
810	43	...	31	6	39	...	...	40
811	18	...	1	17	19	...	4	10
813	...	14	...	14	...	7	...	7
815	2	8	4	4	...	8	...	8
817	10	7	11	2	17	...	...	17
819	20	...	...	18	8	9	16	...
820	13	...	6	8	...	10	9	4
821	2	17	...	21	18	3	2	19
822	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	11
826	3	7	...	11	...	11	...	11
829	10	2	...	14	12	...	...	9
830	19	1	...	19	3	16	8	9
833	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25
834	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8
836	10	5	1	14	15	...	...	15
837	...	12	...	12	6	6	...	12
840	13	1	...	10	11	2	...	14
841	...	13	1	12	...	13	...	13
842	8	12	10	7	15	...	...	7
843	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	...
844	5	5	...	10	10	...	...	10
845	9	1	...	10	...	10	...	10
846	...	14	1	12	2	13	...	16
849	...	24	...	24	15	8	13	11
850	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	...
857	17	...	14	4	18	...	18	...
858	16	1	...	17	...	17	...	17
859	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56
860	2	5	...	7	6	...	...	7
862	7	...	...	5	4	...	3	...
867	2	9	...	11	1	10	...	7
868	19	...	16	3	19	...	...	19
879	...	66	2	65	47	10	...	68
882	1	7	...	8	8	...	...	8
883	19	15	4	26	35	...	4	13
884	36	...	39	...	36	...	39	...
886	11	...	1	10	10	1	8	3
887	...	51	...	51	...	50	...	50
888	...	15	...	14	...	14	10	2
890	6	5	6	5	4	6	1	11
891	13	10	7	12	16	3	2	7
893	7	...	2	5	6	1	2	6
895	46	...	46	...	46	...	5	41
897	8	12	...	16	6	6	...	12
898	5	5	...	11	11	...	...	10
900	6	3	...	9	...	9	9	...
901	7	37	...	43	43	...	43	...
905	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9
910	23	3	...	12	24	1	19	2
911	35	3	4	32	23	...	26	...
912	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14
916	...	20	2	18	19	...	...	21
917	4	14	1	20	2	8	...	12
918	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13
923	10	...	6	4	10	...	10	...
926	15	4	...	19	12	7	17	2
930	...	13	...	13	...	13	10	2
932	...	11	2	9	...	10	...	11
934	5	4	...	9	8	...	8	1
938	23	...	13	...	17	1	...	20
941	18	3	...	24	2	18	1	19
943	7	21	20	8	25	...	21	7
944	24	2	22	1	23	...	...	15
945	19	4	6	24	12	14	1	28
947	13	5	19	...	20	...	8	9
948	38	...	38	...	38	...	35	3
950	7	1	...	8	8	...	...	9
951	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10
956	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...
957	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25
958	...	14	...	15	15	...	2	6
959	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12
960	2	9	6	5	10	1	12	9
965	19	4	...	24	10	9	9	13
967	5	10	7	8	...	15	15	...
970	4	3	...	...	7	...	6	...
971	2	28	13	21	29	...	1	28
972	1	19	...	20	6	1	1	19
875	10	7	...	17	11	6	...	17
978	...	17	16	1	17	...	10	3
980	15	...	15	...	16	...	14	2
984	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8
985	77	14	2	103	84	1	28	66
986	...	16	...	16	13	...	7	...
993	13	...	13	...	13	...	4	4
994	4	14	13	1	21	...	...	14
995	12	...	...	10	10	...	8	...
998	9	1	4	6	8	1	9	...
1004	17	...	...	17	11	3	...	14
1005	...	7	...	7	7	...	...	7

Local Union No.	Superannuation Proposition. For	Superannuation Proposition. Against	Defense Proposition. For	Defense Proposition. Against	Donation Proposition. For	Donation Proposition. Against	Label Section Proposition. For	Label Section Proposition. Against
1009	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11
1011	33	...	...	43	2	38	...	33
1012	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...
1014	3	11	2	12	13	...	13	...
1015	8	20	1	28	...	27	...	27
1019	3	10	...	12	4	9	13	...
1020	...	15	...	15	15	...	...	15
1021	30	3	...	31	32	1	33	1
1024	25	...	13	11	25	...	16	9
1025	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1028	...	16	...	16	15	1	2	14
1030	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18
1034	18	...	3	20	18	...	21	...
1035	4	2	4	1	5	...	1	1
1040	23	...	17	4	6	14	...	22
1043	6	8	8	7	16	...	...	14
1044	13	6	...	24	18	4	...	12
1049	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
1051	3	20	2	17	29	...	29	...
1053	...	17	28	14	46	...	8	42
1058	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8
1062	10	4	1	13	14	...	12	...
1063	1	11	1	10	14	...	6	...
1065	10	10	...	14	18	...	4	7
1069	23	2	12	11	36	...	1	22
1073	3	38	...	40	...	40	41	...
1075	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...
1076	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12
1077	...	17	...	16	17	...	...	17
1078	10	...	...	9	10	...	...	10
1080	...	13	...	13	12	1	...	13
1082	9	27	...	37	37	...	36	...
1085	2	16	3	16	8	6	...	3
1087	1	10	...	11	...	11	...	11
1088	...	10	...	10	3	6	2	5
1089	55	...	29	37	65	...	2	54
1091	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9
1094	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9
1100	28	...	37	...	11	12	...	36
1104	32	...	...	32	...	32	...	32
1105	19	...	18	1	18	...	17	...
1108	...	18	...	18	18	...	18	...
1110	...	26	...	26	19	9	1	23
1111	...	12	...	12	12	...	...	12
1112	5	13	3	14	17	...	6	11
1114	16	...	2	14	...	14	...	16
1116	45	...	37	6	39	2	...	37
1130	5	4	4	1	...	6	...	5
1138	...	9	...	9	10	...	...	10
1140	...	12	...	11	...	11	...	11
1143	...	22	...	22	18	...	...	...
1145	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
1151	27	...	...	34	47	...	1	35
1155	5	6	1	7	14	5	...	8
1157	3	34	4	19	38	...	38	...
1158	5	9	18	1	16	1	1	4
1160	2	7	5	4	2	7	5	4
1162	4	3	...	7	1	6	1	6
1164	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1170	27	...	8	18	20	...	1	22

Local Union No.	Superannuation Proposition. For	Superannuation Proposition. Against	Defense Proposition. For	Defense Proposition. Against	Donation Proposition. For	Donation Proposition. Against	Label Section Proposition. For	Label Section Proposition. Against
1179	8	1	...	9	...	9	...	9
1182	3	6	3	8	8	3	4	7
1183	2	12	14	...	5	9	...	14
1186	...	14	...	13	13	...	...	14
1187	13	...	13	...	14	...	1	14
1189	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	10
1193	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13
1194	8	...	1	7	8	...	...	8
1196	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9
1198	7	4	...	12	8	1	5	6
1200	6	5	1	8	7	2	...	9
1204	1	5	6	...	6	...	6	...
1206	19	...	10	6	18	1	6	12
1207	14	22	4	23	30	1	...	44
1218	...	21	...	21	21	...	16	...
1220	...	8	3	5	8	...	8	...
1223	...	13	...	13	12	...	...	14
1226	16	10	...	29	...	29	...	29
1228	...	41	...	41	41	...	...	41
1229	14	1	3	12	...	17	...	17
1231	11	...	10	1	1	10	9	2
1236	...	12	...	12	12	...	...	12
1238	...	12	...	12	12	...	...	12
1244	38	...	38	...	29	9	30	8
1245	...	17	2	15	...	17	...	17
1246	1	8	8	1	7	2	...	9
1247	...	15	...	14	14	...	10	1
1248	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15
1252	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	8
1253	1	11	...	12	...	12	...	12
1255	...	9	...	10	10	...	...	10
1257	10	...	10	...	10	...	8	2
1261	...	14	...	14	14	...	...	14
1263	1	13	11	2	9	3	...	10
1269	6	3	9	...	12	...	...	9
1270	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
1272	4	13	...	17	20	...	...	25
1275	14	2	...	16	16	...	2	14
1287	30	2	4	20	21	1	3	12
1292	24	...	22	...	23	...	21	...
1305	4	40	...	44	...	44	15	1
1306	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...
1307	...	92	102	...	101	...	2	81
1312	...	7	3	4	7	...	2	5
1313	...	17	1	16	17	...	7	2
1315	14	...	...	14	5	6	...	12
1317	4	40	6	40	2	45	...	47
1319	12	20	33	1	35	1	...	35
1325	8	22	8	19	31	...	23	2
1327	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15
1329	4	6	...	12	12	...	...	12
1332	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13
1340	10	...	...	10	10	...	3	7
1343	6	27	6	26	27	1	4	20
1344	2	7	2	7	9	1	...	...
1345	31	...	...	31	31	...	30	1
1350	14	...	6	...	10	...	21	...
1352	...	56	8	46	59	...	21	7
1358	25	...	...	30	35	...	36	...
1361	2	8	9	1	10	...	4	6

Local Union No.	Superannuation Proposition.		Defense Proposition.		Donation Proposition.		Label Section Proposition.	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1363	16	...	10	5	15	...	2	14
1364	...	17	...	17	12	5	7	5
1365	1	28	27	2	25	1	26	...
1367	7	268	250	15	260	...	10	240
1370	9	...	8	...	9	...	7	...
1373	...	10	...	10	9	...	10	...
1374	4	7	...	11	...	11	...	11
1376	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1377	...	20	...	20	11	3	...	19
1378	...	15	...	15	15	...	...	13
1379	...	13	...	15	...	15	...	15
1380	5	5	9	1	10	...	7	3
1384	2	22	...	24	24	...	2	20
1385	10	...	11	3	11	3	11	...
1390	24	...	8	14	21	...	21	...
1391	18	...	1	14	21	...	...	21
1397	13	1	8	2	13	...	11	...
1399	14	...	11	3	11	4	8	4
1400	15	...	...	21	9	8	...	15
1403	1	40	40	2	...	42	...	42
1404	22	...	24	...	...	24	24	...
1410	6	26	...	32	31	1	30	...
1413	9	...	...	14	9	2	2	10
1414	7	2	...	7	3	3	...	3
1417	1	10	11	...	11	...	9	...
1419	6	4	2	8	9	...	10	...
1424	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	...
1429	9	1	9	...	9	1	1	5
1434	14	2	1	14	...	17	12	1
1438	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...
1442	7	26	2	31	1	49	...	50
1447	1	10	2	11	14	...	...	14
1449	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
1458	...	12	...	12	12	...	...	12
1460	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35
1464	11	...	...	10	10	...	10	...
1465	...	17	...	17	15	2	...	17
1473	...	30	14	7	25	...	...	25
1476	...	17	3	14	...	15	...	15
1483	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	13
1485	8	11	8	11	19	..	...	19
1492	...	7	...	7	...	9	...	9
1499	10	2	3	10	11	2	10	...
1503	19	...	...	15	12	...	3	13
1508	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17
1510	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	11
1512	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	16
1516	11	2	...	15	6	3	8	3
1517	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1520	1	8	2	7	3	6	9	...
1523	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30
1524	15	...	...	16	17	...	16	...
1525	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9
1526	...	14	13	1	14	...	14	...
1527	18	3	3	17	...	22	22	...
1528	7	4	8	3	11	...	1	3
1532	...	72	...	72	...	72	72	...
1533	9	14	1	27	24	3	27	1
1536	11	3	8	8	9	...	...	6
1539	1	7	...	8	8	...	...	8

Local Union No.	Superannuation Proposition.		Defense Proposition.		Donation Proposition.		Label Section Proposition.	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1543	19	1	19	...	21	...	...	14
1546	1	23	2	24	4	18	7	2
1547	13	...	2	11	10	2	10	3
1555	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	17
1561	1	8	1	8	...	9	...	9
1562	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	11
1565	60	13	6	65	47	12	68	...
1570	11	...	10	...	11	...	6	4
1572	30	...	19	5	25	...	17	2
1573	6	5	...	13	9	1	...	13
1576	9	1	...	10	...	10	1	9
1577	...	20	1	16	19	...	...	18
1582	40	6	1	56	4	46	4	38
1585	30	10	2	44	35	...	2	35
1586	...	19	...	18	18	...	...	18
1591	5	6	6	5	12	...	...	6
1595	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16
1596	...	45	...	45	46	...	47	...
1597	17	...	17	...	17	...	12	2
1600	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	...
1602	...	15	...	15	15	...	...	15
1610	...	15	6	9	...	14	...	11
1612	20	...	...	20	20	...	3	17
1616	10	2	...	13	13	...	6	5
1618	22	2	6	30	...	33	23	4
1619	14	1	2	9	16	...	10	3
1620	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13
1629	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1632	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	7
1635	15	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
1637	8	...	...	8	8	...	8	...
1639	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...
1640	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
1643	8	...	...	10	...	10	...	10
1653	...	23	...	23	5	6	...	22
1659	2	25	3	21	22	2	23	...
1662	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...
1663	13	...	...	15	15	...	...	14
1664	8	1	10	...	8	...	...	...
1665	1	19	...	23	...	23	9	8
1667	1	36	6	22	27	...	...	21
1668	2	27	...	30	27	...	...	29
1670	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13
1672	9	...	2	5	5	...	8	...
1674	2	15	...	20	...	20	...	20
1675	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8
1677	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14
1681	27	...	18	1	28	...	21	...
1691	21	...	17	2	20	...	7	4
1692	9	...	7	2	11	...	1	11
1693	49	2	47	1	34	...	24	7
1694	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7
1695	12	9	...	21	10	5	...	12
1701	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19
1703	1	12	...	15	12	1	12	1
1704	8	9	11	1	15	...	...	15
1706	1	6	6	1	6	1	...	7
1707	10	1	11	1	12	...	12	...
1712	6	6	...	13	12	...	4	7
1717	11	235	...	246	...	247	...	247

Local Union No.	Superannuation Proposition.		Defense Proposition.		Donation Proposition.		Label Section Proposition.	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1724	7	...	...	6	7	...	...	[illegible]
1728	...	7	...	7	7	...	2	5
1730	...	9	...	9	...	9	6	3
1736	17	1	18	...	18	...	...	18
1737	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7
1743	11	1	10	1	11	...	...	11
1744	16	4	21	...	21	...	18	...
1746	...	22	...	19	19	...	...	19
1747	...	390	...	401	20	28	...	403
1748	2	42	5	35	39	...	1	35
1757	40	2	3	39	42	50	42	...
1766	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16
1770	4	3	...	6	3	3	1	4
1774	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1776	1	5	...	6	...	6	...	6
1777	8	...	7	...	8	...	7	...
1779	30	...	2	28	30	...	25	2
1783	11	2	4	9	12	...	...	...
1785	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11
1787	37	20	3	42	...	82	5	35
1792	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21
1794	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	...
1796	6	...	5	2	9	...	...	9
1797	6	19	...	25	...	25	...	25
1799	9	...	12	...	...	12	...	12
1802	...	22	...	22	1	21	22	...
1806	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8
1809	17	...	7	...	1	6	...	16
1810	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1813	...	41	24	4	41	...	...	38
1824	21	6	7	16	24	3	...	16
1832	...	33	...	33	33	...	33	5
1835	9	57	6	55	64	2	...	69
1840	28	1	19	12	29	...	13	10
1851	1	8	...	9	...	9	...	9
1852	6	2	5	2	8	...	...	8
1853	2	5	...	7	7	...	7	...
1854	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	8
1859	11	...	2	7	8	...	6	6
1862	6	1	6	1	7	...	...	6
1880	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...
1885	11	5	13	1	19	...	...	20
1886	17	...	16	3	17	3	16	2
1895	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12
1901	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7
1908	...	15	15	...	...	15	...	15
1911	12	...	...	12	12	...	...	12
1912	14	8	1	12	16	1	6	6
1913	4	4	7	1	8	...	4	.
1921	21	...	...	12	16	...	...	14
1924	10	8	17	1	19	...	5	9
1925	2	13	...	15	17	...	...	13
1928	6	1	4	3	9	...	10	...
1931	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	...
1938	...	15	...	15	15	...	...	15
1943	8	7	6	7	12	2	12	...

*No seal.

Report of Committee on Tabulation of Vote on Additional Constitutional Amendments.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 14, 1911.

Wm. D. Huber, Esq., General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The committee appointed to tabulate the votes cast on the following amendments to the general constitution, viz.: (1) superannuation fund, (2) defense fund, (3) strike out word "benefit" and insert "donation;" (4) to affiliate with label department, A. F. of L., begs leave to submit the following report:

1,027 locals voted on amendments.

143 locals' votes were not counted for reasons herein specified.

6 locals were partly counted for reasons herein specified:

—Votes Without Local Seal—

Local Union 134, Montreal, Can.
Local Union 154, Kewanna, Ill.
Local Union 276, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Local Union 289, Lockport, N. Y.
Local Union 365, Marion, Ind.
Local Union 374, Buffalo, N. Y.
Local Union 377, Alton, Ill.
Local Union 450, Ogden, Utah.

Local Union 493, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Local Union 494, Columbus, Ohio.
Local Union 642, Richmond, Cal.
Local Union 768, Dorancetown, Pa.
Local Union 864, St. Augustine, Fla.
Local Union 878, Beverly, Mass.
Local Union 1022, Parsons, Kans.
Local Union 1047, Colson, Mont.
Local Union 1074, N. Cambria, Wis.
Local Union 1107, Gloversville, N. Y.
*No signature.

Local Union 1125, Pawtucket, R. I.
Local Union 1173, Trinidad, Colo.
Local Union 1214, Walla Walla, Wash.
Local Union 1648, Bisbee, Ariz.
Local Union 1697, Modeste, Cal.*
Local Union 1795, Mishawaka, Ind.
Local Union 1871, Uniontown, Ala.
One local no designation, city, town, state; no seal or signature.
Local Union 371, Denison, Texas.

27 Locals.

—Votes Received Too Late—

Local Union 44, Baltimore, Md.
Local Union 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Local Union 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
Local Union 159, Charleston, Md.
Local Union 197, Sherman, Texas.
Local Union 254, Pittsburg, Pa.
Local Union 388, Richmond, Va.
Local Union 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
Local Union 457, New York, N. Y.
Local Union 468, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Local Union 504, Chicago, Ill.
Local Union 505, Litchfield, Ill.
Local Union 528, Denver, Colo.
Local Union 548, Minneapolis, Minn.
Local Union 573, Rye, N. Y.
Local Union 577, Charleston, S. C.
Local Union 587, Coatesville, Pa.
Local Union 553, Berlin, Can.
Local Union 631, Spring Valley, Ill.
Local Union 667, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Local Union 676, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Local Union 682, Franklin, Pa.
Local Union 703, Lockland, Ohio.
Local Union 724, New York, N. Y.
Local Union 715, New York, N. Y.
Local Union 729, Thurber, Texas.
Local Union 757, South Manchester, Conn.
Local Union 767, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Local Union 796, Rock Island, Ill.
Local Union 797, Charlevoix, Mich.
Local Union 831, Arlington, Mass.
Local Union 847, Natick, Mass.
Local Union 880, Bamardville, N. J.
Local Union 914, Augusta, Me.
Local Union 929, Grinnell, Iowa.
Local Union 940, Sandusky, Ohio.
Local Union 954, Boston, Mass.
Local Union 962, Marblehead, Mass.
Local Union 991, Winchester, Mass.

Local Union 1002, Kearney, N. J.
Local Union 1013, Philadelphia, Pa.
Local Union 1016, Rome, N. Y.
Local Union 1018, Whitman, Mass.
Local Union 1045, G. Barrington, Mass.
Local Union 1093, Glen Cove, N. Y.
Local Union 1096, Boston, Mass.
Local Union 1113, Springfield, N. J.
Local Union 1124, Newton, N. J.
Local Union 1139, Hollister, Cal.
Local Union 1172, Billings, Mont.
Local Union 1146, Green Bay, Wis.
Local Union 1216, Galt, Can.
Local Union 1235, Warren, Ohio.
Local Union 1279, Oshawa, Can.
Local Union 1297, New Brunswick, N. J.
Local Union 1347, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Local Union 1355, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Local Union 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Local Union 1407, Perry, N. Y.
Local Union 1415, Ada, Okla.
Local Union 1445, Topeka, Kans.
Local Union 1472, Rockville, Conn.
Local Union 1491, Spring City, Pa.
Local Union 1493, Claremore, Okla.
Local Union 1515, Caldwell, N. J.
Local Union 1519, Milwaukee, Wis.
Local Union 1566, Lawrence, Mass.
Local Union 1588, Sydney, N. S.
Local Union 1568, Minneapolis, Minn.
Local Union 1613, Newark, N. J.
Local Union 1633, Mayaguez, P. R.
Local Union 1666, Kingsville, Tex.
Local Union 1720, Athens, Ohio.
Local Union 1780, Salina, Kans.
Local Union 1827, Columbus, Neb.
Local Union 1868, St. Paul, Minn.
Local Union 1883, Macomb, Ill.
Local Union 1874, Denver, Colo.

78 Locals.

—Vote not Specified in Figures—

Local Union 85, Red Wing, Minn.
Local Union 113, Chesterton, Ind.
Local Union 268, Sharon, Pa.
Local Union 348, Waterville, Me.
Local Union 525, Coshocton, Ohio.
Local Union 618, Moose Jaw, Can.
Local Union 623, Danielson, Conn.
Local Union 694, Booneville, Ind.
Local Union 721, Newton, Kans.
Local Union 748, Taylorville, Ill.
Local Union 765, Mascoutah, Ill.
Local Union 806, Pacific Grove, Cal.
Local Union 863, Conneaut, Ohio.
Local Union 885, Woburn, Mass.
Local Union 1119, Ridgefield, Conn.
Local Union 1127, Montreal, Can.
Local Union 1136, Donova, Pa.
Local Union 1147, Baton Rouge, La.
Local Union 1166, Fremont, Ohio.
Local Union 1090, Utuado, P. R.
Local Union 1176, Fargo, N. D.
Local Union 1212, Coffeyville, Kans.
Local Union 1267, Worden, Ill.
Local Union 1271, Middleboro, Mass.
Local Union 1405, Red Bank, N. J.
Local Union 1420, Hastings, N. Y.
Local Union 1490, Lewistown, Ill.
Local Union 1509, Raymond, Wash.
Local Union 1518, Douglas, Ga.
Local Union 1540, Lebanon, N. H.
Local Union 1552, Salamanca, N. Y.
Local Union 1605, Moscow, Ida.
Local Union 1644, Minneapolis, Minn.
Local Union 1711, Van Wert, Ohio.
Local Union 1758, Dewey, Okla.
Local Union 1873, Lawrenceville, Ill.
Local Union 1936, Calais, Me.

37 Locals.

—Reason not Counted—

Local Union 258, Brooklyn, N. Y. Secs. 1-2 have two sets of figures on returns.
Local Union 218, E. Boston, Mass., Sec. 2 has two sets of figures on returns.
Local Union 288, Homestead, Pa., Secs. 1-2 have two sets of figures on returns.
Local Union 441, Cambridge, Mass., Sec. 2 has two sets of figures on returns.
Local Union 959, Mattapan, Mass., Secs. 1-2 have two sets of figures on returns.
Local Union 730, Quebec, Canada, vote taken in November instead of December.
Local Union 33, Boston, Mass., Sec. 2, two sets of figures.

7 Locals.

—Votes—

	For.	Against.
Superannuation fund	16,566	12,271
Defense fund	11,364	16,751
Strike out "benefit" and insert "donation"	20,106	7,421
Affiliation with label department, A. F. of L.	6,733	19,508

The only proposition carried is the one to strike out the word "benefit" in constitution and insert the word "donation." This received 1755 more than the necessary two-thirds vote.

Respectfully submitted,

H. BLACKMORE, L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman,
J. B. HALE, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.,
GEO. SHERM, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
THOS. LAWSON, L. U. 19, Detroit, Michigan.
JOHN E. POTTS, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.,, Secretary,
Tabulation Committee.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of New York City.

New York, Feb. 7, 1911.

To the General Public, to Organized Labor and Sympathizers—Greeting:

Somewhat embarrassed over the activity of organized labor, R. H. Macy & Co. are sending out a circular letter for their vindication. It is both deplorable as well as significant when men have to resort to misleading and wrong statements to protect their interests.

R. H. Macy & Co. says: "We employ our men 52 weeks in the year."

Sometimes R. H. Macy will employ thirty and sometimes only twelve carpenters; when work gets slack the men are laid off.

Mr. Straus admits that $18.00 (about 33 cents per hour) per week is the minimum rate of wages for his carpenters, but he omits to mention the fact that the carpenters in Macy's employ are working ten hours more than the carpenters in all the other leading department stores.

The carpenters' organization has established a minimum rate of wages of $5.00 per day (62½ cents per hour), in this city, not only on new buildings, where men are of necessity idle in bad weather, (as Mr. Straus claims) but also in all the large department stores, office buildings, private and apartment houses, on municipal work, store, bank, office and bar fixtures, stair work and many other branches where skilled mechanics are required.

We hold that $18.00 (or even $21.00, which is the highest wage paid, as claimed by R. H. Macy, but to our knowledge none but the foreman receives more than $18.00) is not a sufficient compensation for a man who has to devote all his time, intelligence and energy towards acquiring the abilities as a competent mechanic. We claim that $18.00 per week is not sufficient to provide for the bare necessities of life for the average family.

We claim that the laboring class, who constitute a very useful part of the population, is entitled to a decent living which includes a good education for the children, clean and sanitary housing and wholesome food.

When twenty men, some of whom were in the employ of R. H. Macy for five to seven years, on their own free will joined the carpenters' organization and, on the 19th of August, 1910, on their own free will left the employ of this benevolent association, they must have had some reason!

Now Mr. Straus goes before the public and says: "Our men, as can be learned from their own lips, are satisfied!" And he may add: "If they are not, we discharge them!"

He further writes: "We have never discriminated against union men!"

At a conference held between Mr. Oscar Straus and the representatives of the carpenters' organization, Mr. Straus said: "I believe in labor organizations, and you union men should do missionary work!" But, when a union man did missionary work in Macy's, he was promptly dismissed.

The conditions prevailing in Macy's store are a menace to the conditions as established in all the other department stores.

Fourteenth Street Store, Gimbel Brothers, Greenhut & Co., Hearns, Lord & Taylor, McCreery, Saks & Co., Siegel-Cooper, Simpson Crawford, Sterns, Wanamakers and others employ union carpenters at union conditions, and we appeal to all fair-minded people, who would rather live in a community with well-educated, well-housed and well-clothed people than a lot of underpaid, underfed and disgrunted slaves, to give the above quoted firms the preference of their patronage. Mr. Straus wears the mask of philanthropy and deals in

charity the same way he deals in any other article; he nurses the babies of the poor on the difference of wages which he withholds from their fathers.

Nine hundred dollars per year is the poverty line for an average family. (Children's Welfare Exhibit.)

We refuse to be put on the poverty line! Open shop means low wages and long hours. We invite all carpenters to join our organization.

Union labor is the advance guard for a higher standard of living.

Yours for a Good Cause,

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF NEW YORK CITY.

Had a Jolly Good Time.

Editor The Carpenter:

At our last regular meeting held February 8th, the members of Local Union 1243, Oneida, N. Y., had a capital good time. We had a brief business session, after which, as announced on the notification cards sent out, we held an open meeting, each brother bringing with him some friend. It was our 5th annual smoker and jollification, and the arrangement committee did nobly in the good things to eat, even giving us baked beans that should have been left in Boston. However, other good things more than made up for this little digression, and each and every one present spent a very enjoyable evening.

The committee had invited the Central New York Conference Board, which body had sent Brothers John T. O'Brien of Syracuse and G. E. Garling of Auburn to attend the occasion. The president of our local union had appointed John S. Jewel of Sylvanbeach as toastmaster, who proved to be the right man in the right place. He started the ball rolling by some appropriate remarks and then introduced Brother O'Brien, who spoke on the progress and development of our organization from 1881 to 1911, giving facts and figures in support of his statements. The speech was well delivered, at times bringing forth hearty applause. Brother Garling, the next speaker, gave us sound advice on the subject of "Union Men in Politics and the Appointment of Union Men as City Officers." His address was well received and listened to with great interest.

Then, a local speaker sprung funny stories and jokes. A jolly, old-fashioned good time was enjoyed by all and loud was the praise of the good old U. B. of C. & J., and its beneficial influence, locally and general.

What a good thing it would be could all realize the value of unity, for which Local Union 1243 is working with heart and soul.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. WEBSTER, R. S. L. U. 1243.

Oneida, N. Y.

Ministers and Lawyers Speak Well of Trade Unions

Editor The Carpenter:

I am sending you enclosed a newspaper clipping giving an account of the transpirations at an open meeting held by Local Union 1908, Piqua, O., and quoting the speeches made by a minister and our ex-mayor, believing it to be well worth reproducing in our Journal The meeting was held at Carpenters' Hall and the members, their wives, daughters and friends gathered in sufficient numbers to fill every seat.

It was called to order by President Seth Penrod and he introduced the first speaker, Rev. W. J. Gilliland, of the Grace Methodist Church. Mr. Gilliland said that as the means of securing unity of action, when it is required, that many men should act together to accomplish some object. When this is the case and the object a good one, the result is obtained through the union, and after all it is the only way it could have been obtained. The church is not opposed to unions when they are on the side of right and justice. The unions stand for principles, and much is expected of them in the support of such principles. If the unions claimed to stand for justice, they must be sure and be strictly just in their own affairs. It would not do to ask of others more than they are willing to give themselves. Unions which live up to their principles and stand for uplifting of their members are good unions and should be encouraged.

Rev. Mr. Gilliland was followed by J. Clare Hughes, who told the carpenters that unions are good things when they work along the right lines. He reviewed some of the things that unions have accomplished, such as the reduction of the hours of the grocery clerks, who used to work from 5 a. m. until 8 or 9 p. m. Now they only had to work from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. except on Saturdays. Unions have secured the installing of safety appliances on railroad cars, which have saved thousands of lives. They have secured the passage of child labor laws. They stand for the moral and social improvement of their members and that is right. As long as they strive for the moral and intellectual improvement of the members, they are to be upheld.

Unions always come with industries. When industries prosper, trade unions flourish. The interest of the union and the interest of the industry are closely allied.

The welfare of the employe is important to the employer, while the prosperity of the employer is necessary to the employe. Unions which tend to help towards the general good are good unions, and they deserve the help and encouragement of the members of the trade they represent.

At the close of the talks, a program of recitations by four little children was well rendered, and the little ones applauded. The entertainers were: Chester Clarkson, who recited, "The Carpenter," Hobart Hardesty, "Landing of the Pilgrims," Lucile Penrod, "When It's Settled Right," Dorothy Clarkson, "Good Luck to Carpenters."

Fraternally yours,
HUDSON HARDESTY.
R. S. L. U. 1908, Piqua, O.

Alamosa, Colo. Entirely Union.

Editor The Carpenter:

Presuming it will be of interest to the readers of the Journal to know something of our town and the existence of our local union, I desire to make the following statement:

Local Union 1809, Alamosa, Colo., was organized the 26th day of February, 1910, with a membership of about thirty, embracing every carpenter in town. Soon after, we made a demand upon the contractors for better conditions, which was conceded without a struggle. Ever since its acceptance there has never been any friction or difficulty between our local union and the employers and the best of harmony prevails. Our meetings are well attended and very enjoyable. I claim that this is the best organized town in the State of Colorado, if not in the entire United States.

We have a trade assembly here with twelve unions affiliated, representing a membership of 420 men, which is a little over ten per cent of the entire population of Alamosa. If all cities and towns of the United States could boast of equally favorable union conditions, wouldn't this be a glorious country to live in?

For the benefit of traveling brothers I wish to say that owing to severe cold weather, business here is at a standstill and work scarce at present; hence, they had better stay away from this place until business has picked up again and until futher notice. Fraternally yours,

W. C. PEEL, F. S. L. U. 1809.

Alamosa, Col.

The process of capitalistic centralization goes merrily on. The huge department store is being merged into the department store trust, embracing establishments in many cities. The merchant prince, the industrial baron, the railroad magnates, is giving way before the overwhelming power of high finance. The role of the financial manipulator, to whom all business and enterprises look alike, now completely overshadows that of the man with specialized knowledge and skill. The great bulk of the capitalists themselves are becoming ever more dependent upon a few financial institutions, which are closely related among themselves. To the working masses J. P. Morgan is only a name, a myth. To a large number of big capitalists he is the fiend incarnate, an ogre, a monster, whom they hate with an intensity of hatred exceeding by far that of the workingman toward his heartless employer.—New York Call.

Manhattan, Kan.—Work here is very scarce at present and it is a difficult task for us to maintain our scale of 40 cents per hour. Therefore, and in order to assist us, we would ask all union carpenters to avoid this city until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Alva, Okla.—Trade in this place and vicinity is very dull, with poor prospect ahead. As a result we are unable to keep our own men in employment and there is no chance for newcomers. Traveling carpenters are advised to avoid this locality.

✣ ✣ ✣

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—We would earnestly warn all traveling carpenters to remain away from this city until further notice. Trade is very dull at this time, and as a result about one-third of our home brothers are out of employment. Building operations are at a standstill and there is nothing doing.

✣ ✣ ✣

Baton Rouge, La.—Trade conditions obtaining here at this time being so unsatisfactory as not to warrant the coming here of any carpenters in search of work, we desire to sound this warning note to traveling brothers and we would advise them to keep aloof from this city until the spring season opens up.

✣ ✣ ✣

Waco, Tex.—This city is overrun with idle carpenters, who came here on the strength of newspaper reports stating that business is flourishing. The reports are misleading and no credence should be placed in them. There is absolutely no chance for employment until the spring season opens up. Traveling brothers are advised to keep away.

✣ ✣ ✣

Braidentown, Fla.—During the past few months we have experienced a decided slump in trade in this district, which naturally resulted in a falling off in the demand for men, and as we have quite a number of our own men idle, we would advise traveling brothers to steer clear of this city and vicinity until the spring season opens up.

✣ ✣ ✣

Waynesboro, Pa.—Owing to a pending trade movement, we hereby call upon all traveling carpenters to give this city and vicinity a wide berth until our fight is won and until notice thereof is given in our journal, The Carpenter. The outcome of this movement will determine itself on April 15 next, when our demand is to take effect.

✣ ✣ ✣

Lynn, Mass.—Brother carpenters contemplating a change of locality will act wisely in shunning this city. While we have considerable work here, it is not sufficient to go around and there is no shortage of help; on the contrary some of our own men are idle and unable to secure employment. Keep aloof from this city and vicinity until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Charleston, W. Va.—As we are making a demand for better working conditions and the influx of carpenters in search of employment would be an impediment to the progress of this movement and a menace to its success, we would request all migrating brothers to give this city a wide berth until the new wage scale we are demanding is firmly established.

✣ ✣ ✣

Kenefick, Okla.—The entire building trade in this vicinity is very dull, advertisements and verbal statements to the contrary notwithstanding. There appears to be a well organized effort to crush labor unions in this place, and as we have already an oversupply of men on the premises, we would earnestly advise all traveling carpenters and other building trade mechanics to stay away until further notice.

Kansas City, Mo.—All carpenters are hereby warned to stay away from this city, there being already more men here than can find employment. There are scores of carpenters here walking the streets, idle and in hard circumstances, and newcomers are taking big chances and liable to swell the ranks of the unemployed. Pay no attention to newspaper reports about work here, especially as to work on the new station, which is as yet not started, nor do we know when it will.

❖ ❖ ❖

Peoria, Ill.—We would advise traveling brothers to pay no attention to newspaper talk about work being plentiful in this city and many large jobs under construction. Such is not the case; the fact is that work is scarce. We have approximately two hundred men walking the streets and no improvement in trade condition in sight. Any carpenter coming here at this time will only swell the large number of unemployed and make conditions worse for us to handle. As soon as trade conditions so improve that we need men we will let the brothers know and be pleased to do so. At present, however, we must call upon traveling brothers to keep away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Detroit, Mich.—The Federation of Labor of this city again desires to warn all tradesmen who might be considering the possibility of picking up some of the good things to be had in Detroit, according to the wholesale advertising being conducted by the Detroit Board of Commerce. We have men out of work here by the thousands, and still they want more. The fact is there is nothing here for those who come, only to join those who are already walking the streets. The alluring ads. sent out from Detroit are misleading and are simply an effort to glut the labor market and thereby force wages down to the lowest possible point, and things are bad enough here without an influx of strangers.

❖ ❖ ❖

Montclair, N. J.—Some time ago a new Baptist church was built here, of which the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick is the pastor, and he being surrounded by a very fair-minded building committee, the church was constructed under strictly union conditions and the entire work completed without a hitch. The dedication ceremonies lasted two weeks, winding up with services in recognition of the ones who built the church, the carpenters being represented at the occasion with about one hundred men, and quite a number of other trades were present. Mr. Jos. R. Buchanan, who is connected with the labor department, spoke on "The Church and the Labor Movement," and the Rev. Fosdick delivered a stirring address on "The Workman's Cause."

❖ ❖ ❖

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—In response to a request to visit our city, from January 27 to February 2, we were favored by the presence of General Organizer Brother J. H. Beau, who addressed the members of Local Union 1858 of this city on two different occasions. On February 2 he also addressed a large gathering of carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers and other building trade mechanics, union and non-union. Brother Bean spoke convincingly and plainly, presenting facts and truths, personal experiences and citing undisputable statistics. During the more than two hours of his talk he was listened to with close attention and frequently applauded. He was followed by several men of the local union, who told of their experience as members of the craft and testified as to the advantages enjoyed and the benefits derived from being union men. From present indications Brother Bean's visit will result in new members for Local Union 1858. Five applications were received at the above open meeting.

❖ ❖ ❖

Information Wanted.

JOHN RITCHIE.

The undersigned desires to communicate with relatives or friends of John Ritchie, a member of L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., who died suddenly of heart failure last July. He was about 32 years of age, height 5 feet 7, weight about 190 pounds, of stocky build, round face, short mustache, medium brown hair, of German descent; religion, Catholic; joined L. U. 177 in February, 1909; rumored he came from Boston, Mass.; of a jovial dis-

position, but noncommital regarding his personal affairs. Address

ERNEST BENNETT,
360 Mill St., Springfield, Mass.

Wm. Wilde, a member of L. U. 138, Ill., on December 30, 1910, deserted his wife and three children, the oldest being 11 years and the youngest 4 years old.

WM. WILDE.

Age 33 years, weight about 170 pounds, height 5 feet 10½ inches, slightly bowlegged, hair reddish and curly, eyes blue, mole on left side of face, figure and general appearance good; a carpenter and also a printer by trade. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife and babies. Address business agent.

W. W. REYNOLDS,
109-11 S. Adam St., Peoria, Ill.

William Bond, a machine hand, formerly employed by Brunswick, Balke & Co., of New York, and a member of the U. B., is anxiously sought for by his wife and two children, whom he deserted and left in distress. He has taken his union card with him and probably transferred to some other local union. He is about 24 years of age, almost 6 feet in height, has blonde hair. Anyone who can locate him will confer a great favor upon the family he left behind by communicating with

MRS. HERMAN GEISSLER,
226 Kingsland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

✣ ✣ ✣

Beware of Them.

John Abriam, a member of L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., the subject of the sketch below, left town in January last, taking with him all money in the house and leaving his wife and family in destitute circumstances. Beware of him.

JOHN ABRIAM.

Martin Marty, a member of L. U. 238 Philadelphia, Pa., brought a woman by the name of Flick from Cincinnati, introducing her as his wife to everyone, and after coaxing her away from home to Philadelphia, he

(Continued on Page 50.)

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 1322, Waynesboro, Pa. We have waited on the contractors and informed them that on and after April 15 next we will demand an increased rate of $2.70 per day of ten hours, which is an advance of 2 cents per hour. Some of the contractors are favorably inclined toward our demand, yet others are not, and though we are anxious to avoid friction, we are preparing for a fight to enforce the very modest increase. We have all the best mechanics in the union and others say they are coming, so no doubt there are good chances to win this fight. It will, however, be necessary to keep other carpenters away from this vicinity while our demand is pending.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 955, Appleton, Wis.—Our this year's demand will be a raise from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour and reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day, to take effect May 1, 1911.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.—By a unanimous vote of our membership it was decided that on and after May 1, 1911, we demand an increase in wages from 31¼ to 35 cents per hour for eight hours' work per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 284, Erie, Pa.—As per decision at a regular meeting held January 17, we shall demand a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day at the present rate of wages of $3.15 per day, the shorter day to begin May 1, 1911.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1265, Monmouth, Ill.—By a majority vote this Local Union has decided to make a demand upon the contractors for an advance in wages from $3.15 per day of nine hours, our present scale, to 40 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1911. There is no likelihood of a strike.

Local Union 518, Charleston, Ill.—By decision of a meeting held December 12, 1910, we have entered into a movement to secure the Saturday half-holiday and a minimum rate of 40 cents per hour instead of $3.15 per day, our present scale, both to take effect March 1, 1911.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1659, Bartlesville, Okla.—The new trade agreement adopted by this Local Union, providing for a minimum rate of 50 cents per hour, or $4.00 per day of eight hours, an increase of 40 cents per day, we have made a demand upon the contractors for such increase, which is to become operative April 1, 1911.

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Local Union 1049, Poplar Bluff, Mo.—As required by the changes in our by-laws, decided on at a meeting held last October, we are demanding the eight-hour day and a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour, which is a reduction in working time of one hour per day and a wage increase of 5 cents per hour, to take effect March 1, 1911.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Beaver Valley, Pa.—Giving them ninety days' notice, we have notified the contractors in this district that we demand an advance in wages from $3.25 to $3.60 per day of eight hours, to take effect May 1, 1911. We do not expect much difficulty in enforcing our demand except with a few of the smaller contractors.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 914, St. Johns, N. B., Can.—Having come to the conclusion that, in view of the present high cost of living, the rate of wages of $2.50 per day, which we are now receiving, is entirely inadequate, we have decided to demand an advance of 50 cents per day, viz.: $3.00 per day of nine hours, to take effect May 1, 1911. We don't think there will be much trouble securing the advance.

Local Union 742, Decatur, Ill.—We have adopted a new wage scale for the next season, to become effective April 1, 1911. The new scale provides for an eight-hour day instead of nine and an increase from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour. We have notified the contractors of the change and anticipate no difficulty in enforcing the new scale.

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Local Union 683, Burlington, Vt.—It has been seven years since we reduced our working hours from ten to nine hours, and in our opinion the time has arrived when we are entitled to the eight-hour day and we have made a demand on our employers to that effect. We do not anticipate any trouble in enforcing the new rule April 1, next.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.—Pursuant to the action taken by this Local Union early in November, we are asking our employers for an advance in our minimum wage scale from $4.00 to $5.00 per day of eight hours, to take effect May 1, 1911. Trade conditions being extra good, we expect to have our demand acceded to without any struggle.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1155, Columbus, Ind.—Having amended Section 3 of our trade rules, now in force, to read: "The wage scale for journeymen carpenters shall be 27½ cents to 30 cents per hour," we are demanding an increase in our minimum rate of 2½ cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1911. Our working hours are still and will remain nine per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Duluth and Superior, Wis.—This district being pretty well organized, having a membership of 681, and only twenty on the outside, we deem the time opportune to make a demand upon the contractors for an increase in wages from 45 cents to 50 cents an hour for eight hours' work per day, the new scale to become operative May 1, 1911.

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Local Union 1046, Bridgewater, Mass.—At a recent regular meeting we have voted to change our wage scale from $3.28 to $3.82 per day, and also to demand a reduction in hours from forty-eight to forty-four per week. We do not anticipate any trouble in securing what we are asking for. We expect the new scale of wages and hours to become operative May 1, 1911.

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Local Union 1835, Waterloo, Ia.—At a called meeting, held November 4, 1910, we have decided, by almost an overwhelming majority, to demand a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day and a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour. Our scale now in vogue is $3.60 per day of nine hours. We are not anticipating any trouble on account of our demand.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, South Shore, Mass.—Beginning April 1, 1911, we shall demand the increased scale of 47¾ cents per hour for eight hours' work per day and four hours on Saturday, the half-holiday being established here. Our present scale being 43¾ cents per hour, we are demanding but a slight increase, which we think will meet with the approval of the contractors.

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Local Union 236, Clarksburg, W. Va.—Still working nine hours per day, and believing that we are entitled to shorter working time, we have unanimously voted to make a demand for eight hours, beginning April 1, next. All other crafts here have demanded and are now enjoying the eight-hour day. We are not asking for more wages, which are $3.15 per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 825, Willimantic, Conn.—The members of this Local Union are at present receiving a minimum wage of $2.75 per day of eight hours on outside work, while in the shop they are compelled to work nine hours. Finding these conditions unsatisfactory, we have voted that we demand an advance in pay of 50 cents per day and also the Saturday half-holiday, to take effect May 1, 1911.

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Local Union 25, Toledo, Ohio—Under date of January 1, 1911, we have notified our employers that on and after April 1, 1911, wages for carpenters in this district will be 42½ cents per hour for eight hours' work per day, which is an increase of 5 cents per hour. We believe our

demand to be very reasonable, considering the high cost of living and other increased expenses.

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District Council, Lake County, Indiana—By a referendum vote of the Local Unions composing this district it was decided that our wage scale of 56½ cents per hour be raised to 60 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1911. As we have but three non-union employers in the district, we expect to gain our demand without any or little difficulty. Our working hours are forty-four per week.

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Local Union 117, Albany, N. Y.—Our this year's trade demand is for 45 cents minimum per hour, which is an increase of 4⅜ cents per hour over present wages and what we consider a very moderate one. As we are enjoying the eight-hour day, we do not ask for any change in working hours at this time. Our new scale is to take effect May 1, 1911, and prospects of gaining our demand are good.

❖ ❖ ❖

Tri-City (Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Ia.) District Council—This body has decided to demand an increase of 5 cents per hour for the coming season, an advance from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1911. Our working hours are eight per day. The outlook for work this spring being very good and the master builders not wanting any trouble, we expect to settle everything peacefully.

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Local Union 1105, Springfield, Mass.—We have notified the employers that on and after May 1, 1911, the journeymen shop carpenters and mill men of the Springfield district will require that fifty hours constitute a week's work—nine hours the first five days of the week and five hours on Saturday and no reduction in pay. Our demand has been approved by the D. C.. We have as yet no fixed scale of wages.

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Local Union 1069, Muscatine, Ia.—Last year's trade agreement between this Local Union and the contractors has been resubmitted to the latter with a change in Section 3, which in the new agreement provides that the minimum wage per hour shall be 40⅝ cents for eight hours' work against 37½ cents in the old agreement. The latter expires May 1, 1911, and the increased rate is to take effect on that date.

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Local Union 409, New Canaan, Conn.—We have presented an agreement to the contractors for approval, which provides that on and after April 1, 1911, the minimum wage for journeymen carpenters shall be $3.50 per day of eight hours. While some of us are already receiving the scale we are demanding, others are receiving considerable less, and we therefore are anxious to establish a minimum rate and a strict union shop.

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Local Union 1626, Wellingford, Conn.—At our meeting held October 6, 1910, we adopted a resolution to the effect that we notify the contractors that on and after May 1, 1911, our working hours shall be forty-four per week, a Saturday half-holiday and wages 41 cents per hour, minimum. Our present rate is $3.00 per day of eight hours, straight. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice. The outlook is good.

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District Council, Philadelphia, Pa.—A demand by the Camden, N. J., district, which is under our jurisdiction, for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, having been sanctioned by a referendum vote and endorsed by this body, a demand is being made upon the employers to that effect. The present wages in the Camden district are $3.60 per day minimum, the working hours are forty-four per week. The new scale is to become operative June 1, 1911.

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Local Union 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia.—At a regular meeting held last December we made a change in the wage clause of our by-laws, which now reads that our minimum scale be 50 cents per hour for eight hours' work, and we have notified the contractors of our action. Our present wages are $3.60 per day, minimum. We have received quite a little encouragement as to the success of our move from the most prominent of the employers and hope to gain our demand without any trouble on April 1 next.

Local Union 988, Marlboro, Mass.—What we are asking the contractors for this year is about what surrounding towns have enjoyed for the last two years. We are demanding a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour, or $3.60 per day of eight hours, to take effect June 1, 1911, our present scale being $3.28 per day. We are also asking for the Saturday half-holiday all the year around. Under our present agreement we are accorded the half-holiday only during June, July, August and September.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1361, Lebanon, Ohio—The antiquated ten-hour day still in vogue in this city and the low rate of wages paid has prompted this Local Union to make a demand for shorter hours and higher wages, viz.: nine hours per day and 35 cents minimum per hour and also the recognition of our union, meaning the closed shop. The prospects for gaining our demand without a suspension of work are excellent. The wages paid here at present range from $1.95 to $2.50 per day; it would be difficult to give an average.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Charleston, S. C.—For some time past we have been earnestly considering the advisability of asking and the chances of making a demand for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. As to the necessity of better pay there can be no question. At a recent meeting held by the local unions affiliated with the D. C. a resolution prevailed that the contractors be notified that we demand the above stated scale and that it take effect March 1, 1911. Our working hours are fifty-three per week.

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Local Union 940, Sandusky, Ohio—The new agreement prepared by this Local Union, which will be submitted to the contractors as soon as sanctioned by the G. E. B., calls for a minimum rate of 37 cents per hour for nine hours' work per day and time and a half for overtime, excepting Sundays and holidays, when double time shall be paid, and no work on Labor Day. The new scale is to take effect April 1, 1911. Our present rate is $3.00 per day. Our demand being very reasonable and trade good, we anticipate little or no opposition.

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Local Union 701, Fresuo, Cal.—Since our local union was organized we have gradually increased our wage scale up to $4.00 per day of eight hours; yet, considering the fact that the plumbers receive $5.00, the sheet metal workers $5.00 and the bricklayers $7.00 per day, we have been very conservative, nor did we ever have to arbitrate. Now, as living expenses are very high in Fresno and the situation is favorable, we are demandiug another increase of 25 cents per day, to take effect May 1, 1911. Prospects for our demand being successful are good.

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Local Union 351, Northampton, Mass.—Considering the wage scale for the current year at a regular meeting held February 3, this local union voted that on and after May 1, 1911, our minimum rate should be $3.50 per day of eight hours, an advance of 50 cents per day and to make a demand upon the contractors to that effect. Although we have about thirty of our men idle at this time, the season promises to be better than last year, and all our employers being favoraby inclined toward our organization, there is no likelihood of a strike.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1449, Lansing, Mich.—Our membership being thoroughly dissatisfied with prevailing working hours, which still are ten per day, and deeming the time opportune to make a demand for better working conditions, we have submitted an agreement to our contractors by the terms of which on and after May 1, 1911, our working hours shall be nine per day and our minimum rate of wages 33 1-3 cents per hour for journeymen, and for apprentices between the age of 17 and 20 years 22½ cents per hour. Our present wage scale is $2.75 per day.

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District Council, Chicago, Ill.—We have prepared and submitted a series of agreements to the manufacturers of sashes, doors, interior finish and cabinet work in general, regulating the working conditions in mills, shops and factories. Articles 4 and 5 of

did progress in organizing the cabinet shops, and consequently have been looking forward for some time for improved conditions, a movement has been entered into to gain the eight hours at 40 cents per hour, and received the endorsement of the D. C. The new scale of honrs and wages is expected to become operative April 1, 1911.

District Council, St. Louis, Mo.—The men working in the shops and factories in this city feeling that they are entitled to the eight-hour day and a reasonable compensation, realizing also that under the banner of the U. B. they have been making splen- the agreement provide that from April 1, 1911, to April 1, 1912, the minimum rate of wages shall be 38 cents per hour, and from April 1, 1912, to April 1, 1913, it shall be 39 cents per hour, and on half days work shall constitute a day's work on Saturday for that period. The present scale is $3.38 per day of nine hours.

District Council, Los Angeles, Cal.—At a regular meeting held last December we decided to make a demand for an advance in wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day of eight honrs, the same to go into effect the 1st of May, 1911. The carpenters of this city and vicinity are the poorest paid of any on the coast, and living is higher here than in many places where wages are higher. We have a percentage of the men organized here that is equal to places where labor conditions are far better and where they have won out in their demands, and the most of our active members believe that we can win out here.

As the workers cannot suppress their wants nor ignore their stomachs nor the needs of their wives and children, they are forced to fight for improved conditions, and the struggle will go on as long as the present industrial system prevails.

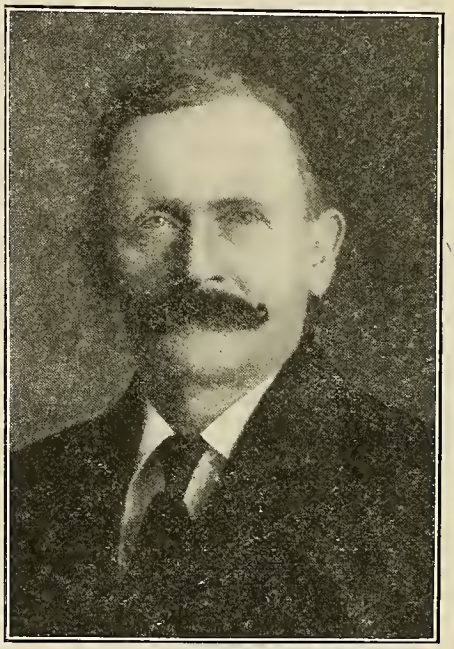
A man's faith is his real fortune.—Henry F. Cope.

Love gives away in order not to lose.—Henry F. Cope.

NEWS NOTES.

(Continued from Page 45.)

left her to die alone in a miserable condition. Then about four weeks later he ran away with the same man's wife who gave his own wife a decent burial and left him to pay the funeral expenses, besides bills amounting to over $20, which he contracted in the man's name.



MARTIN MARTY.

He also cheated a poor widow out of $16 he owed her for board. Anyone coming in contact with him should beware of him and loan him no money.

ALEX. GARTMAN, Pres.
WM. GLITZ, Sec'y.
Local Union 238, Philadelphia, Pa.

Look Out for Stolen Tools.

Shamokin, Pa.—A chest of carpenter tools has been stolen from Harry C. Conrad, a member of L. U. 37 of this city. All tools are stamped "H. C. C." Any brother discovering any of them is requested to communicate with the local union.

J. W. McCONNELL, R. S.,
527 N. Market St., Shamokin, Pa.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der vierten Vierteljahrs-Sitzung 1910 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung.)

25. Oktober.

Die von L. U. 774 New York City der Des Moines Konvention unterbreitete und an den Board verwiesene Resolution Nr. 36 wird erörtert. Der Board findet, daß die Bedingungen unter denen Mitglieder aufgenommen, und zu Benefit zugelassen werden können, in den Sektionen 108 und 110 der General-Konstitution genügend spezifizirt sind und wird das in der Resolution enthaltene Gesuch abgewiesen.

Resolution Nr. 63, von den L. U.'en in Syracuse, N. Y., unterbreitet, welche um die Entsendung eines Organisators nachsucht, wird an den G. P. verwiesen.

Konventions-Resolution Nr. 61 wird bis zur Januar-Sitzung zurückgelegt und wird der G. S. angewiesen unterdessen weitere Information über die Gewerkslage in New Mexico und Arizona einzuholen.

In Erledigung der vom Buffalo, N. Y., D. C. in der Konvention eingereichten Resolution Nr. 13, wird dem Distrikt die Summe von $1,000 zur Organisirung der Fabriken bewilligt und zugleich der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach Buffalo zu senden.

Resolution Nr. 17, vom Wayne County, Mich., D. C. eingereicht, welche darauf aufmerksam macht, daß die Bagley Tabacco Co. ein Gebäude durch Scabs herstellen läßt, wird erwogen und der G. S. instruirt sich in dieser Angelegenheit mit der A. F. of L. in Verbindung zu setzen um einen Einfluß, zugunsten der organisirten Arbeiter, auf die Firma auszuüben.

Da die in Resolution Nr. 70 gewünschte Agitation, zur Organisirung der Fabriken im Brooklyn Boro, N. Y., bereits angeordnet und im Gange ist, wird erstere als erledigt betrachtet.

Resolution Nr. 54, die um Unterstützung der von der Homestake Mining Co. ausgeschlossenen Arbeiter nachsucht, wird zurückgelegt bis die A. F. of L. diesbezügliche Maßnahmen getroffen hat. Unsere eignen, von der Compagnie beschäftigten Mitglieder, haben bereits Unterstützung erhalten.

Resolutionen Nr. 1, 2, 52 und 55, die sich auf die Errichtung eines Altenheims und Sanatoriums beziehen, werden an den neuen G. E. B. verwiesen.

Ein Gesuch des Rochester, N. Y., D. C. um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken, wird vorläufig zu den Akten gelegt weil der Board im September bereits $500.00 bewilligt hat.

Die Revision der Bücher der G. O. wird fortgesetzt; deßgleichen am 26., 27. und 28. Oktober.

29. Oktober.

Alle Mitglieder, außer Foley, sind anwesend.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

Der New York State Council of Carpenters ladet in einem Schreiben den Board zur Teilnahme an dessen in Rochester, N. Y., am 31. Oktober stattfindenden Konvention ein. Chas. H. Bausher wird als Vertreter entsendet.

Da der Vorsitzender des Board, am 12. d. M., bei der Revision, Unregelmäßigkeiten in den Büchern der G. O. entdeckt hatte bei denen es sich um Lieferungen von Material an L. U.'en handelt, wofür aber im Ledger jede, als Zahlungsleistung geltende Eintragung fehlt, die betreffenden Beträge aber so bedeutend sind, daß die Nichteintragung derselben nicht aus einfacher Schreibfehler oder Irrtum betrachtet werden kann, wird der G. S. und der G. Sch. vor den Board zitirt um über obige Unregelmäßigkeiten Rechenschaft abzulegen. Die Auskunft letzterer Beamten wird als unzufriedenstellend befunden weßhalb der Board beschließt den Rechnungsexperten telegraphisch nach der G. O. zu berufen um sofort eine Untersuchung vorzunehmen. Der Experte der am folgenden Tage eintrifft, erklärt daß die zur Klarstellung der Unregelmäßigkeiten notwendige Revision der Bücher zwei Wochen in Anspruch nehmen werden. An heutigem Tage, 29. Oktober, berichtet der Experte, daß zur Erledigung der ihm überwiesenen Arbeit noch zwei weiterer Wochen bedürfe. Der Board vertagt sich daher, um auf den Ruf des Vorsitzenden, nachdem dieser im Besitz des Berichtes des Experten ist, wieder zur Fortsetzung der Sitzung zusammen zu treten.

Folgende Angelegenheiten wurden nach obiger Vertagung durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den Boardmitgliedern und dem G. S. erledigt:

Die Gewerksforderungen des Atlantic County, N. J., D. C. und des Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. wurden genehmigt.

Es wurden folgende Geldbewilligungen gemacht: L. U. 377 Alton, Ill., $800.00

zur Unterstützung ausgeschlossener Mitglieder, Bay County, Cal., D. C. $500.00 für Organisationszwecke.

Januar (1911) Sitzung.

4. Januar.

Der Board tritt in Sitzung. Vorsitzender Schardt und die Mitglieder Bausher, Post, Walquist und Connolly sind anwesend.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des G. P. wird verlesen, eine in demselben erwähnte finanzielle Angelegenheit zurück, und der Bericht zu den Akten gelegt.

Der L. U. 1046 Bridgewater, Mass., werden $50.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Eine Appellation des Newton, Mass., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 860 South Farmingham, Mass., in dem es sich um die Aufnahme Michael H. Sweeney's handelt, wird nicht berücksichtigt weil die Appellationsfrist verstrichen ist.

Gesuch der L. U. 1151 Batavia, N. Y., um Gestattung der Wiederaufnahme eines Mitgliedes welches sechs Monatsbeiträge schuldet. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. P. an, dahingehend, daß solche Mitglieder laut Konstitution nur als neue Mitglieder aufgenommen werden können.

Appellation der L. U. 201 Wichita, Kan., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. Kranken-Unterstützung betreffend. Wird nicht berücksicht weil Appellationsfrist verstrichen ist.

Appellation Karbel Pessel's von L. U. 309 New York gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des New York D. C. gegen Appellanten. Da neues Beweismaterial vorliegt, wird der Fall nochmals an den G. P. verwiesen und soll derselbe eine Abschrift der Prozeßverhandlungen einfordern.

5. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Appellation Philip Fienbergs gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des New York City D. C. gegen Appellanten. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation Leon Soontiches gegen die Entscheidung der G. P. im Falle des New York D. C. gegen Appellanten. Letzterer wurde wegen falscher Angaben bei seiner Aufnahme vom Brooklyn Boro Komite angeklagt und ausgestoßen. Da letzteres Komite nur über Verletzungen des Arbeitsregeln zu richten hat und es der L. U. des Appellanten zusteht dessen Vergehen zu ahnden, wird die Entscheidung der G. P. umgestoßen und die Wiederaufnahme des Appellanten in L. U. 1008 angeordnet.

Appellation John P. Hippolds von L. U. 285 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Newark, N. J., D. C. gegen Appellanten. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und ein neues Verhör und Zurückgabe der Strafsumme an Appellanten angeordnet.

Appellation Samuel Burnsteins von L. U. 1008 Broochlyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. gegen Appellanten. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

6. Januar.

Dem Seattle, Wash., D. C. wird die Summe von $500.00 für Organisationszwecke angewiesen.

Eine, vom Chicago, Ill., D. C. eingereichte Advokaten-Rechnung für, in dem von der Firma Mears & Slayton eingeleiteten Einhaltsverfahren entstandenen Unkosten im Betrage von $256.00, wird zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Appellation D. M. Comeaus gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 126 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen Appellanten. Die Entscheidung wird aus folgenden Gründen umgestoßen: Die Anklage wurde nicht gemäß Sekt. 202 der Konstitution spezifizirt. 2. Dem Angeklagten wurde keine Abschrift der Eingabe der L. U. an den G. P. zugestellt, noch hatte erstere diese Eingabe wie in Sekt. 95 vorgeschrieben eingereicht.

Appellation der L. U. 309 New York gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des New York D. C. gegen Louis Feigin. Da aus dem Beweismaterial nicht hervorgeht, daß sich das Mitglied eine Verletzung irgend eines Gesetzes der V. B. zuschulden kommen ließ, und da der G. O. weder eine Abschrift der Anklage noch eine Abschrift des Protokolls des Klage-Komites gemäß Sekt. 95 der Konstitution zugesandt wurde, wird die Entscheidung umgestoßen.

Nach Einsicht aller auf die Streitigkeit zwischen dem Newark, N. J., D. C. und L. U. 1787 daselbst, bezüglichen Dokumente, empfiehlt der Board die Entsendung eines Deputirten nach Newark um diese Differenzen sowie diejenigen zwischen der L. U. und den Mitgliedern S. Israelefsky, A. Pollock und Jacob Keller bestehenden, zu untersuchen und zu schlichten, und sollte sich L. U. 1787 weigern die Konstitution zu befolgen so soll der G. P. ermächtigt sein dieselbe zu suspendiren.

7. Januar.

Appellation E. B. Coats gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Niagara Falls D. C. gegen Appellanten. Da Appellant die ihm auferlegte Strafsumme an den Sekretär der L. U. entrichtet hatte ehe er appellirte, wird der Fall an den G. P. zurückverwiesen mit der Instruktion über denselben in gerechter Beurteilung des dem Appellanten zulast gelegten Vergehens zu entscheiden.

Appellation Ed. Atkins gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 1717 New York gegen Appellanten. Wird zu den Akten gelegt weil nicht in gehöriger Zeit eingereicht.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s werden genehmigt: Hammond, Ind., Charleston, S. C., Los Angeles, Cal., und St. Louis, Mo.

9. Januar.

Folgende L. U.'en reichen Gesuche um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen ein und erhalten dieselben Genehmigung: 235 Riverside, Cal.; 249 Kingston, Ont., Can.; 308 Cedar Rapids, Ia.; 314 Madison, Wis.; 742 Decatur, Ill.; 940 Sandusky, O.; 1069 Muscatine, Ia.; 1089 Phoenix, Ariz.; 1361 Lebanon, O.

Bezüglich eines ähnlichen Gesuches der L. U. 1343 Redlands, Cal., weißt der Board, da die Forderung schon am 1. Januar bereits gestellt wurde, den G. S. an Information über den bisherigen Verlauf der Bewegung einzuholen.

Der G. S. unterbreitet Dokumente bezüglich des Einhaltsverfahrens im Falle der Albro Newton Co. von New York, nebst einem Kostenvorenschlag des Advokaten im Falle einer Appellation. Der G. P. wird angewiesen die Appellation zu veranlassen.

10. Januar.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1626 Wallingford, Conn., und der L. U. 1835 Waterloo, Ia., werden genehmigt.

Ein Antwortschreiben läuft ein von L. U. 228 Pottsville, Pa., bezüglich des vom Board von der L. U. verlangten detaillirten Ausweises über bewilligte Strikgelder. Da der vorliegende Ausweis als unvollständig befunden wird und außerdem daraus hervorgeht, daß die L. U. die $200.00 des ihr bewilligten Betrages zur Bestreitung der Unkosten ihres Delegaten zur Des Moines Konvention verwendet hat, wird der G. S. angewiesen nochmals einen vollständigen detaillirten Ausweis über alle von der G. O. erhaltene Gelder von L. U. 228 zu verlangen und deßgleichen die Rückerstattung obiger Summe von $200.00.

In Erledigung eines von L. U. 286 Great Falls, Mont., eingelaufenen Schreibens wird der G. S. instruirt eine detaillirten Ausweis über ausbezahlte Strike-Unterstützung nebst Quittungen von der L. U. zu verlangen.

Der L. U. 110 St. Joseph, Mo., werden $250.00, und der L. U. 1295 Hornell, N. Y., $200.00 für Organisationszwecke angewiesen.

Die Amalgamated Union of Cabinetmakers in Liverpool, England, wünscht in einem Schreiben einen Vertrag mit der B. B. einzugehen in welchem Karten-Austausch vorgesehen ist, und der G. S. wird daher angewiesen Auskunft über den Stand dieser Union in der Gewerkschaftsbewegung einzuholen.

Ein Gesuch des Baltimore, Md., D. C. um Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke wird aus dem Grunde abgewiesen weil seit einigen Jahren, und fast beständig, ein Organisator in dieser Stadt tätig war; doch beschließt der Board die Frage der Organisirung umliegender Orte an den G. P. zu verweisen.

Da ein, vom Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. eingelaufener teilweiser Rechnungsbericht über verausgabte Unterstützungsgelder, einen Rest von $232.00 aufweist und demselben nur Quittungen für den Betrag von $120.00 beigefügt sind, wird des G. S. angewiesen vom D. C. vollständigen Rechnungs-Ausweis und Quittungen für alle verausgabten Beträge zu verlangen.

Eine, vom New York City eingelaufene Advokaten-Rechnung, über im Irving & Casson Falle entstandenen Prozeßkosten, wird zur Zahlung angewiesen.

11. Januar.

Appellation der L. U. 1276 Wilburton, Okla., gegen die Entscheidung der G. S. die Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes im Falle J. T. Cases verweigernd. Wird nicht berücksichtigt weil nicht, während der in Sekt. 128a der Konstitution bestimmten Frist eingereicht.

Von L. U. 1440 Lea, S. D., läuft Ausweis über bewilligte und verausgabte Strikgelder ein welcher als befriedigend befunden und den Akten einverleibt wird.

Ein Gesuch des Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. um Geldbewilligung zur Tilgung des Restes einer durch Ausstände entstandenen Schuldenlast, wird dahin beschieden, daß der D. C. über alle ihm verabfolgten Gelder vorerst detaillirten Ausweis, nebst Quittungen einsenden muß ehe eine weitere Bewilligung in Erwägung gezogen werden kann.

Ein von L. U. 637 Hamilton, O., eingelaufener Rechnungsbericht über, für Organisationszwecke bewilligte, und verausgabte Gelder wird den Akten einverleibt.

Der L. U. 377 Alton, Ill., wird die weitere Summe von $150.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt und der G. S. angewiesen von der L. U. Rechnungsausweis über alle erhaltenen Strikgelder und Situationsbericht zu verlangen.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender L. U.'en werden genehmigt: 25 Toledo, O.; 1449 Lansing, Mich.; 518 Charleston, Ill.; 1049 Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Ein Gesuch des L. U. 1440 Lead, S. D., um Geldbewilligung wird abgewiesen und ein solches der L. U. 696 Tampa, Fla., zurückgelegt bis der G. S. weitere Information über die Zustände in obiger Stadt eingeholt hat.

12. und 13. Januar.

Diese beiden Tages-Sitzungen werden mit Anhören und Diskussion über den Bericht des Rechnungsexperten zugebracht.

14. Januar.

Appellation der L. U. 42 New Rochell, N. Y., gegen Zurückweisung seitens des G. S. der Frauensterbegeld-Forderung Thomas E. Slades.

Da die Abschrift des Ledgers der L. U.

und das Mitgliedsbuch nachweisen, daß Appellant am Todeslage seiner Gattin nicht drei Monate im Rückstande war, wird das Verfahren des G. S. rückgängig gemacht und die Forderung zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Der Portland, Ore., sendet Ausweis über die Verwendung ihm bewilligter Gelder ein, welcher den Akten einverleibt wird.

Die Berichte der Delegaten zur Konvention der A. F. of L. und der zur Konvention des Baugewerks-Departements werden entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

16. Januar.

Ein, vom Baugewerks-Departement der A. F. of L. eingelaufenes Schreiben macht offizielle Anzeige von der Suspendirung der V. B. Wird den Akten einverleibt und die beiliegende Rechnung über noch schuldige Kopfsteuer an das Departement zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en werden genehmigt: South Shore, Mass., D. C.; 236 Clarksburg, W. Va.; 988 Marlboro, Mass.; Albany, N. Y., D. C.; 683 Burlington, Vt.; 825 Williamantic, Conn.; Chicago, Ill., D. C. In letzterem Falle handelt es sich um Shop und Fabrikarbeiter.

17. Januar.

Dem Cleveland, O., D. C. und dem Birmingham, Ala., D. C. werden je $500.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt, und ein ähnliches Gesuch des Rock Island, Ill., D. C. wird zurückgelegt bis Ausweis über früher erhaltene Gelder eingelaufen ist.

Dem Chicago, Ill., D. C. wird die Summe von $1,000.00 zwecks Organisirung der Shops und Fabriken angewiesen.

18. Januar.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird fortgesetzt.

19. Januar.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

Auf Gesuch des Komites für Zusammenstellung des Resultates der Generalbeamtenwahlen, wird der G. S. angewiesen Kisten zu beschaffen zur Aufbewahrung der bei der Wahl benutzten Stimmzettel.

20. Januar.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

Bei Prüfung der Rechnungen der Delegaten zur A. F. of L. Konvention des Baugewerks-Departements, findet der Board eine Ueberforderung in jeder einzelnen Rechnung im Betrage von 12 bis 35 Dollars und in Organisator Wm. J. Kellys Rechnung eine Ueberforderung von 11 Dollars. Der Board beschließt, daß diese Beträge an die General-Kasse zurückzuerstatten sind.

21. und 23. Januar.

Die Bücherrevision wird an diesen beiden Tagen fortgesetzt. An letzterem Datum ersucht Mitglied Foley um, und erhält Erlaubnis, zur Heimreise.

24. Januar.

Die Revision der G. O. Bücher wird fortgesetzt.

Der G. S. wird instruirt Aufforderungen zur Unterbreitung von Kostenvoranschläge für den Druck von 200,000 Exemplaren der General-Konstitution in englischer, 10,000 in deutscher und 5,000 in französischer Sprache an Union-Drucker der Stadt und andere ergehen zu lassen. Die Voranschläge müssen am 2. Februar 1911 unter Chiffer F. O. B. Indianapolis eingelaufen sein. Da im Laufe der letzten zwei Jahre eine Nachfrage nach Konstitutionen in spanischer Sprache nicht konstatirt werden konnte, beschließt der Board keine solche drucken zu lassen.

Ein Komite wird ernannt dessen Aufgabe es sein soll die Union-Drucker der Stadt, bezüglich Einsendung versiegelter Angebote für den Druck des „Carpenter," zu besuchen.

Der G. S. wird auf Gesuch des betreffenden Komites instruirt die, die Stimmzettel enthaltenden versiegelten Kisten, an einem sicheren Orte aufbewahren zu lassen.

25. Januar.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

Das Druck-Komite berichtet über ihre Mission zu den Druckern der Stadt; dieselben seien sämmtlich willens Angebote für den Druck des „Carpenter" zu machen, vorausgesetzt, daß alle unter Siegel einzusenden seien.

26. Januar.

Der Vorsitzende des Komites zur Zusammenstellung des Resultates der Generalbeamtenwahl erscheint und unterbreitet einen Majoritätbericht und das Protokoll dieses Komites.

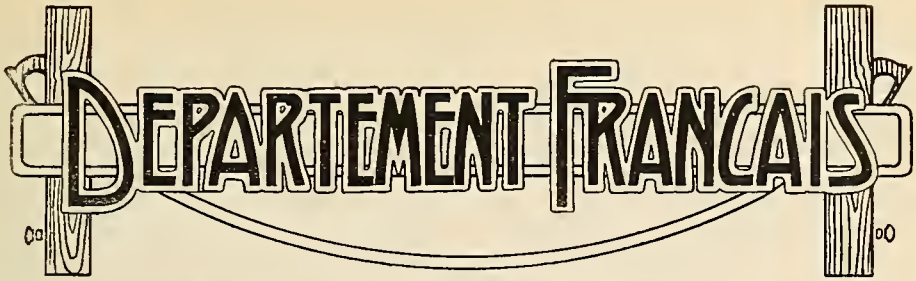
Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

27. Januar.

Die Revision der Bücher der G. O. wird fortgesetzt.

Der Rechnungsexperte welcher beauftragt war die Unregelmäßigkeiten, in den Büchern der G. O. vielmehr in den Eintragungen über Material Vorrat und Absatz zu untersuchen, unterbreitet seinen Bericht. Dieser Material Vorrat besteht in Mitgliedsbüchern, Konstitutionen, Rechnungsbüchern, allerlei Formularen u. s. w., Material wie es von den L. U.'en bezogen und an diese versandt wird. Ueber diesen Vorrat, sowie über den Versandt von Material wird Buch geführt und über alles vom Drucker gelieferte sowie über alles versandte Material sollte das Buch genaue Eintragungen enthalten. Ende April ernannte der Board Walquist und Connolly als Komite welches ein Inventar aufnahm, da aber der Clerk in der G. O. welcher das Material-Vorrat und Versandtbuch (stock book) führte, und welcher an der Aufnahme des Inventars teilnahm, sein Buch noch nicht abgeschlossen hatte, konnte ein Vergleich des Inventarbestandes mit den Eintragungen in

(Schluß in nächster Nummer.)



Justice de Classes.

(Par Alphonse Henryot.)

Nos camarades américains sont fière d'être citoyens de leur grande République, ce qui ne les empêche pas d'être traités par des lois d'injunction. Le Sherman act, qui avait été élaboré par le Congrès à Washington pour combattre les abus des trusts, a été appliqué en tortillant et en forçant le sens juste de manière à se changer en arme rédoutable contre les unions ouvrières; c'est d'après un article de cette loi forcé que Gompers, Mitchell et Morrison ont put être condamné à la prison tandis que les trustes du tabac, du sucre, des viandes, etc., n'ont jamais pu être atteints par la loi faite expressément contre eux.

L'interprétation de la loi réside entre les mains des juges, et leur justice est la servante fidèle de la classe qui les nomine et qui les paye.

De même nos amis de France. Sous la troisième République les libertés purement politiques ont été dévelopés de sorte que le suffrage universel, la liberté de la presse de la parole et de coalition ne rencontrent peu d'entraves. Malheureusement, le prolétariat français ne sait guère tirer avantage de ces droits acquises pourtant pour la plus grande part à coup de fusil, derière les barricades, et au prix de milliers de victimes. Leurs juges sont au même degré les représentants de la classe bourgeoise que ceux des Etats Unis; ou de tout autre pays, n'importe que ce pays soit une monarchie ou qu'il soit gouverné par un président.

Pour preuve de nos allégations nous allons citer un fait qui vient de se passer en France, et qui jusqu'aujourd'hui n'a de pareil que le jugement rendu à Chicago contre des ouvriers par suite des grèves de huit heures en 1886. Voici donc les faits. En septembre dernier une grève de débardeurs, ou ouvriers de quais, éclatait au Havre. Une lutte eut lieu entre des grévistes et des scabs après les heures de travail, quand des deux côtés l'alcole produisit son effet, et dans la rixe, un scab du nom de Dongé, fut blessé de sorte qu'il en mourut peu de temps après de ses blessures. La soit-disante justice intervient et arrêta non seulement les participants de la rixe, mais encore avec eux le président de la chambres syndicale, le camarade Durand. Il avait été loin du champ de participation au combat entre les ivrognes; mais sous prétente, et sur l'accusation d'un mouchard, qui prétendait que la mort de Dongé avait été décidé par un vote dans la séance de l'Union des débordeurs, presidé par Durand, le jury prononça le verdict de culpabilité contre celuici, et les juges le condamnaient à mort.

N'est-il pas stupide d'admettre la possibilité d'une séance publique, où un mouchard serait admis, et dans laquelle un arrêt de mort contre un scab serait prononcé? En admettant un seul instant que le président de cette Union ait eu réellement l'intention de prendre part à une décision pareille, irat-il comettre la sottise de le faire en présence de policiers secrets, n'appartenant à aucun degré à l'organisation, ou même de faire d'un arrêt de mort une affaire publique, et ce en présence d'individus n'étant connu de personnes?

Les membres du jury ont agis dans ce cas comme le fameux jury de Chicago, lorsque le juge Gary disait aux accusés: "Nous savons très bien qu'aucun entre vous n'a jeté la bombe au Haymarket, mais je vous accuse d'être les auteurs morales, par vos écrits, vos discours et vos tendance politiques et économique que vous avez toujours professés."

Voilà à peu près le même raisonement que se seront tenu les jurés bourgeois du tribunal de Rouen. Un président d'une union ouvrière est de par la nature des

choses et de par son principe un adversaire de tout scab, et comme dans l'ordre bourgeois, qui dit qu'un Indien mort est un bon Indien, il ne saurait être autrement dans une organisation ouvrière qui à son tour dira; "un scab mort cessera de nous être nuisible, par conséquant, tuons le."

En suivant le sens moral de ces jurés, cherchant à définir la cause dernière et le dégré exact de la culpabilité indirect de ce mort, victime d'une rixe sanglante, nous trouvons bien d'autres coupable que la justice française a découvert. Premièrement nous accusons les grands compagnies maritimes qui empochent annullement non seulement de grosses dividendes, sous formes de bénéfices, mais encore soutirent de complicité avec le gouvernement français, de la poche des contribuables de 8 ou 10 millions sous forme de soubventions, et pour le transport postal. De toutes les grandes sociétés de transport trans-atlantique aucune n'exploite son personnel au même dégré et d'une manière aussi infame que la Compagnie Géuérale du Havre.

Jamais on n'y trouve ni stewarts, ni chauffeurs, trimmeurs, ni d'autres employés de bas ordre seur leurs navires.

Les ouvriers français se refusent de travailler pour cette compagnie rapâce et cette dernière prend des scabs partout où elle les trouve. On y voit des Italiens, des Espagnols, quelque fois des Alsaciens, mais rarement des Français. Périodiquement, ces scabs même se sévoltent et reclament meilleurs salaires et traitement plus humain, et il arrivait plusieurs fois dans les deruières années que les bateaux ne purent partir à la dâte fixée, faute de personnel, qui à vrai dire, n'est jamais au complet.

En suite nous accusons le gouvernement, qui fut saisi à juste titre des pleintes et réclamations ouvrières, sans jamais en tenir compte; quand il en été facile d'imposer des conditions à peu près équitables à une société qui touche des millions par an comme subvention.

A part le gouvernement, qui en ce cas trahi la classe auvrière et la laisse à l'arbitre et le mauvais vouloir des compagnies maritimes, comme il abandonne les employés des chemins de fer, malgré des promesses réitérés, j'accuse notre mauvaise organisation économique et sociale, qui, en se refusant de garantir le droit et la possibilité de travail au peuple, crée les scabs et se trouve en guerre continue avec la classe ouvrière organisée.

Si donc le jury a voulu frapper les vrais coupables dans cette malheureuse affaires, qu'il s'en tienne à la société de laquel toute leur justice, y compris les juges et les jurés en sont responsable, et à laquelle il a cru rendre service en prononcant le verdict odieux et injuste. If faut croire qu'une idée de ce genre a du leur traverser la cervelle, après le verdict rendu, car, effrayé de ses suites, en entendant la prononciation de l'arrêt de mort, immédiatement ont ils signé un recour en grâce auprès du président de la République.

Contre ce jugement à mort ont protestés, le maire du Hâvre, le député du département à la chambre, voire même le commissaire de la police de la ville du Hâvre; mais en vain. La veuve de l'homme tué joint les protestations ouvrières contre cet attentôt à la justice; mais la cour supérieure a rejeté le recour en revision. Le ministre en chef, Briand, qui déclarait du haut de la tribune lors de la grève générale des employés des chemins de fer, que le gouvernement n'hésiterait pas de se servir de moyens illégaux, quand il s'agit de protéger les intérêts des sacs d'or, ne reculera pas d'avantage devant un meurtre judiciaire, si l'intérêt de la classe l'exige.

Au dernier moment nous apprenous que la Féderation Générale du Travail d'Allemagne vient d'envoyer un manifeste de protestation contre cet act de justice bourgeoise et capitaliste, de sympathie et de solidarité avec le condamné. Elle exprime l'opinion justifiée, qu'un act d'injustice pareil commis par la République, donnera le signal aux autres gouvernements, surtout monarchiques, de suivre cet exemple et de persecuter les organisations ouvrières encore plus sévèrement qu'ils le font déjà maintenant.

Voilà les faits, et que l'on prétende aujourd'hui, que la classe bourgeoise soit moins féroce dans une Republique qu'ailleurs. Peu importe qu'une oligarchie ait à sa tête un président, de par la grâce du

(À continuer.)

CLAIMS PAID
DURING FEBRUARY, 1911

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.	No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
14340	Mrs. Bertha M. Wick...	7	$ 50.00	14400	Mrs. Mary Dawson	495	50.00
14341	O. E. Swenson	87	50.00	14401	Mrs. Annie Johnson....	792	50.00
14342	Wm. Farrell	137	50.00	14402	Mrs. Anna H. Timm....	10	50.00
14343	Chas. Hamilton	158	200.00	14403	Mrs. Kathryn M. Flesch	16	50.00
14344	Mrs. Minnie Linderman.	161	50.00	14404	Mrs. Inga C. Rosen....	97	50.00
14345	Charles Blyth	219	200.00	14405	George J. Shipley.....	132	200.00
14346	L. Tisot	303	100.00	14406	Geo. C. Graham.....	132	200.00
14347	Mrs. M. M. Boomhower.	470	50.00	14407	Ingelbright Uve	213	200.00
14348	Mrs. Rosa D. Hauf.....	492	50.00	14408	L. F. Senegal	410	100.00
14349	J. H. McManus.....	617	200.00	14409	Frank Gustafson	601	200.00
14350	Mrs. Rosa Barton.....	648	50.00	14410	Wm. H. McLellan	639	200.00
14351	Mrs. Bertha Forsman...	701	50.00	14411	J. G. Collins	810	50.00
14352	Mrs. Mary Wolle	723	50.00	14412	Mrs. Grace M. Shaw....	866	50.00
14353	Mrs. Lillie O'Brien.....	1011	50.00	14413	Mrs. Louise Dulien.....	1125	50.00
14354	Mrs. Rauha Vilen	1367	50.00	14414	Mrs. Sallie Gill.....	1406	50.00
14355	Wm. Siebert	1367	50.00	14415	Ernst Kaak	14	200.00
14356	Mrs. Paulina Keller....	1568	50.00	14416	A. R. Blake	810	50.00
14357	Mrs. Anna Sitch.....	1596	50.00	14417	Junius C. Walker (bal.)	746	78.00
14358	Mrs. Bridget Ryan.....	1717	50.00	14418	S. E. Shaffer	4	50.00
14359	Geo. Francoeur	13	200.00	14419	Wincenc Capoun	54	200.00
14360	Mrs. Lottie Erickson...	106	50.00	14420	Wm. L. Allen	98	200.00
14361	Daniel J. Cassin.....	112	50.00	14421	Mrs. Dora DeShaw.....	131	50.00
14362	Eugene Schu	117	50.00	14422	James N. Turner	185	50.00
14363	Mrs. Mary L. Twiss....	229	50.00	14423	W. H. Whiting	261	200.00
14364	Geo. Ziegeltrum	309	200.00	14424	Frederick Flux	375	200.00
14365	Phillip Hepp	723	200.00	14425	A. M. Seymore	427	50.00
14366	Wm. Hickson	774	200.00	14426	Mrs. Martha E. Lerch..	492	50.00
14367	Mrs. Theresa Lothman.	1548	50.00	14427	Mrs. Elizabeth Bayne...	1358	50.00
14368	Mrs. Sofia E. Lofstrom.	1717	50.00	14428	Mrs. Mary Curr	1747	50.00
14369	Mrs. W. S. Stelling....	126	50.00	14429	Mrs. Victoria R. Pineiro	1833	50.00
14370	J. B. Keeble	300	200.00	14430	Edw. J. Callahan (bal.)	64	150.00
14371	Mrs. Maria Muehlemann	375	50.00	14431	W. M. Yocum (dis.)....	71	400.00
14372	Chas. J. Desnoyer	496	200.00	14432	Emil Altera	1	200.00
14373	Stanley Otis	747	200.00	14433	John C. Beck (dis.)....	10	400.00
14374	Mrs. Cora A. Wachter..	1128	25.00	14434	John Wilson	21	200.00
14375	J. W. Kohr	4	100.00	14435	Martin Lally	219	200.00
14376	Frank E. Keeler	72	200.00	14436	Michael Buchler	434	50.00
14377	Mrs. Tillie Andersen...	199	50.00	14437	Thos. J. Grogan	476	200.00
14378	Henry Kleyhaur	199	200.00	14438	Mrs. Julia Fitting	1921	50.00
14379	Mrs. Susan Karch.....	309	50.00	14439	Joseph Smith	11	200.00
14380	Abraham Christiaansen.	522	200.00	14440	James Kincaid	98	75.50
14381	Mrs. Julia Druhl.....	575	50.00	14441	Geo. C. Perryer	211	200.00
14382	Richard King	29	50.00	14442	Mrs. Margaret J. Griffin	300	50.00
14383	Mrs. Anna Slade.....	42	50.00	14443	John Hery	464	200.00
14384	Mose Fraze	106	200.00	14444	Mrs. Nellie Bougeno ...	559	50.00
14385	Lewis Smith	135	200.00	14445	Mrs. Hattie W. Bourgard	750	25.00
14386	Wm. Nixon	256	50.00	14446	Mrs. Agnes Anderson...	824	50.00
14387	Mrs. Marie Munn	952	50.00	14447	Euclide Beauchemin ...	1021	50.00
14388	Mrs. Caroline H. Husson	1396	50.00	14448	Joseph E. Bauman.....	9	200.00
14389	Henry Burkhardt	1841	100.00	14449	Mrs. M. M. B. Brown..	76	50.00
14390	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lucky	16	50.00	14450	Redden B. Hoff	158	50.00
14391	Paul H. Fehlberg.....	91	200.00	14451	Albert Stibbe	237	200.00
14392	J. L. Myers	106	50.00	14452	Mrs. Emma Sanderson..	423	50.00
14393	Herman Juhl	166	200.00	14453	Mrs. Bridget Pethick...	514	50.00
14394	Mrs. Hattie M. Stingley	215	50.00	14454	Mrs. Bessie L. Stevens..	627	50.00
14395	Edgar Tremper	474	200.00	14455	Josiah V. Curtis	638	200.00
14396	Eugene De Rouchmount.	1747	200.00	14456	D. Y. Johnson	638	50.00
14397	James Dawson	1932	100.00	14457	Joseph A. Gagnon	624	200.00
14398	Mrs. Mary B. Lorial....	74	50.00	14458	Frederick Deitrich	723	50.00
14399	Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett.	318	50.00	14459	Mrs. M. McPherson	33	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
14460	Mrs. Ida F. Gibeau.....	96	50.00
14461	L. Napolin Thivierge...	134	50.00
14462	Chas. H. Westphal	155	50.00
14463	Henry Wugan	158	200.00
14464	Mrs. Mary J. Ewings...	272	50.00
14465	W. A. Johnson	331	200.00
14466	John Smithbauer	355	200.00
14467	Mrs. Nora B. Rinehart..	396	50.00
14468	W. H. West	442	200.00
14469	Leo Wetzel	513	200.00
14470	John J. Rose	605	200.00
14471	Mrs. Juan P. Espinosa..	1489	50.00
14472	Wm. H. Morier	1610	100.00
14473	James O'Leary (dis.)...	33	400.00
14474	Herbert Pickle	50	200.00
14475	B. J. Sharp	50	200.00
14476	Andy Dollries (dis.)....	64	300.00
14477	Mrs. Katherine H. Quinn	240	50.00
14478	Chas. Gebhard	291	200.00
14479	John Burk	750	50.00
14480	Mrs. Catherine E. Joy..	1446	50.00
14481	John Wetzler	1784	179.00
14482	Paul Kokes	1786	200.00
14483	Martin Hennig	1784	200.00
14484	Henry Hanf	1784	200.00
14485	James McClain	527	200.00
14486	Wm. J. Cunningham....	23	50.00
14487	Wm. Sanders	92	200.00
14488	Mrs. Adella Fanton....	146	50.00
14489	Mrs. Bertha Bartunek..	309	50.00
14490	Jas. F. Heathman	317	200.00
14491	Daniel Larkin	345	100.00
14492	J. B. Wood	345	200.00
14493	Mrs. Catherine E. Dellivo	361	50.00
14494	Mrs. Rosine H. Smith..	519	50.00
14495	Mrs. Elizabeth Murray..	1799	50.00
14496	Heinrich Koch	12	200.00
14497	Anton Oetter	73	200.00
14498	Charles Wilhelmy	78	200.00
14499	Mrs. Annie Stone	122	50.00
14500	J. F. Vermillion	132	200.00
14501	Mrs. Ellen Martin	374	50.00
14502	Henry Dahme	375	200.00
14503	Walter Blackshaw	387	100.00
14504	Henry Rettig	796	100.00
14505	Mrs. Sarah A. O'Howell	934	50.00
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By his brain and his brawn
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But the world little knows
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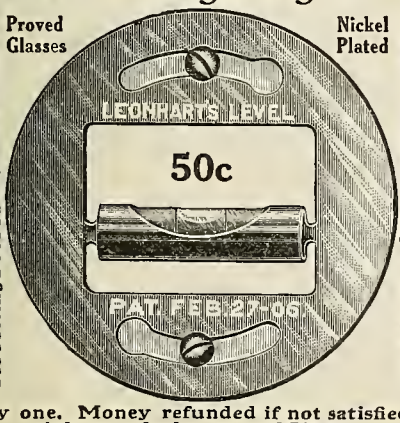

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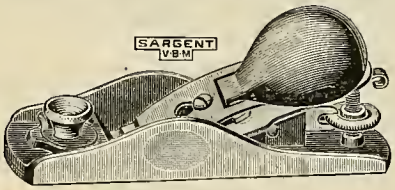
The sordid lanes, miasmic fens.
No more stalked Strife and Fear and Hate;
No hearts bowed down disconsolate;
No factories rolled a whirl of smoke,
Where hearts of little children broke.
But Joy and Love ruled all supreme,
Each worker's eyes with hope a-gleam;
Green fields were thronged through sunlit hours
With romping children gathering flowers.
I woke with cry "Amen."
"Give please, give please,"—the vision fled—
"The starving millions moan for bread,"
A woman urged. "Heed Famine's cry."
I saw a beggar shuffling by.

—O. H. Roesner.



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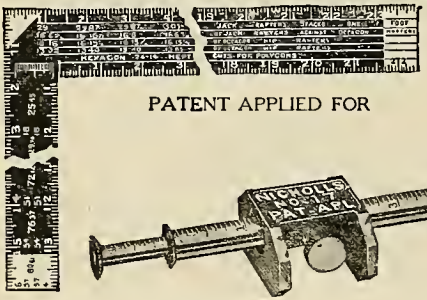

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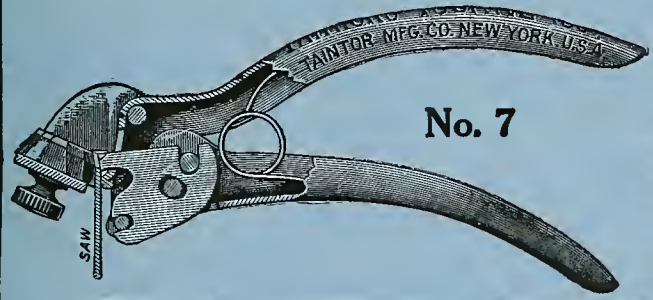

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THE CARPENTER

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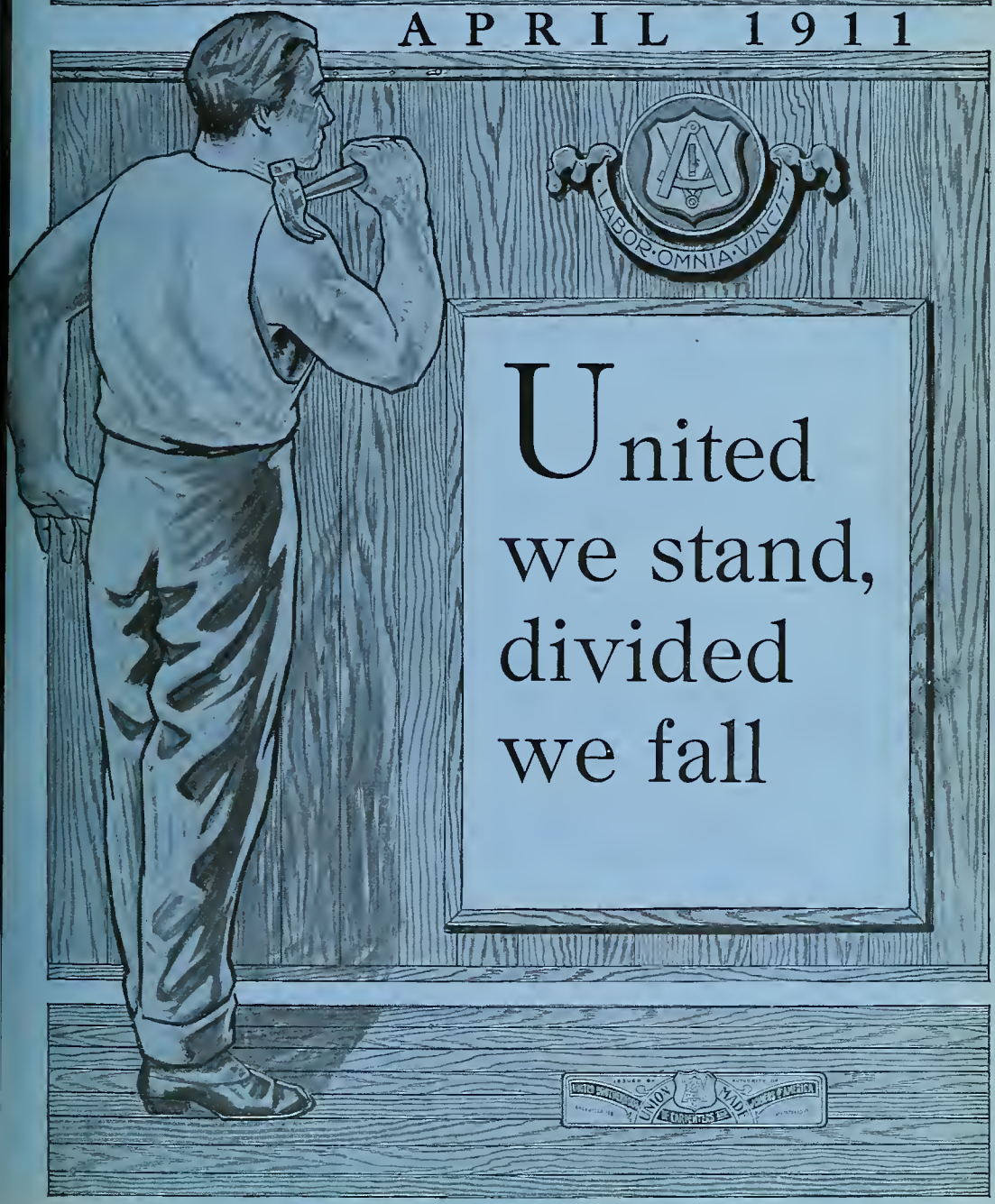

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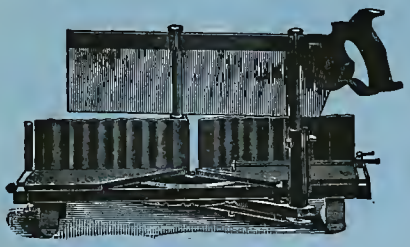

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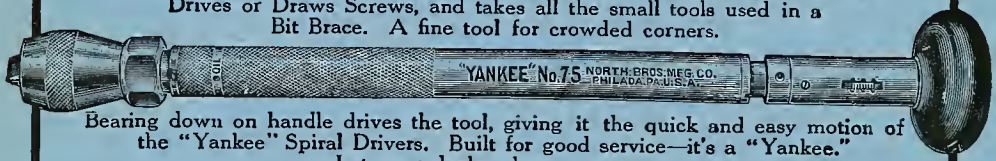

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXI—No. 4
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1911

One Dollar Per Year
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FAILURE

BY
WILLIAM FRANCIS BARNARD

Who, then, hath failed? That one who tries
To reach life far above his eyes;
Who longs to do the worthiest things,
And 'gainst all difficulties flings
The power and strength that make a man;
That one who would complete what faith began,
But, climbing on, o'ercoming all,
Bursts his strong heart, and reels, to fall
Before some last vast summit still unscaled?
He hath not failed!

Their is a triumph in defeat;
And noble sorrow's tears are sweet.
The high heart raptures though it break
In stress of agony's fierce ache.
Yes, when all strength, and will is spent
In strife where truth and honor both are blent.
The sense of worth, the thought that all
Was risked for good, to stand or fall—
These things turn blackest ruin that may be,
To victory!

Who, then, hath failed? 'Tis he whose deeds
Scorn truth and right; who hears nor heeds
Our fear, our faith, or wrath, or love.
Whose iron ambition strives above
All measures of all good and ill;
A frenzied ego with a poisoned will;
Who gains his joy, his life, his light
In triumphs of a monstrous might!
Thou 'neath a world-wide power his shame be veiled,
He, he, hath failed!

SELFISHNESS AND SERVICE.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

THE school of Experience presents a thorough and practical, rather than a classical course, to all students. History repeats itself in complete pictures of real life in such bold outline that human interest never ceases. The object lessons are of a personal nature to every one of us. Pictures of heroic sacrifice and sublime service contrasting with pictures of colossal greed and inhuman selfishness alternate in never ending routine.

Little by little the contrast of selfishness and service is leaving its impression on the public mind. We are learning to notice and discriminate. Selfishness seeks advancement at the expense of another's welfare. The whole journey of life abounds in striking examples of selfishness and its results. The way of life with all of its beauty and granduer affords rough traveling for the major part of the human race. Over rugged mountain steeps, through perilous quicksands of lowland marshes, and barren, burning plains of disheartening deserts, those who serve must journey at the command of selfishness.

The rich man raises the price of wheat and the poor man, in the desperation of necesity, seeks relief in the hospitality of the bread line. Selfishness shines in broadcloth, service sweats and toils in frayed jeans or fustian. Commercial systems control industrial service.

There are beautiful things enough to make life worth living for us all; and there are hideous, cruel things in the world that render life unbearable for many of us.

"The world is so full of a number of things,
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings."

Selfishness is responsible that this possibility is not realized.

The poor man loves his child, but poverty and the misery that poverty entails is that child's inheritance.

The rich man's daughter has leisure and pleasure. The poor man's daughter is a working girl. Dainty food and finest raiment, luxury, comfort, accomplishments —all are for the rich man's child. His neighbor's daughter toils in office or work room from morning until night. Plain food for her and common apparel—not even the luxury of a morning nap may be hers.

The working girl bravely faces the inevitable and bears her burden of service. Her youth, health and happiness are required of her in the bitter struggle for a barren existence. The glamor of beautitune—for her poor sister the hard facts of stern reality.

All of the good things that make up the material welfare of existence constitute the pure, rich pearls of the commercial rosary. The rich man counts the beads and if, at the end a cross is hung, he finds a substitute to kiss the cross! While he has worn the gems, his substitute has toiled and stumbled and struggled on to bear for him the cross. Such is selfishness and service. For one man all of "the string of pearls"—for another the whole burden of the heavy cross.

The work of the world must be done, and selfishness as well as service is on the job. All the way down the line the smooth path for some and the hardship, toil and thorns for others. The world is said to be still young, and the great and increasing unrest of humanity indicates investigation, growth and change. The situation indicates crisis of some sort for all nations, and in the interval of impending climax the strength of union seems to be the resort or refuge of all classes—social, religious, economic, commercial and industrial. Organization is the rule in the decisive hour of human struggle between contending forces. Far reaching schemes for the higher service of God and man are projected under organized rules and united effort, while combination and concerted action characterize

plans for a more debauching worship of Mammon.

Selfishness and service, side by side, are striving to solve the great problems of modern life. "Unfinished work is failure," so, may the right settle all our disputed topics righteously. The standards of materialism are the main props of selfishness and these standards are visibly weakening.

The service of brotherhood is winning mankind away from the indulgence of selfishness. With perservance, good will yet overcome evil. "They shall conquer who believe they can." Slowly, but surely and irresistibly the spirit of selfishness, conscious of the contrast, is yielding to the sweet influence of fraternal love. The golden rule and the brotherhood of man shall yet prevail and find a way to destroy the disposition of selfishness by portraying the beauties of service.

In the modern rush selfishness brings less and less of satisfaction, and men are finding out at last that life is too short to barter souls for the dross of worldly wealth. The very methods of popular philanthropy prove that back of it all, hidden away in human sub-consciousness, there is a spark of the infinite love that revolts at the cruelty and crime of selfishness.

ful dreams for the selfish child of for-

As love supplyeth human need,
We pray that love shall banish greed.

SPRING

(By H. B. Moyer.)

The sun is bright, the air is clear,
The darting swallows soar and sing,
And from the stately elms I hear
The blue-bird prophesying spring.
—Longfellow.

COMMONLY speaking, spring is the time of the year when long-haired knights of the pen (and typewriter) hie themselves forth from their winter quarters in the "third floor back" and woo the muse and the magazine editor.

But spring is something more than that. It is essentially the one time in the year when everything and everybody seems to assume a new lease of life, when the old feel young, and the young feel younger. New Year's day should come about March 20th or thereabouts. It isn't in the middle of drear old winter that new things begin. The old world doesn't move a bit faster or more pleasantly after January 1st than it does on December 31st, so why then the "New Year"?

I have never been able to figure out why some of our brothers try to put a new wage scale into effect in the fall or winter. There is no time to tackle an employer like the spring. When you look through the open window and see old robin red breast hopping and flying about, and see the spring blossoms popping forth here and there along side the fences and the walks, and feel the clear, crisp, refreshing spring breezes on your cheek, can you conscientiously cast your vote for sultry summer, wheezy fall or shivery winter? Can you?

The proper time to do business with anybody is when he is feeling like a ten-year-old barefooted youngster just out of school. If you can't negotiate a deal then you never can, and if your man doesn't feel that way in the spring he is not likely to at any other time of the year.

Spring has but one real drawback. There isn't enough of it. It behooves us, therefore, to make the most of what we have; to enjoy the spring time of youth while we have it.

Dr. Osler, of Baltimore, came in for a great deal of publicity and comment of both kinds when he remarked off-handed one day that the foundation of a man's career should be laid before he reached thirty, and when one looks at the question broad-mindedly it doesn't require a

Solomon to recognize that there is more truth than poetry in the statement.

Many of the famous sprinters made a specialty of beating the gun. The start in any race may win or lose the contest, and the fellow who starts a tail-ender generally finishes that way.

I think that the man who does not cultivate his ambition in the spring will seldom do so when the energy-sapping summer sets in, and it is almost useless to expect him to do so in the winter of old age.

The young carpenter does not exist who does not at some time or other in his youth aspire to something better, be it going in business on his own account or something else, and the higher he aspires and conscientously strives for, the more certain he is to land somewhere worth while.

Three qualifications, at least, are necessary in fighting for success. They are: Perserverance, integrity and confidence. All three can be cultivated quite readily, if planted in the spring.

Conservation always has and will play an important part in the making of a young man's career, and next to health, money plays an important part. For this reason, if for no other, the young man owes it to himself to see that he receives just recompence for his efforts.

Individuality is also a desirable asset in many ways, but it falls far short of the mark when dealing with the average employer, who by the way, not infrequently forgets that any individual but himself is entitled to consideration in this little old world.

The New York Herald recently ran an article on strike-breaking, in which it was stated that this despicable occupation offered a new field for college boys. Possibly this explains why men of wealth are so fond of contributing to various seats of learning. Perhaps some of the long-haired "breakers" graduated from Syracuse where Brer Day holds forth (his hand). Strike-breaking, when one thinks of it, is a nice, uplifting, educational occupation for any young man, especially one who is ambitious, and who aspires to some day adorn Auburn or Sing Sing. Besides, it helps reduce the number of paupers, it assists materially in doing away with sweat shops, and helps the working classes to better their condition in every way. Hurrah for our college output!!!

Seriously, though, it is very, very doubtful if even a pap-fed college willy would turn strikebreaker, because some of them sometimes manage to learn something about things other than football, and one of them is manliness. However, one can imagine of what service a green college boy would be to a building contractor, anyway.

Sometimes it seems to me that there would be far fewer youthful would-be strikebreakers if the labor movement were given more prominence along certain lines. Also, there would naturally be bigger memberships in the various unions. Could labor Journals like the Carpenter, for example, be distributed regularly among non-union carpenters wherever they might be, it wouldn't be long before the fair-mindedness of organized labor's position must become apparent even to the prejudiced.

The young carpenters can do much toward helping themselves by helping their locals, by being ready at any time to argue for the cause, and by giving the employer a square deal. One of the best arguments a man can advance when asking for fair play himself is to set the example by playing fair to others. There is little to fear in that respect, though, it having been my experience in the building trades that the unfairness, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, emanated from the employers side of the fence.

The trouble with most of us—even we young fellows—is that we are sometimes afraid of doing too much and are content to rest easy on our oars after easing our conscience by perhaps merely attending a union meeting and listening to what others had to say. One can seldom do too much for a good cause, especially in the spring when all the world feels like pitching in and working with a will at something or another.

Longfellow contributes the following excellent hint:

> Labor with what zeal we will
> Something still remains undone,
> Something uncompleted still
> Waits the rising of the sun.

THE CARPENTER

AGITATORS.

(By W. S. Bigger.)

MANY men—who themselves have no just claim to fairness or honor—often charge derisively and with noxious excrescense that the man who is taking an active part in the labor movement is an agitator. He may be an agitator, but his being so is not the result of a weak mind or an inflamed imagination, but because it has been demonstrated to him with mathematical accuracy that the political and industrial conditions are far from what they should be, and he is lending his influence to rectify them to the best of his ability. We may ask what is an agitator? It is a man who is not satisfied with things as they are but desires to see them improved—a man who believes in progress, a man who has a high ideal and longs for better things. It is the agitator who leads in all moral, industrial and political reform, and who has the courage to smite wrong and oppression wherever found. It is the agitator who fights plutocracy, entrenched behind selfishness, whether it be the political usurper and enslaver of men or against inhuman conditions. He fears not men for his cause is just, he cares not for adverse criticism for his principles are immutable and shall live beyond the wreck and ruin of time. His unselfish desire is to lead the people to higher and nobler things—even at the risk of his own personal ease and popularity. Many times he is ill used by the very people whose condition he is trying to improve. He thunders at and protests against the enslaving of the people, and the denying to men of a fair chance in life to escape degrading conditions. The agitator is the forerunner of civilization, the prophet of a better day, the builder of higher achievements.

Agitation is the sign of life. It is the beacon light of progress. In the natural world where there is no agitation there is no life. The same with individuals and nations. In the lands where there is no agitation there is moral and intellectual decay and stagnation. No agitator has appeared for centuries in China to arouse the people from their slumber, and as a result the dial of time has registered no industrial, intellectual or political progress for the teeming millions who inhabit her fertile regions, the people are satisfied with the heritage bequeathed by their fathers, that are sleeping in the musty past. But in the countries where dwell the Anglo-Saxon people you will find unrest and great agitation, and the people are making progress in civilization and knowledge and are gradually improving their condition.

Instead of the word "agitator" being one of derision, it should be one of honor. The world's greatest beuefactors have been the world's greatest agitators and they hold the highest place of honor in the temple of fame. They are the men who have moved the world and done something worth while.

Moses was commissioned by the Almighty to be an agitator even against his will. He knew what it would be to oppose the bad industrial conditions, imposed by that powerful but corrupt court of Egypt. Their condition was bad, but not any worse than the condition of thousands of workmen in the employ of powerful corporations in America today. "And the children of Israel sighed by reason of the bondage" "and God heard their groaning," "Now, therefore, behold the cry of the children is come unto Me; and I have also seen the oppression wherewith the Egyptians oppress them." "And Pharaoh commanded the same day the taskmasters of the people, and their officers, saying: 'Ye shall no more give the people straw to make bricks, as heretofore; let them go and gather straw for themselves. * * * Let there more work be laid upon the men, that they may labor therein, and let them not regard vain words.' * * *" So the people were scattered abroad throughout all the land of Egypt to gather stubble instead of straw. And the taskmasters hated them, saying: "Fulfill your works, your daily tasks, as

when there was straw.'' And the officers of the children of Israel, which Pharaoh's taskmasters had set over them, were beaten, and demanded, ''Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your tasks in making bricks, both yesterday and today, as heretofore. * * * Behold, thy servants are beaten, but the fault is in thine own people.'' But he said: ''Ye are idle. Go, therefore, now, and work, for there shall no straw be given you, yet shall ye deliver the tale of bricks.''

The scene is to be changed now, for an agitator commissioned by high heaven appears to interfere with the business of the king. Certainly the king does not want Moses and Aaron to interfere with the people, for he says: ''Wherefore do ye, Moses and Aaron, let the people from their works? Get you unto your burdens.'' They appealed to the king for justice, but their appeal was answered with contempt, and greater burdens were imposed and greater wrongs inflicted. He relied upon his military forces to keep them in subjection. He was a great business man, but the Lord of Hosts was about to show him that manhood could not be destroyed and wrong inflicted upon a poor people, even by a king, without endangering his throne. That material wealth was no recommendation to him, but justice. Pharaoh was as obstinate as many of the business men of today. But the plagues came, the rivers were turned into blood, hail and fire smote throughout all the land of Egypt, death reigned in all the households, and finally the Egyptians were overthrown. The name of Moses shall never be forgotten for the service he rendered to humanity.

Almost all of the old prophets were, in their day and generations, agitators.

Christ was the greatest agitator the world has ever seen. He taught a doctrine that disturbed the hypocrites, that exposed the corruption of men and the times, that men should be merciful, the brotherhood of men, the religion of service, the equality of all men. He disturbed the system of business then in vogue. He pleaded for the widow and the orphan and the man in trouble. He smote wrong and befriended the poor. He was called a disturber and charged with sedition and crucified because He dared to tell men of their sin, injustice and hypocrisy. Today He is worshipped by untold millions and admired by many who make no claim to religion.

When this great Republic had compromised with evil; when her conscience had become hard and callous and was not touched by pity; when she had become a brazen hypocrite before the world for she taught ''that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalieniable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,'' while she practiced vile and infamous slavery, the selling of human beings; when this public vice was winding itself around and about the government, threatening its dissolution; when laws were made to uphold and protect this infamous system, making the entire nation a slave hunter. When the wailing and the shrieks of these poor, black slaves, caused by the whip of the master, the teeth of the bloodhound and the breaking up of the families of loved ones could be heard, but availed nothing. When the church was silenced through fear and cowardice and raised not her voice in behalf of these poor, defenseless people, but was dead to mercy, humanity or justice. When livid, hungry selfishness controlled the avenues to power and rode upon the steed of iniquity trampling down and stamping out the principles of liberty, which belongs to all men, irrespective of race, creed or condition, especially in a land dedicated to freedom and law. When men were indifferent to the civic righteousness; when men were saying ''do not interfere with the institution of slavery for it is our property and we have a right to do with it as we see fit and we do not want any agitators to meddle in our affairs.'' At this time God appeared in the person of Lloyd Garrison—the agitator.

Born in stormy times, Garrison walked amid the troubled waters all his life, but in an age of bitter strife and unbridled wickedness he never wronged his conscience, he never stained his hands with a bribe of silence, but his voice was calling the nation to a realization of its awful sin of human slavery. Living under a government at war with part of the people, admitting there was the force of law, because it had been supported by the policeman's truncheon, by blood hounds, by the soldier's bayonet, by

the cavalryman's sword; because the supreme court had supported it. He knew it was not supported by eternal justice. Against the advice of dearest friends, in opposition to stern judicial decree, against every dictate of worldly wisdom, in all the dazzling temptations of wealth, he cast his lot with the weakest and the most unpopular people in America; through ways that were rough, thorny and tangled with trouble and lined with pitiless thorns of prejudice and persecution, he walked into fame, and the reverence of the world—such as the slave master could not promise and could not give him.

He saw a people bowed beneath oppression, his great heart was touched by compassion, then his eloquent pen poured forth a stream of burning lava that burned the conscience of the nation and awoke them to activity. He was called an agitator, he was despised, ill used by many, dragged through the streets in derision by a howling mob, his house was burned by his enemies—but not his principles—he cared not for the contempt of men for he was fighting humanity's battle. Right finally won.

Today his monument, grander than chiselled column of granite or marble or noble shafts of bronze, is set in the glittering brilliants of a once downtrodden race. An agitator clothed in immortal fame.

What the wind is to the physical world, agitation is to the political, religious and industrial world. Stagnation is the antithesis of agitation.

The agitator is at work in all parts of the world today, he is preaching against special privilege for some to the detriment of the many, the denying of justice to the poor, the system of industrial bondage that exists in many places; the vicious laws that are on the statute books against the workmen of the land, the favorable ones to the rich; the sacredness of property, the cheapness of life; the corruption of many courts, the subservience of many legislatures to powerful moneyed influence; the heavy penalty imposed upon the poor, the light sentence imposed upon the rich felon; the denying of American citizens a trial by juries in injunctions and contempt cases.

These are a few ills that the agitator will agitate about until they are cured. These evils do not exist by "divine right," it is the duty of all the people to lend their aid in eliminating unjust conditions, but in the final analysis it will be found that the so-called, "agitator" has done the work.

THE EVOLUTION OF CARPENTRY.

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)

AMONG the many building crafts of the day none are being subjected more to the environment of industrial evolution than the craft of carpentry. How to assimilate this modernism in the maintenance and operation of our craft is a matter for the thoughtful concern on the part of our membership.

To whom does innovated industry belong? To the mechanic or craft it displaces, or to the mechanic or craft which wants to organize for its control, or to the crafts already organized and who desire it only by reason of the change of material?

The facts of the matter are, the building industry never lacked a sufficient number of crafts for a full performance of the labor of their calling or the construction of the building, and were the lines of so-called demarcation between the trades less observed with the beginning of the evolution of industry, and more attention given to purposes of assimilation, the vitals of organized effort would not today be in the throes of jurisdiction claims.

The aim of all organized effort ought to be to keep industry within the control of the crafts which have at first hand perfected themselves in the acquirement of de-

scriptive, constructive and mechanical ability.

These are the very essentials of carpentry or carpenters' work in whatever change of material dry construction may present itself.

The first shows the lines or methods for forming every species of work by the rules of geometry; the second comprises the practice of reducing the material into particular forms, and joining the forms so produced so as to make a complete whole according to the intention or design; and the third displays the relative strength of the materials and the strains to which they are subjected by their disposition.

History honors our craft. It tells us it had its inception with the first steps of intelligent human endeavor and whose benefit to all people has been inestimable.

Back in the ages when Solomon built his temple, when the Egyptians and Assyrians ruled all-powerful throughout the known world, and when the Phoenicians built and sailed the seas with their wonderful ships, it was the art of carpentry that materially aided all the progress.

Time has wrought many changes and brought many changed tools and machines to ply the trade, but still the early mechanical fundamentals of ancient traditions and principles has been handed down even to this day.

The question now is, that having acquired from time immemorial the intelligence necessary to adopted principles of modern construction, ought the carpenter forego its use in favor of any craft whose only claim to recognition is based on the interchange of another form of dry construction material which requires the known intelligence of the carpenter to master, and which by priority of mechanical sacrifice belong to him to control.

If organized effort is to mean that the material used shall form the entire basis of craft recognition, then intelligence shall be without its regard, and in its stead we shall have an array of building crafts, so miscellaneous in formation and character and so selfish in pursuit of their ends, that collective action on the part of any craft for purposes of organization or improvement would appear to be impossible.

On the other hand, if we aim to keep the building industry within the crafts to which it belongs, on the basis that improved or changed methods of dry construction or material belong to the crafts it displaces, we will hold intact that promotion and operation of mechanical ingenuity so necessary for the solidarity of labor in the control of any particular industry.

The proposition of control over modern material in construction finally narrows itself down to one of intelligent assimilation with the craft first displaced and in the direction that will always aim to maintain the highest standard of skill for the craft and the well-being of labor.

That the laborer mixes the mortar for the bricklayer is no good reason why he should apply it or lay the brick upon it, or that he should set tile for the same reason. All will agree that it belongs to the mechanic to do the mechanical work. When glass brick are substituted for those now in use in fire resisting construction, if laid in putty, will the bricklayer, because of the change in material, give it to a more kindred craft?

When we have the poured house, will the carpenter relinquish his mechanical right of erecting the form because the material of the form is other than wood?

Did the lather give up putting on lathe when the material changed to composition, or did he allow another craft to be organized for its control?

When plumbing will be shipped from a mail order factory ready to place, and with considerable change in the material used, will the plumbers allow the factory help to erect it? Many other instances may be noted in support of craft control.

Are carpenters to dispense at the sacrifice of their craft-knowledge with their right to do mechanical construction, whether such be combination wood, metal, iron or artificial in its composition and having for its purpose the displacement of skilled labor and consequent disorganization?

The carpentry craft appears among all phases of modern construction as the only one to get away from the first principles of mechanical control, and in favor of other crafts, until it has occupied so well the position of philanthropist that it now finds

itself seeking opportunity for retrenchment.

This can only be found in getting back to first principles of acquired ability and applying such toward whatever change the dry material presents itself for erection, thus aiding the process of assimilation that will unite the forces of labor against attempts at miscellaneous craft division whose illusory claim to existence is founded in the belief that craft ownership should change with the material.

THE RIGHT OF LABOR TO ESTABLISH ITS SELLING VALUE.

(By G. H. Noris.)

IN all industrial pursuits the producer or seller of the article, and the buyer or distributor, are the main factors. When these two parties fail to agree on the selling or exchange value of the article, product or commodity, the commercial wheels of action stop running. The selling and buying practices are mostly collective to prevent vicious fluctuations and erratic movements and failures; and experience has induced specializing in conjunction with the collective system as the safest road to success.

The producer or seller of any commodity, he being the source of supply, is the prime factor in all commercial exchange. He is the value maker, through labor, of the goods necessary for the maintenance of human society and for the promotion of industry, and he should therefore be the sole arbiter of the selling price on a fair valuation. Bnt what constitutes the fair valuation of any product or commodity?

If all the parties were honest in the exchange of commodities, the fair selling price would easily be determined. For illustration, take the farmer who makes a specialty of raising corn on a business basis. He, knowing from experience the yield per acre in bushels under normal conditions, with improved up-to-date machinery and the number of acres he can cultivate plants accordingly. He harvests his corn and makes the selling price in commensuration with the cost of production plus cost of maintenance, or reserve fund, and the price so made must be fair in order to be upheld by collective selling. The maintenance, or reserve, fund is necessary to provide for crop failure, loss of stock, plant disease, sickness and adverse climatic conditions, all of which must be provided for on a per cent. basis.

What constitutes the cost of production? Every dollar expended during the year for seed economically administered, and his living expenses in keeping with progressive civilization, determines the cost price per bushel. For example, his corn yield is 4,600 bushels and expenses $2,300. At this rate the selling price per bushel would be:

	Per Bushel.
Expenses .....$2,300÷4600=50	cents
Mainten'ce or reserve fund 7%= 3½	cents
Fair selling price, per bushel....53½	cents

Now, what about the buyer or distributer? He should receive the equivalent of the cost of distribution plus maintenance, same as the farmer, and not only from what this one farmer sells, for he is the distributer for many other producers and figures on a percentage according to the quantity he handles.

But what, the readers may ask, has this to do with the carpenter as a seller of labor? Labor is a commodity, same as the commodities or the product sold by the farmer, and as the buyers of this commodity, labor is organized and is collectively coercing compliance to their dictations, the carpenter must likewise apply the collective system to establish a uniform value for his labor.

For this purpose we are organized in our trade union, and our union is our agent for the selling of our labor to be delivered between certain hours of the day at a specified price, which, as in the case of the

farmer, is governed by the cost of production plus maintenance.

But by what reason, one may further ask, can labor figure on cost of production and add cost of maintenance? The proposition is the same as that of the farmer selling his corn. Supposing the carpenter's yearly expenses, figuring on 307 working days in the year, total $1,485. One-quarter of this working time, however, being lost because by inclemency of weather, or inability to sell his labor, it leaves him 231 days of eight hours, or a total of 1,848 hours of marketable time per year.

The next problem to solve is the value of one hour's labor. Here is the solution:

	Per Hour.
Expenses	$1,485÷1848=80.3 cents
Mainten'ce or reserve fund 10%=	8 cents
Total value of one hour's time..	88.3 cents

Maintenance cost, or reserve, fund is to provide for sickness of self or family or old age.

This analysis demonstrates how easily the honest, fair price of labor may be determined.

To the paying of this fair price the buyer, the employer of labor, not always agrees, and when he refuses to pay the price and the seller of labor refuses to work, it is called a strike, and because of the ignorance of the educated, or educated ignorance, the union men who stand up for their rights are denounced as trouble makers, agitators and fools for assuming the right to place the selling value on their own labor and refusing to sell it for less than its true value.

Labor is the creator of all values. It is not merely the excrescence of brute force, but an excrescence of mental force, mental direction and application sensitively responsive to fair treatment and resentful to oppression. Hence the necessity of organization and collective action on the part of the producer and seller and concerted efforts in the enforcement of reasonable prices, fair and sanitary working conditions and of measures for the safeguarding of life and limb. Collectively we are strong, individually we are at the mercy of any opposing force.

Labor bears the burdens and pays the expenses of the community, state and nation; it is the universal educator; it builds and endows schools and colleges; it is the fusion ingredient to progressive civilization, the beacon of hope to higher attainment—contentment and happiness of all mankind.

Are You Free.

My friend, they tell us all men are free. Are you yourself free?

You are sure of it! Very well.

Let us think a little. Who grants you the right to work?

The employer.

Who sells the produce of your toil, and pockets the profits?

The employer.

Who grants you or refuses you a day of rest?

The employer.

So, then, to have no right to the produce of your labor, to submit to the will of your employer from morning to night, to be unable to work (that is to say, to be unable to eat, or to get food for your wife and children) without the permission of your employer, is what you call being free. What fine liberty you have! Let us continue. Who has the liberty to impose upon the worker that kind of work that will bring him the largest profits?

The employer.

Who has the liberty to show the worker the door when he no longer needs him?

The employer.

Who has the liberty to send to the scrap heap the old workers who, in their prime, built up his fortune?

The employer.

Who has the liberty to starve the workers by locking them out when they ask for an increase in their wages?

The employer.

Who has the liberty to use the police, the soldiers and the judges to subdue the strikers he has driven from his workshop?

The employer.

My unsocialist friend, it seems that our capitalist civilization has given all the liberties to the employer and slavery to the workman.—London Labor Leader.

TRADE UNIONS—THEIR FOUNDATIONS, ACHIEVEMENTS, DANGERS AND PROSPECTS.

(By David Goldstein.)

COMMON interests of one trade are inter-related with those of other trades. Trade unions are founded upon the principle that the workmen of each trade have a common interest and are grounded upon the recognition that workmen have a common interest with their employers.

Trade unions are founded upon the principle that the interests of labor and capital are unlike though mutual; that these interests of workmen are best advanced in their collective capacity; thus creating the opportunity for meeting their employers in conference for the purpose of entering into trade agreements. When differences arise, as in the nature of human dealings is inevitable, trade unions believe in adjusting those differences by arbitration. Trade unions are not organized for war, but for justice and fellowship. Industrial peace is recognized by trade unions as a condition of welfare for the employers, as well as for the men employed. For industrial disharmony is not alone a detriment to both parties to the controversy, but it necessarily afflicts an unoffending third party, namely, the general public. Hence it is that well-organized trade unions discountenance strikes, seeking first of all other legitimate means of adjusting differences.

We recognize the fact that capital is of primary importance within the world of commerce. In the operation of an industry the means of production is of primary importance, while labor power is secondary in order but equally necessary. Equity demands that the owner of capital shall receive a just return for his investment. We recognize the fact that organizing and directive ability is necessary to an industrial process and that therefore the organizer and director of an industry is entitled to a reward commensurate with his ability. And we fully recognize the fact that an industrial process could not be set up nor operated without the labor of the workmen. Consequently equity demands that workmen who sell their labor power are entitled to a full return for the labor which they perform. In apt phrase we have flung our conviction to the winged winds. Our just demand is. "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work."

Trade unions act upon the principle that the single workingman is at a disadvantage when bargaining for the sale of his labor power. Hence, organization; in order to lessen the competition of workingman against workingman for an opportunity to work; in order to carry into effect their demand for a fair wage; in order to guard against unscrupulous employers relative to the conditions of labor. Collective bargaining for the sale of labor power is the very heart of the trade unions' power.

From the fall of our first parents mankind has eaten his bread in the sweat of his brow. Labor is hard, not easy—only to him who works with a good will. To live without labor is not within man's province here on earth. All we can do is to make more agreeable the conditions under which we labor and to see to it that we receive an equitable return for our efforts, a just wage. This is the rational foundation of trade unions.

History informs us that trade unions are not a modern invention. Their predecessors, the guilds, centuries ago did a great work in elevating labor to a rightful place of dignity. Even in the days of imperial Rome associations of workmen were a working force within the body politic. They were indeed not free, nor was the dignity of labor acknowledged. Only by a special decree of the senate or the emperor could they exist. For in pagan days it was considered to be beneath the dignity of free citizens to labor. In pre-Christian days the workingmen were veritable cattle, and the badge of their slavery was the dress of their craft. In the open-

ing lines of Julius Caesar, Shakespeare has stamped this fact of history upon the popular mind. To quote:

"Hence home, you idle creatures, get you home;
Is this a holiday? What, know you not,
Being mechanical, you ought not to walk
Upon a laboring day, without the sign
Of your profession? Speak—what trade art thou?
Citizen—Why sir, a carpenter.
Marullus—Where is thy leather apron, and thy rule?
What dost thou with thy best apparel on?"

By Christianity labor was elevated to its rightful place of dignity. The apostles were nearly all laborers; while Christ Himself chose the part of the carpenter.

"Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary?" inquired the doubters of His day, hoping to discredit His mission, just as the idle rich of today to pass over the truth that God is no respector of persons.

Organizations of workingmen were greatly promoted during the centuries of Christian rule, while there was no serious interference with their proposals and practices on the part of the civil power. This is evidenced by the great craft guilds, 30,000 of which existed in England alone during those ages which so many people still imagine are rightly styled dark.

Volumes could be written upon the work the trade unions have accomplished, for the good of their own membership and for the general welfare of society. I shall enumerate a few only.

The trade unions have lifted up the unskilled as well as the skilled workmen. For it is the unskilled worker who is most at the mercy of the unscrupulous capitalist who believes he has the right to hire his men for as low a price, for as long hours, under as poor conditions as he may without any regard to the natural right of his employes to a living wage—without any recognition that he is his brother's keeper. Throughout the country in the industrial centers trade unions have established the collective instead of the individual system of bargaining. Hence, all men in these several crafts, the unorganized as well, have the benefits of the unions' strength behind them.

Trade unions have established a minimum wage in those places where they have sufficient power. This power is only limited by the neglect, to put it mildly, of those men who work at these crafts, but do not join the unions; and by unwise frittering away of the unions' power by radical readers.

On the whole, with the increase in the membership of the trade unions, there has been a decrease in the number of important strikes. This is naturally due to the fact that the stronger the power of the unions becomes the greater the feeling of responsibility becomes, hence the greater is the effort to settle all grievances by conferences—by conciliation—by arbitration; strikes being the last resort.

Besides the raise in wages, the trade unions have protected and elevated the American standard of living and of morals also, by the successful advocacy of Chinese exclusion, together with the alien contract labor laws. Moreover, the trade unions are in a fair way to check the influx of Asiatic immigration by having the law extended to include Japanese with Chinese laborers.

Japanese immigration is said to be even more threatening to the American standard of living than the Chinese. With the same Pagan views as the Chinese, the Japs are entering the trade, transportation and agricultural industries as masters, while the Chinese are content with personal and domestic service. On the other hand, the Japanese even underbid the Chinese in the labor market.

In this fight the trade unionists have not only to meet the opposition of the selfish, unscrupulous capitalists, who, on the plea of necessary cheap labor in the development of agriculture, are trying to break down our exclusion laws to bring in the Jap and coolie immigrants, but unionists have to meet an enemy ofttimes in the camp of the working class itself. In their congress held last May the Socialists resolved in favor of Asiatic immigration. This action was taken in the name of freedom. Poor freedom, what crimes are committed in thy name! Yet, ex-President

Eliot shares this exaggeration. If he could have his way no laws to prevent the lowering of the American standard of life by barring those Asiatic races who are economically, ethically and morally a detriment to our well being would grace our statutes.

Trade union opinion was well voiced by President Walker, when, speaking on the immigration question, he said:

"Charity begins at home and, when the people of the United States have gladly offered an asylum to millions upon millions of the distressed and unfortunate of other lands and climes, they have no right to carry their hospitality one step beyond the line where American institutions, the American rate of wages, the American standard of living, are brought into serious peril."

Another hard-earned laurel graces the brow of unionism which should not be passed by in listing its achievement. To a great degree the employment of children during the school age has been minimized; also the employment of women and children in industries dangerous to their health. We are resolved to continue this policy until America shall lift up her head to say that child labor is a thing of the past; that dangerous employments are followed only by those who are best able physically to do so, and only then under the safest possible conditions. The sweat shops have been largely eliminated in the clothing industry and in the manufacture of cigars. The trade unions are pressing with power upon the legislators of the various states to enact laws to safeguard the life and limb of the toilers in the mines, the mills and the factories of the nation, that our country may no longer be a scandal to civilization in this regard. Laws to provide an adequate compensation for injuries received in the peaceful pursuits of industry are wanted also.

And to show that I have not been oversanguine in relating the achievements of organized labor, let me quote from the highest authority in the labor movement, "The American Federationist," the official organ of the A. F. of L., President Samuel Gompers has this to say:

"Millions of American wage workers now have a shorter workday by several hours than they had thirty years ago, and that the present organization of employing capital has almost wholly eliminated the uncertainty formerly experienced by wage workers for small employers as to getting their pay when due. Constantly increasing wages, on the whole, during the present generation, considerably excelling rise in average prices meantime, can be shown by the records of the wage scales for the workers, organized and unorganized, in nearly all the occupations now represented by international unions in the American Federation of Labor. The success of the great national movements for the prevention of the employment of young children and the overwork of women are undeniable. The conditions for the education and normal growth of the youth of America never were better than today. Looking over our whole broad land, there was never a greater proportion of home owners, never a higher level of comfort among America's workers."

All told, these were not half of the achievements of trade unions. These measures of justice and relief have come in response to organized effort, to the cries of the poor for economic justice; for that love which is better known as Christian charity, which man owes to man; which has made our country a better place to live in.

As the bad passions of a man are his own worst enemy, so, too, the dangers to organized labor come from within. So, in speaking of the dangers to unionism, I shall recount only those which hover in our own camp. Once we conquer the enemy in our own ranks, we can unitedly overcome the lesser evils that the battering us from without. To seek to hide our faults is to blind ourselves by darkness; to fail to acknowledge them when seen is mere cowardice. Let me, then, speak frankly about ourselves, that we may desire to find the remedy.

Speaking in general, our dangers are in the local rather than the national organizations of our crafts. Some locals have been fascinated by the loud-mouthed agitator in their midst. Having elevated himself to local power by his brazen attacks

upon those who are doing good work, which he is unqualified for, he must keep his hold by radical action or sink into obscurity. No difficulty takes place but he has a cock-sure remedy. No agreement is entered into without his insisting that it has no merit for the working class. He asserts that he would never have submitted until he had pulled every hair out of the employer's head. Careless union men, mistaking sound for sense, oftentimes give over their organized power into utterly irresponsible hands. This is, perhaps, our chief danger. It is as dangerous to the well-being of unions as the political demagogue is to the well being of the body politic. This leader who has no fitness for leadership frequently encourages revolt against the judgment of his national officers, rendered in accord with the laws and with the precedents established by the union, of course, with the result that disorder and disruption takes place, which it sometimes takes years of effort to repair.

There is no graver danger lurking about, then, than when trade unionists themselves fail to appreciate what their unions have done for them. It is then that the devils of disruption get in their underhand, their hellish work.

There is one other grave danger threatening us as trade unionists. Its onward march should meet with determined resistance. No politics in trades unions may be trite, but it is a true guide to safe conduct. The attempt to commit our unions to a specific political party should not be tolerated in our midst, neither by resolution, by financial aid or by giving politicians special privileges to carry on a campaign in our unions or in our official journals.

We are organized to advance our common economic interests, and we may well work for such specific legislation as will advance our program to that end. But whenever or wherever a trade union commits its membership to partisan politics, then the rights of citizenship have been invaded. For the majority to commit the minority to a political party is to force the minority into the support of national policies against their convictions; to force free citizens to surrender in part the rights guaranteed them by the national constitution.

What shall be said of the prospects of organized labor? Surely that they are not an unknown quantity, and that they are bright.

The two elements within the unions which decide their strength, and so their good prospects are, first, members and the self-discipline of the members. Second, the intelligence and the integrity of the leadership. Certainly we may well take pardonable pride regarding our present status on all these points. On the other hand, our prospects are to be estimated by the opposition of our employers and by the appreciation of the general public regarding our work.

So far as public sentiment is concerned it is turning in our favor at many points. While, judging by the facts that have thus far been cited, we may claim much more for the future than our achievements in the past. The case is yet better, for it must be added that forty-seven out of fifty-eight hat manufacturers, after a long and hard-fought battle, have surrendered. The hat manufacturers have agreed to the demands of organized labor and have unionized their factories. Furthermore, an ever better understanding is being reached with those manufacturers who were formerly hostile to organized labor, as evidenced by the agreement entered into by the Buck's Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, with the Iron Molders, the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Polishers, the Stove Mounters, the foundry employes' unions and the A. F. of L., whereby the Buck's Stove and Range Company unionizes its plants and withdraws its attorneys from the cases they have pending in the courts. This great business declares as follows:

"Organized labor is an institution which has come to stay for all time, and that it has to be treated with wisely and conservatively and upon a friendly basis."

From all this we can reasonably conclude that our prospects were never before so good. For there is assurance of industrial peace; constantly improving working conditions; an increasingly large share of material goods for wage-earners,

besides a fuller recognition of the dignity of the workers. Hope for material increase is not a long way off, nor is there any reason to fear that we may not, if we will keep the dear old ship of unionism off the rock.

From a legislative point of view, state after state is enacting better hygienic laws—laws that will safeguard the toiling masses against unjust employers, while the principle of the employers' liability in case of death and accident is being well established. Public sentiment is quite aroused, and the shame is general that European states are not so culpable in this regard as are we. Dangerous employment being safeguarded, with adequate compensation in case of accident, with an insurance to the family in case of death, will render a relief to the unfortunate which is truly unspeakable. For that this redress should be rendered without compelling the workman to fight for it before judges and juries is the firm conviction of all right-minded men. Such a law has gone into effect in the neighboring Empire state the first of the present month. The great movement for uniformity of legislation, which I have already referred to, bids fair to make the action general, hence the prospects of better statutory enactments is not of one or of two states merely.

And yet the little we each one can do makes up the greater whole. Each workman should so use his purchasing power as to encourage those employers who are humane in their dealings with their employes. Each worker should see to it that every hat, every pair of shoes, every article in the way of clothing, every cigar he buys should bear the union label. Each worker should demand that the teamster who carts his coal should wear a union button; that every barber shop he patronizes should have the union sign displayed. This do in all our dealings and then those men whom we patronize will soon recognize trade unions as being a masterful power in the upbuilding of their trade. Favoring them, they will favor us.

Besides, in this way, every man becomes a banner unionist. So shall we be nearer the day when our rightful place in this great Republic will be duly recognized, for each and every man shall then receive a fair day's pay for a fair day's work under fair conditions, from a sympathetic, not a hostile employer. For so shall we have shown in a practical way to the employer, unwilling in the old days to see, that his wealth carries with it the responsibility of stewardship; that he is, as we all are, our brother's keeper.

Our prospects are in the words of a world-wide statesman:

"To make the lives of laborers and citizens more tolerable, and gradually to give them the opportunities of self-culture, so that at home and in the world, they may freely fulfill the obligations of virtue and religion; may feel themselves to be men and not mere animals, Christians and not pagans, and so strive with more facility and earnestness to attain that 'one thing needful,' that final good for which we came into the world."

Courage to Conquer.

Beneath a cruel destiny
  There bows a breaking heart,
Fate frowns upon him in life's game
  Howe'er he plays his part;
He gropes in darkness of despair
  And finds no ray of light,
With mocking jeers Bad Luck's ill brood
  Bids him *give up the fight.*

I will not yield, he cries aloud,
  Though pressed against the wall,
His face is set toward his foe
  Resolved to fighting fall;
I'll not give up, though all seems vain,
  I'll conquer, and I can—
I'll scorn Bad Luck and show the world
  The courage of a man.

Life's rocky road's rough stumbling blocks
  Are each a stepping stone
By which to mount from failure's hell,
  Whose friends I fight alone;
Then with the courage of despair
  That some have shown before,
I'll win a way to better things
  Or fall to rise no more.

It takes more courage to face life
  Than it requires to die—
I still acknowledge no defeat
  And adverse Fate defy!
Brave heart, brace up, lets try again,
  We'll conquer, and we can—
We shall not fail, but show the world
  The courage of a man.

—Margaret Scott Hall.

Kirkwood, Ga

IS TRADE UNIONISM A BENEFIT?

(By W. R. Shier.)

THIRTY years of organization among the workpeople of Europe and America have demonstrated the humanitarian value of trades-unionism, Three or four decades have sufficed to convince society that labor organizations are an asset to civilization. This is a notable achievement, for when workingmen first began to combine they had to contend not only against employers, but against the sophistry of political economists, the prejudices of the great neutral public, and the hostile legislation of government. The intelligent and far-sighted artisans who initiated the trade-union movement, had the world against them in their efforts to promote the welfare of the millions who toil.

Notwithstanding, however, the obstacles put in the way, organized labor has become a power in the land. It is a power that has public opinion behind it. And why? Because the people have learned that organized labor stands for progress, for liberty, for the happiness of mankind, against injustice and servitude in all their forms, for comradeship, for genuine democracy, for peace, and for everything that makes for a better civilization.

Trades-unionism is a great educational institution; it has taught workmen to think and to study, to speak and to write, to transact public business, to be useful citizens. It has raised the standard of living, lowered the burdensome hours of toil, inculcated in the masses the spirit of independence, fought the evils eating at the heart of the nation, and spread culture and enlightenment where it never existed before.

Labor is Honorable.

The hands which build are as truly great as the minds which plan. Each is helpless without the other. I know hands which would almost frighten one to look at—seamed, cracked, calloused, with inground dirt which no soap could ever reach—which I would rather hold in mine and feel their sturdy, loyal grip, than others satin-smooth and white, which feel like cold fish when you grasp them. Labor of the hands is not disgrace, and if it is your lot to dig a ditch, or fell a tree, or beat a piece of iron into shape upon an anvil, do it with all the skill you possess, and no one can make you ashamed.—Edwin Carlile Litsey.

Cleaning a Painted Wall.

A little ammonia added to warm water answers admirably for this purpose. The advantage of ammonia is that it evaporates and leaves no residue; borax, soda and similar salts are apt to leave a residue which does not evaporate.

To Clean Marble.

For whitening boards or cleaning marble, take a half-pound each of soda, powdered chalk and powdered pumice stone, stir together in a small quantity of water and then add half a pound of soft soap. Mix it as a paste and apply with a scrubbing brush.

Little Children.

"Little" children!—Worlds of joy
Round each darling little boy,
Round each precious little girl,
In one rapturous motion whirl.

As I look into your eyes,
Little ones, a paradise
Looms up, blossoms into sight
Full of infinite delight.

And a longing at the core
Of my heart sighs: "Evermore,
Evermore, O heavens mild,
Let me be a little child."

Little children, full of fun,
As of light the God-blest sun!
Tedious hours your mirth beguiles;
What were life without your smiles?

John D. Nussbaum.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1911

WE ARE AGAIN ASKING THE INDULGENCE OF OUR MEMBERS AND READERS FOR THE BELATED APPEARANCE OF THIS, THE APRIL, ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL. THE DELAY IS NEITHER THE FAULT OF US NOR THE FAULT OF THE PRINTER. THE CONTRACT FOR THE PRINTING AND MAILING OF THE CARPENTER, ENTERED INTO LAST FEBRUARY BETWEEN THE G. E. B. AND THE PRINTER, CALLS FOR UNION-MADE PAPER. THIS THE UNION MILL HAS BEEN UNABLE TO TURN OUT IN THE REQUIRED SIZE AND REQUIRED TIME AND WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE BEFORE THE END OF THE MONTH. CONSEQUENTLY, AND MUCH TO OUR REGRET, WE ARE COMPELLED TO HOLD UP THIS ISSUE UNTIL THAT TIME. WE ARE, HOWEVER, ASSURED BY THE PRINTER THAT FUTURE ISSUES OF THE JOURNAL WILL APPEAR IN PROPER TIME.

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We feel that we cannot go to press without giving expression to our deepest sorrow, and at the same time our indignation at the sacrifice of nearly one hundred and fifty human lives on March 23 in the horrible fire in the factory of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company in New York City. It is plainly evident that had there not been gross violation of the factory and building laws on the part of the company, and had these laws been enforced by the city and state officials, this horrible catastrophe would have been averted.

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Our standing list of officers of "state councils" in the journal, is slowly but gradually growing, thus indicating that the importance and necessity of more concerted action and closer unity among our membership in the different states is being more and more realized. However, many of our Local Unions in states where councils exist are as yet not affiliated, and in many states no attempt has so far been made to institute such bodies as urged upon our members in a resolution adopted by our Des Moines convention.

State organization, where it exists, has proved beneficial to the carpenters. It has been the means of upbuilding and promoting the principles of the U. B. The existence of and the co-operation of state councils with the General Office, will facilitate and advance the organizing work, especially the unionizing of shops and mills, and with the assistance of these bodies, trade movements may be more speedily brought to a successful issue and better results in general obtained.

In legislative matters, to carry on an effective and successful agitation, the workers must necessarily be organized on state lines. The carpenters and other

trades so organized will be a great help to state federations in their endeavor to have protective laws enacted, such as an employers' liability, and a workmen's compensation law, while in the enforcement of the eight hour law on government work, state trade councils may render state federations valuable assistants. Some of the existing state organizations of carpenters have already done good work on these lines. It is to a great extent due to the activity of the Texas state organization that an eight hour law has been enacted by the Texas legislature, and our state organization in New Jersey is rendering valuable assistance in having the best employers' liability bill passed that ever was introduced in any state legislature.

We hope that Local Unions as yet not affiliated with their state councils will do so without further delay, and we are looking for early notice from our membership in other states announcing the establishment of state councils.

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We gather from the last quarterly report of our General President, printed in the previous issue, that the consolidation idea is spreading in our U. B. It is indeed gratifying to note that during the past few months more localities, realizing that obtaining industrial conditions make it imperative for them to consolidate their forces and enter the field as one compact, solid body, have followed the plan successfully carried out in a number of our medium sized cities. At this time, when the slogan of our antagonists is. "Concentration and Combination," it becomes particularily dangerous for us to scatter our forces and waste our enegies in small Local Unions. We hope that the plan of consolidation will be taken up in many other localities in the near future. We would recommend that in all medium or small cities or towns where we have more than one Local Union, a campaign of education be inaugurated that will demonstrate the many advantages to be derived from consolidation with its consumation as the ultimate goal. Our numerical strength is not to be measured by the number of Local Unions on our books, it is the number of members that counts.

The workmen's compensation law, passed by the New York legislature last year, has been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. It is the unanimous opinion of the court that to hold the employer liable for injuries resulting from the risk of the business and wholly without his fault, means confiscation of property without due process of law, in violation of the state and federal constitution.

In England, Germany and other European countries the justice and soundness of the principle, that the worker injured in the course of his employment, no matter under what circumstances, is entitled to damages, and his family likewise, in cases where injuries result in death. In this free country of ours the property rights of the employer are held sacred and must be safeguarded, while the property rights of the worker to life and limb are of no consideration.

For this state of things, however, we, the workers, have ourselves to blame. We elect the men into legislature or office, who are electing or appointing the judges, and as these men, themselves, belong to the propertied class, they will naturally give their choice to such persons as will protect the interests of that class. When will the awakening come? How much longer will the workers tolerate this state of things?

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A bill which would have permitted peaceful picketing by strikers has just been killed in the Massachusetts senate. The vote was seventeen to sixteen in favor of ordering the bill to third reading. President Treadway directed the clerk to call his name and he voted, "No." This made the vote a tie and killed the bill, as a majority was necessary to pass it. The bill was reported favorably for the third time this year by the Committee on Labor. Unless the action of the senate is reconsidered the matter will not go to the house this season.

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A workmen's compensation act has just passed the Illinois senate unanimously. The bill provides that in cases where injury entails temporary disability, the employe is to receive full salary for ninety days, and in cases where a workman is

killed, his family shall be paid four times the annual salary received by the victim, provided the sum is not less than $1,500 nor more than $3,500. It remains now to be seen whether the bill will go through the lower house, and if so, whether it will not meet with the same fate as the compensation law passed by the New York legislature.

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It is with deepest sorrow and regret we have to record the death of Brother Arthur M. Watson, a member of the G. E. B. during the term of 1907-1908. In the death of Brother Watson, our U. B. has lost one of its most loyal and active members, and the cause of labor one of its most devoted friends. He was a member of Local Union 438, of Brookline, Mass., and served the Boston and Vicinity District Council as its secretary for six years prior to his demise. He died on the 25th of February of cerebral hemorrhage at his father's home in Barrington, Nova Scotia, Can., at the age of forty years. He was of kind, genial disposition, and held in high esteem by all he came in contact with. We sincerely mourn the loss of this faithful brother, and tender his family our heartfelt sympathy.

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We are surely voicing the sentiment of our entire membership in extending our heartfelt sympathy to our General President, Wm. D. Huber, and his family, in the irreparable loss sustained in the death of their oldest son and brother, William B., who died in the prime of his life, March 12th, at the home of his parents in the city of Indianapolis. We sincerely deplore their loss and share in their grief and sorrow.

Exercise of the Mind.

As our bodies, to be in health, must be generally exercised, so our minds, to be in health, must be generally cultivated. You would not call a man healthy who had strong arms, but was paralytic in his feet; nor one who could walk well, but had no use of his hands; nor one who could see well if he could not hear. You would not voluntarily reduce your bodies to any such partially developed state. Much more, then, you would not, if you could help it, reduce your minds to it. Now, your minds are endowed with a vast number of gifts of totally different uses—limbs of mind, as it were, which, if you don't exercise you cripple. One is curiosity; that is a gift, a capacity of pleasure in knowing, which, if you destroy, you make yourselves cold and dull. Another is sympathy; the power of sharing in the feelings of living creatures, which, if you destroy, you make yourselves hard and cruel. Another of your limbs of mind is admiration; the power of enjoying beauty or ingenuity, which, if you destroy, you make yourselves base and irreverent. Another is wit, or the power of playing with the lights on the many sides of truth, which, if you destroy, you make yourselves gloomy and less useful and cheering to others than you might be. So that in choosing your way of work it should be your aim, as far as possible, to bring out all these faculties, as far as they exist in you; not one, merely, or another, but all of them. And the way to bring them out is simply to concern yourselves attentively with the subjects of each faculty. To cultivate sympathy you must be among living creatures and thinking about them, and to cultivate admiration you must be among beautiful things and looking at them. —Ruskin.

A Warning to Capital.

We have been your captive, stranger,
  To your love for gold and greed,
And we've fortified your interests,
  Till our lives have turned to seed.
We have worked and struggled for you,
  And you've cursed us in return,
With your unrelenting system
  We with indignation burn!

You have lived in farce and fancy,
  You have thrown to us your crusts;
You have builded temples gorgeous,
  And you've pampered Mammon's trusts.
We have lived and died in squalor,
  We who made you what you are!
We have starved our mighty bodies,
  And we've borne a crimson scar.

Now, hear ye, we revolt against
  This merciless tyranny;
We are fighting for our children,
  For we know we won't be free.
But we have a valiant army,
  And we've arms as well as you,
So be ready, all ye tyrants,
  To the onslaught on the few.

—David Fulton Karsner.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Ill.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Shillito St., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 236 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Recording Secretaries Please Take Notice.

Under date of March 29, 1911 the General Secretary forwarded his quarterly circular, covering the months of April, May and June, 1911, to all Local Unions of the U. B. by first class mail. The circular contains the quarterly password. Accompanying it are six blanks for the F. S., three of which are to be used for the reports to the G. O. for the months of April, May and June, and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the G. O. Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this Journal reaches them, should immediately notify the G. S., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Quarterly Report of First Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board, Greeting:

In submitting to you my report for the quarter ending December 31, 1910, I desire to say that the greater part of my time has been spent in the state of New Jersey, visiting at different times the city of New York, to advise with the organizers engaged in that city.

During the quarter I have visited the cities of Patterson, Jersey City, New York, Newark, Rahway, Caldwell, Camden, New Brunswick, Plainfield, Passaic, Roselle, Atlantic City and Asbury Park. I visited Patterson on several different occasions in reference to a misunderstanding existing in that city between the Building Trades Council and our locals, and also for the purpose of advising with Business Agent

Cravette, and Brother Bush, secretary of the district, in regard to work being done by the Board of Trade in connection with the industrial exhibit held in that city. These brothers were making every possible effort to have a few objectionable features removed and to have the work done under absolutely union conditions. At different times during the quarter I visited New York, and Jersey City to advise with General Organizer Cook, who is engaged in organizing the mills in the New York district and Business Agents Burgess and Larkins of Hudson county in regard to the trim question. In Hudson county I found more or less agitation existing on account of the action of the Building Trades Department in suspending the U. B. from its membership. Up to this writing no action had been taken by the local council to comply with the instruction of the International Office of the B. T. D. to suspend our locals, and the indications were that the council would refuse to obey the instructions. This action of the Hudson County Building Trades Council, in refusing to suspend the carpenters, will undoubtedly be the action taken by the great majority of the councils throughout the country, as a rebuke to those misrepresentatives, who through their action at the St. Louis convention of the Building Trades Department in voting to suspend the carpenters, proved to the rank and file of their respective organizations that the interests of the locals in the small cities and towns throughout the entire country, were subverted to the very doubtful benefits to be gained by the locals in one or two of the large cities. I visited Newark for the purpose of attending the meeting of the executive board of the state council. After the meeting, in company with Brothers Botterill and Burgess, president and secretary of the State Council, and Brother Cosgrove, president of the State Building Trades Council visited Rahway, and attended the meeting of No. 537. Each of the above named brothers spoke upon the necessity of thorough and compact organization and of the necessity of harmony and unity of action in our respective locals. I next visited Caldwell with General Organizer Griffin, and attended the meeting and annual smoker of Local No. 1515. We spent a very pleasant and instructive evening. Six new members were initiated and they were undoubtedly convinced through the hearty reception they received that the membership of the local was composed of good fellows. I visited Camden for the purpose of attending the hearing given by the Industrial Commission for the purpose of getting the views of the employers and employes on proposed employers' liability and compensation bills that are to be introduced this coming session of the legislature. This commission was appointed by Gov. Fort for the purpose of investigating the different forms of workingmen's compensation laws in this and other countries. The commission held hearings in different parts of the state and I was present at two of them, Patterson and Camden, and at both of those hearings, and I have not the least doubt at all of them, the non-union and unorganized workingmen were conspicuous by their absence, their interests were left to the tender mercies of the employers, and judging from the remarks made by many of them, particularly from the southern section of the state, their interests were sadly neglected. It remained for organized labor to make the fight, and to explain the necessity of a just and fair compensation law, and I have not the least doubt but that such a law will be enacted in New Jersey this winter. After leaving Camden I visited New Brunswick, and with Brother Cosgrove attended the meeting of Local No. 1297. I spoke upon the general condition of the organization, particularly as regards the mill question.

I next visited Plainfield and attended the meeting of Local No. 155. Plainfield is the old home of Brother Neal, secretary of the New York district. He accompanied me to the meeting to renew old acquaintances and for the purpose of speaking upon the hollow steel trim question, for which he is particularly well fitted. His remarks upon this interesting question were instructive and were well received by those present. I spoke upon the need of a strike and superannuation fund, as I did at all other meetiugs that I attended throughout the state.

I also was present at the meeting of Local No. 330, of Roselle, and discussed the same amendments. I visited Passaic on two different occasions for the purpose of discussing with our locals the advisibility of affiliating with the Building Trades Council. On the occasion of my first visit, I attended the meeting of Local No. 490. The meeting was well attended and the consensus of opinion seemed to be against affiliation. Upon the occasion of my next visit, both locals held a joint meeting, but in the meantime we had been suspended from the Building Trades Department, notwithstanding this suspension Local No. 1157 (Jewish) were in favor of affiliation. Many of the members of No. 490 spoke strongly against it, and objected strenuously against any action being taken. The meeting was inclined to be stormy, many of the members leaving the hall refusing to take any part in the proceedings. I advised that action be deferred until some future date when we could proceed intelligently in the matter.

I visited Atlantic City, in connection with the strike in which our locals of that city were engaged. The strike continued for about ten days when a satisfactory settlement was reached and when our men returned to work.

I visited Asbury Park several times in connection with a large trim mill in that district. I made several attempts to come to an understanding with the management, but up-to-date have not succeeded. Brother Clayton, the business agent, has, and is at the present time, giving me every assistance possible to place this mill on the union list, and I have every hope that in the near future our efforts will be crowned with success.

I am, with best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year,

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

First Gen. Vice-Pres. U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Expulsion.

C. D. Olds, a member of Local Union 1030, Globe, Ariz., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

An Illegal Expulsion

In our February issue, upon demand of Local Union 1787, Newark, N. J., the letter being duly signed with seal attached, we published the names of Solomon Israelefsky and Albert Pollack as expelled from the Local Union. An official investigation into these cases shows that the expulsion of the two brothers was the result of trumped up charges. It is further to be stated that the expelled brothers appealed to the General President and were sustained and the Local Union ordered to reinstate them, which it refused to do. It is further to be stated that Local Union 1787, by orders of the G. E. B. has been, and at this moment stands suspended from our organization. The expulsion of Bros. Israelefsky and Pollack was an illegal act and both are to be considered bona fide members of the U. B.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Edmonton, Alta., Can.
Altus, Okla.	El Paso, Tex.
Alva, Okla.	Fort Myers, Fla.
Asherton, Tex.	Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Ashland, Ky.	Hartford, Conn.
Austin, Tex.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Baltimore, Md.	Houston, Tex.
Bartlesville, Okla.	Hutchinson, Kan.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Johnson City, Tenn.
Belleville, Ill.	Jollet, Ill.
Big Springs, Tex.	Kenosha, Wis.
Birmingham, Ala.	Kewanee, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Leconia, N. H.
Chicago, Ill.	Lynn, Mass.
Cleveland, O.	Manhattan, Kan.
Denver, Colo.	Memphis, Tenn.
Detroit, Mich.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	New York City.
Mulberry, Fla.	Waco, Tex.
New Bedford, Mass.	Waterbury, Conn.
New Orleans, La.	Utica, N. Y.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Glendale, Cal.	Lloydminster, Alta., Can
Los Angeles, Cal., 3.	Valassta, Ga., 2.
Strawn, Tex.	Protection, Kan.
Bastrop, Tex.	Gilmer, Tex.
Idabel, Okla.	Walnwright, Alta., Can.
Rochester, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tetrrauville, Que., Can.	Chico, Cal.
Newman, Ga.	Kaufman, Tex.
French Lick, Ind.	

Total: 20 Local Unions.

Local Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y. Celebrating 25th Anniversary.

Editor The Carpenter:

Wednesday evening, March 8th, the members of Local Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., their families and friends, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Local Union. The affair proved a great success. Five long tables spread with good things were necessary in order to accommodate the host of banqueters. Revitt's orchestra furnished most excellent music.

After the supper, Brother Fred LaCasse, president of the Local Union, calling the gathering to order and announcing the program of the evening, said in the course of his remarks:

"Twenty-five years ago tonight this union of carpenters was organized with a membership of only twenty-five; tonight there are only three active members left of that number. They are Brothers Charles Gould, Patrick Brady and George Vandenberg, who are all in harness with the exception of Brother Vandenberg. Now the union has increased in membership to six hundred, and we all feel that it is good to be a carpenter."

Mayor Charles C. Duryee was the first speaker. Dr. Duryee expressed his appreciation and pleasure on being the guest of the carpenters, and reminded the members of the wonderful changes that have come about during the quarter of a century since the union was organized. "It is to the industry, skill and application of the craft so well represented here tonight that we owe much of the conveniences in our homes," said the mayor. "Organization in all walks of life is necessary so long as it is run along lines of equal rights and as a protection to the home and family. I believe that the carpenters represent a class of men who are well deserving of the highest respect and praise."

The Local Union was also honored at the occasion by the presence of General Secretary Brother Frank Duffy, who had appeared in response to the Local Union's invitation.

Brother Duffy said that he was glad to see so many of the friends and employers of the union in attendance, and he expressed his wish that when the employers have their celebrations they will also be good enough and broad enough to invite the carpenters to eat with them.

"As American citizens we want to live as such. With the soaring cost of living and high rent it becomes necessary for skilled men to ask for better conditions. These are what we have been asking as union men for a quarter of a century."

In referring to the problem of education Brother Duffy said:

"It costs for running our present school system four hundred and fifty million dollars per year—more than the expense of supporting the German army and navy. But we want education of the right sort. We have high schools and colleges for the professional men, the doctors, lawyers and ministers, but none to train the children of the poor and make them skilled mechanics. We demand industrial education. We want our American mechanics as well trained as they are in other countries. American workmen should not only be as good, but superior to any other on the face of the earth."

Dr. Geo. R. Lunn, the next speaker, complimented the union men on what they had accomplished during the last quarter century, but warned them that there were more and weightier problems confronting them in the future than many union men may think.

"I consider the workingmen of the world the only class of men worth consideration. It matters not how or what a man pro-

duces, as long as he is a useful factor in society. The working class will find that they must do as Ben Franklin said: 'All hang together, or all hang separately.' I used to think King George the Third a great tyrant, but he doesn't compare with King Morgan the First. Our industrial kings put a tax not only on tea, but on everything that we eat and wear, through their varied methods of exploitation.''

The last speaker was Brother T. M. Guerrin, of Troy, N. Y., past G. V. P., who said in part:

''The carpenters were not wanting in the sturdy virtues that have characterized the fathers of our country.

''When our trade was organized it was instituted to bring practical results. We have concentrated our forces and have brought better working and living conditions for the workers. The standard of living of our craft is far above what it was twenty-five years ago.''

A well selected musical program followed the speech making.

Fraternally yours,

FRED. LACASSE, Pres. L. U. 146.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Instructive Lectures.

Editor The Carpenter:

The District Council of Toronto, Can., recently have made preparations and organized a series of instructive lectures, The first one was held February 24th last, and we had a most successful evening of music, vocal and instrumental, and a most interesting lecture by Mr. W. Houston, one of the editors of the Toronto Globe, on ''Greater Toronto,'' as to how the authorities should prepare now for the future growth of the city, in the way of wider streets, open spaces and supervised playgrounds.

I think that many of our Local Unions could do something of the kind, to be held on their regular meeting nights. An interesting lecture of from one-half to one hour's duration would undoubtedly be enjoyed by the members, getting through with their business in one hour, from 8 to 9, lectures from 9 to 10.

As far as we are concerned, I may say that the professors in our universities and their staff are generally more than ready to come and assist us along educational lines. The educational side of our movement always appeals to them, and the notices in the daily press are always valuable as advertisements. Our goods must be kept before the public if we are to be successful, just as the merchants are.

Of the lectures to be held in the near future, the following are worthy of particular mention:

March 28.—Better Education of the Mechanic.

April 18.—The Compensation and Other Laws Affecting Workmen.

April 25.—Practical Lessons on the Steel Square and a Talk on the Care and Sharpening of Carpenter Tools.

May 2.—Flip and Jack Rafters.

May 9.—Valley Rafters and Irregular Roofs.

May 16.—Stair Building.

I will be pleased to give further information to Local Unions who communicate with me and send stamped envelope.

We have received two applications for membership at our first lecture.

Fraternally yours,

A. MILLER,

Toronto, Can.

The Situation in Western Canada.

Editor The Carpenter:

One of the latest developments in the labor situation of western Canada is the attitude assumed by the Edmonton Builders' Exchange in declaring our working agreement annulled and at the same time declaring for open shop conditions in all the building trades. The U. B. District Council, composed of Local Unions 810 and 1325, and the local branch of the A. S. of C. and J. were parties of the agreement with the Builders' Exchange, and the agreement, which called for a closed shop, should have held good until April 30, 1912.

This agreement the Builders' Exchange have declared annulled, not because of violations, though both parties, and especially the contractors, have violated it to some extent, but they have taken this course

because they deemed the time opportune to strike a death blow to labor organization.

The action of the Builders' Exchange has been simultaneous with that of similar bodies in western Canada. They have recently become affiliated with the Canadian National Association of Builders, and being thus strengthened and advised, they are making an attempt to strangle trades unionism in its infancy in this rapidly developing country and force upon the wage earner the open shop conditions with all its demoralizing and degrading effects. They have issued the challenge—if they follow it up it is up to the trades unionists of all western Canada to prepare for a gigantic struggle.

We would warn all migrating carpenters, and all building tradesmen, not to be misled by any alluring statements that may appear in the press from time to time as to scarcity of labor and the munificent wages paid skilled labor in this district. Emanating from the National Association of Builders—as such statements undoubtedly are—they are not likely to be consistent with facts.

Hoping you will find space in our journal for at least such part of this communication as may act as a warning to any brother who may contemplate coming to this Western country in search of employment, I am, Fraternally yours,

E. D. BLAIN, R. S. L. U. 1325.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can.

A Warning from Honolulu.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am writing this letter to you so the brothers of the U. B. may know that Honolulu is still on the map, and also to inform them that our city is well supplied with carpenters, and numbers of them out of employment.

Do not think the appropriating of money for fortifications warrant any carpenter or other building trades mechanics to come here with the expectation of securing work, for all the work at Ft. Lillihuia and Ft. Schofield Barracks is being done by Japanese carpenters and American carpenters are walking the streets. Captain Falls, the U. S. quartermaster, is discriminating against American citizens, giving the work of building those fortifications to the Japs.

In town, at this writing, there are four big jobs being done by Japanese, as well as nine-tenths of all the cottage work. They are slowly but surely driving all the white mechanics from the island, so that in the course of a year or so it will not behold a white carpenter. Should any of the brothers in the states intend to come here, they will do well to come so prepared that they can leave at any time, for if they wait until their money gives out, they will find this place the hardest to get out of that they ever got into.

The character of the parties in charge of the works may in a certain degree explain the situation. The man acting as foreman for the quartermaster is a former president of our Local Union, who was placed under a fine of $50.00 and expelled for refusing to pay it. His assistant is a New Zealander, who has worked Japanese and Chinese on jobs where he could have used white carpenters, till he was forced to do so by the owner and by the painters working on the jobs who had been brought here from the coast. This assistant has repeatedly stated that he preferred Asiatics to whites, because of which, on one occasion, he had his nose punched.

Captain Falls denies that citizen labor is discriminated against and preference given aliens. It is, however, nevertheless a fact, for they had about eighty Japanese and only about twenty whites employed, and when the lay-off came the whites were discharged first and about twenty Japanese were retained to finish up the work. As to the Hawaiians working around the corral, he claims they are taking care of horses and mules and have nothing to do with construction work. He further stated that he would hire white carpenters when he could get them. Yet, when they applied for work, he refused to hire them, saying he had all he needed, and these, you may rest assured, were not whites. The whites were and are now walking the streets.

Fraternally yours,

A. G. ARMSTRONG, R. S. L. U. 745.

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

A Union Man Three-Quarters of a Century

Editor the Carpenter:

I am sending you a sketch and a photo which Local Union 38, St. Catherine, would like to see published in the Journal. No doubt the sketch will be perused and the picture gazed at with interest by a large portion of our membership.

WM. BALD, Sr.

The picture represents Brother Wm. Bald, Sr., who was born May 26, 1815, in Dunbar, in the Parish of Cockburn, County of Berwickshire, Scotland. Brother Bald has been a union man for seventy-five years. In 1837, when just having completed his apprenticeship, he joined a trade union at New Castle on Tyne, a local affair for the time being prior to the formation of the Amalgamated Society; a time when to be a union man or a Chartist was dangerous. Yet, he did not hesitate. His name was the second name signed on the roll or charter.

He remained in the New Castle union for thirteen years, then coming to this country, locating in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1850, where he joined a union then in existence. When this union was broken up he went into the K. of L., but as soon as Local Union No. 9 of the U. B. was formed he became one of its charter members. Removing to St. Catherine in 1883, Brother Bald again was a charter member at the formation of Local Union 38 of that city, and has been continually a member up to the present time.

Brother Bald distinctly remembers the passage by the House of Commons of the bill granting the franchise to workingmen and their subsequent rejoicings, while serving his time at Newcastle.

A journeyman's wages at Newcastle at that time was eighteen shillings (seventy-five cents) per day, but after twelve years of organization, agitation and education, the rate was advanced to twenty-four shillings per week.

Recently, when asked if he regretted his long life as a union man, Brother Bald reply was: "I owe unionism much and it owes me nothing. If I had my life to live over again I would always be a union man." This is a record to be proud of and if there is a brother in our U. B. whose record can compare with it I am sure it will be a pleasure to all members of our organization to see it in the columns of The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,

JAS. CARTY.

L. U. 38, St. Catherine, Ont.

Local Union 202, Pittsburg's Vote on General Officers

Frank Duffy, Gen. Secy.:

The vote of Local Union 202, Pittsburg, Pa., not appearing in the statement published in the February Carpenter and the report of the committee on compilation not stating on what grounds our vote has not been counted or thrown out, we would like to have the result of our vote taken on General Officers at our meeting held Nov.

24, 1910, published in the Journal at as early a date as possible. It is as follows:

For General President—Wm. D. Huber, 23; Wm. G. Schardt, 15; Harry Payne, 2.

For First General Vice-President—A. A. Quinn, 37.

For Second General Vice-President—W. W. Deynols, 13; J. D. McKinlay, 8; Fred J. Cheshire, 14; Chas. W. Paine, 5.

For General Secretary—Frank Duffy, 35.

For General Treasurer—Thos. Neale, 28; Wm. Michaels, 11.

For General Executive Board, First Distrist—Chas. H. Bauscher, 22; Wm. A. Rossley, 16. Second District—D. A. Post, 30; Peter McLaughlin, 9. Third District—John H. Potts, 19; John T. Hewitt, 1; Herman Wilde, 7; John E. Peters, 7; Wm. L. Hucheson, 4. Fourth District—R. E. L. Connolly, 26. Fifth District—Harry Blackmore, 14; John Walquist, 19; J. E. Proctor, 6. Sixth District—W. A. Cole, 31. Seventh District—A. Martel, 36.

We are anxious to have this vote in the Journal for the benefit of a few members of other Local Unions who do not know how we voted and who may blame the officers of this Local Union for not sending in result. With best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

N. F. STORM.

Who Is To Blame?

Editor the Carpenter:

As the Carpenter is the only medium through which the transactions of the G. E. B. are made public, I have been doing a little overtime by giving a careful reading to the proceedings of the last meeting of the late Board, and also the "Vital Issues" editorials of the editor, our G. S., both of which interesting subject-matters appear in the February number of our official Journal.

It is said that the books and accounts of our G. S. were out o' wack, and as the impulse to investigate appears to have struck the Board, I confess I am in the whirlwind also, only, mine dates back to March, 1905, and therefore the question is, "Who is to blame?"

In preparing this communication my hope is, it will not be thrown out or returned. However, I have no kick coming—one has already come, in the nature of an objection to hanging dirty political linen around, about, over and under our local and general elections. But let it be understood I have no intention of assailing personal character, but simply of shooting up what, in my opinion, do not tend to perpetuate our organization, elevate our trade and advance our interests, individually and collectively.

I have been asked by many locals, many members and at many times where this blame lies, and to explain, in itemized form, a certain huge bill which the G. E. B. has been called upon to pay on account of the late auditing, and the only reference I have been able to point is the statement of our General Secretary that "it has cost the U. B. over $3,100.00 in accountants' fees alone." Besides that printing expert accountants' report in the February issue of The Carpenter, which is principally tabulated matter, and cost double price, must exceed $2,000.00. General Executive Board meeting for month of October (see financial statement for said month) over $1,000.00. Total cost of audit must exceed $6,000.00.

As I cannot answer in detail, let me present some things to think about.

Section 43, General Constitution, gives the G. E. B. "in conjuuction with the G. P., general supervision of the affairs of the U. B." Thus the two branches must work "in conjunction" in exercising "general supervision," and therefore, what is known to and done by the other, has no legal force unless it is done "in conjunction" and the branch that neither consults nor acts with its contemporary is acting illegally, and hence becomes responsible and to blame for its illegalities. Finding no evidence that the G. P. was neither consulted by, nor acting with the Board, it is to be assumed that the Board, putting it mildly, erred, and is at fault and to blame.

Section 44 empowers the G. E. B. to "employ a licensed state accountant (singular number) to make a quarterly (specified period) audit of the accounts and books of the G. S. and G. T.," said accountant "to snbmit a written, itemized report" to the "chairman" of the Board.

Such a document, since it is paid for by the U. B., is, therefore, neither secret nor personal, but an official document and property.

Now I claim that every such "written, itemized report" should appear in each quarterly report or minutes of the G. E. B., and in view of recent events, should, as they probably will be called for by the Washington convention, that it may be known whether the law has been properly construed and complied with, and the Board and the accountant has been quarterly, annually and biennially culpable in reporting, as has been done, that "the books and accounts of the G. O. have been examined and found correct," for it is evident that this constitutional requirement of a "written, itemized report" was a reservatory power given the general convention to fix the competency and responsibility of the G. E. B.

On page 17, March, 1905, issue of The Carpenter, I find the Board contracted with certain expert accountants for two years at $120.00 per quarter, or $480.00 per year, that at the end of the contract (page 23, March, 1907, issue), contract was renewed with same experts for $140.00 per quarter or $560.00 per year, and again renewed (page 25, March, 1909) at same figures, which several amounts foot up, ending December 31, 1910, $2,640.00. But we are told the "whack" cost the U. B. over $3,100.00 in experts' fees alone; thus we have paid $5,740.00 for auditing of the books and accounts of the G. S. which, for twenty-two quarters these same experts have examined "and have found them correct."

Almost without variation the Board has said at each quarterly adjournment:

"The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued and completed. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the G. O., and the books and accounts are found to be correct."

Thus the Board takes upon itself the responsibility of approving every one of the experts' "written, itemized" reports, and as none of the members of the Board are bookkeepers—certainly not expert accountants—it is up to said experts to prove the consistency of their past record with their latest.

However, I'm going to wait for "further particulars." In the meantime, let me ask the experts and the G. E. B. how they are going to "consist" with the biennial reports of the Committee on Finance, which at each convention have said they, too, have examined the books and accounts of the G. S. and G. T. and "found the same correct."

What seems to me the proper thing for the entire brotherhood to do is to carefully and impassionately and impartially compare the plain, honest, straightforward statement of our G. S., who is being recognized as one of the ablest and most intellectual men in the ranks of organized labor and the intelligent brains of the country, with the action of at least a majority of our late G. E. B. and the studied technicalities of their employes, the experts, whose former work, it appears, has utterly and absolutely failed to be fair and consistent with their latest effort, or vice versa, as one may consider it.

And I do want to say—I am going to say right here—that any effort to grasp office and popularity with underhand methods out-Herods Herod, and belongs to the lowest order of political intrigue, duplicity and scheming, especially when used to override the will and wish of a majority, and a mighty big majority at that.

Hoping you will not turn this down, I am, in the interest of our great brotherhood, the same old T. M. GUERIN.

Lockout Still On.

Editor The Carpenter:

The lockout in Lawrence county, South Dakota, declared by the Homestake Mining Company and other mining concerns about sixteen months ago, is still on and we are compelled to reiterate our warning to migrating brother carpenters, keep aloof from this vicinity until such time as we may be in a position to notify you through the journal of any change in the attitude the companies are at present assuming toward union labor. Certainly, no true union men would be willing to submit to the terms and conditions under which the companies are working at present and swear away their allegiance to organized labor by signing a

card which the company wants every applicant for work to sign and which reads as follows:

Lead S. D. Date.....

I am not a member of any labor union, and in consideration of my being employed by the Homestake Mining Co. agree that I will not become such while in its service.

.....

(Signed by name of employe.)

The companies, despite their stubbornness, have, however, not been successful in their efforts to drive out union labor, nor have they been successful in working with scab labor, as up to date they are compelled to keep their solicitors on the road encouraging whoever they can to come here and work under the terms of the above card. In fact, they are losing good money under this very card system.

It is only the question of how many dollars the companies are willing to lose that will determine the outcome of this lock-out and how much longer it will last.

Hoping that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters will not be disgraced by any of its members coming here and signing such a ——able card, we remain,

Yours for the U. B.,

THE PRESS COMMITTEE OF L. U. 1440.

Lead, S. D.

A Workman's View of the Industrial Conditions, Taylor System Included.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have been requested by the federated arsenal employes of Rock Island, Ill., to write to you and ask you to kindly publish in The Carpenter the subjoined article by Douglass. The government is trying to introduce this Taylor system in all the arsenals of the United States. We are sending a strong committee to Washington to lodge a protest with the chief of ordnance and will use our best efforts to put it out of business.

Fraternally yours,

A. W. JOHNSON.

Rock Island, Ill.

I am an American from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet. I believe in the introduction of all labor-saving machinery. I believe that the workman who does not give an honest amount of labor for what he receives in wages is morally guilty of theft; I believe that labor is a commodity and that every dollar in the world was worked for by some one and that the employer who does not give a just compensation for what he receives in labor, is also guilty of theft. When I was a boy at school we used to sing a song entitled, "Good Luck to the Jolly Old Farmer," and I still say good luck to him, good luck to the manufacturer, and good luck also to the skilled mechanic and the laborer, who by the nature of their calling are generally forced to live in crowded communities, are a prey for every catch-penny device to extract the nickels from their pockets, and are called upon to support numerous enterprises that the farmer, owing to the isolation of his condition, is almost entirely exempt from.

The workman believes that as his labor produces the wealth of the world, that he should receive a fairer portion of it; the manufacturer believes that he should pay his workmen sufficient to feed, clothe and house him and that all the rest belongs to him.

I worked for thirteen years for one of the largest manufacturing concerns on the Atlantic coast, under the contract system. I was working for a sub-contractor, who paid me $2.25 per day during the first year. Six of the thirteen years that I was in his employ I worked exclusively filing magazine rings, of which I turned out 1,000 per day. After continual wrangling during a period of eleven years' service, I finally convinced my employer that I was worth $3.00 per day and during the last two years I received that amount, which was the maximum rate.

In 1905 the firm abolished the system, the contracts reverting to the company and my employer was discharged but I was retained. At that time my former employer admitted to me and showed me his price list for verification that he had received $13.00 per thousand for my labor on magazine rings, thereby making a clear profit of $10.00 per day during the six years that I worked exclusively on that job.

I was his superior, mentally and morally; he could neither read nor write. Impossible, say you; if such were the case the positions would have been reversed. No! No! Say

I, the so-called "drag" and "pull" feature which is one of the greatest evils of modern times, coupled with the "fraternal button" will beat out merit nine times out of ten. I have nothing against fraternal orders; I belong to one myself, but I believe that in all matters pertaining to a man's getting a living, the brotherhood of man, with justice for its password, should be considered first of all.

My former employer now masquerades as a gentleman of leisure, financially independent, while I toil on, looking apprehensively toward the future.

Such was my experience under the contract system. Will I receive any better treatment under the Taylor system?

The Taylor System.

What is an honest day's work? A vital question.

What is an honest day's pay? Another vital question.

Both of these questions can be easily answered by Mr. Taylor, who is such a humane, Christian gentleman, that the only thing that prevents him from importing Chinese coolies to our places is the Gerry law.

Mr. Taylor informs us that the only way to find out the proper amount that laboring men should do for a day's work is by timing them with a stop watch. Care should be taken to time the best man when he is doing his best and advises giving extra financial inducements to the man while he is being timed to make him do his utmost. Thusly, give a man a dollar an hour, to break his back while you are timing him and then after geting his time, make all the rest of the men do the same amount in the same time for about 18½ cents.

What becomes of the average man under these conditions? Mr. Taylor discovers that in the yards of the Bethlehem steel works, the laborers are moving a certain amount of pig iron for $1.15 per day. The fact that they are working for this wage proves that they are not American laborers but animals that live in a box car alongside of the railroad tracks and subsist on macaroni and Italian bread. Nevertheless Mr. Taylor selects the quickest and strongest one of the lot, and offers him $1.85 if he will move three times as much pig iron as he did for $1.15. Perhaps he whispers in his ear, his extra inducement of an easier job at higher wages if he'll keep up the abnormal speed for a specified time. However, the laborer performs the task and others desiring to earn $1.85 also make the attempt and Mr. Taylor admits that many fail and that only a temperate man can stand the pace, but those that can are well pleased with the system.

What becomes of the average man under these conditions? If I persuade an Esquimo to part with $200 worth of skins for a handful of gum-drops and although he is tickled with the transaction, does that prove that I have been honest in my part of the deal? Good God! You can get people who would gladly take a job murdering men and women at $100 per head. What is Mr. Taylor going to do with the skilled mechanics? After a brief investigation we discover that he doesn't need this element at all, as he has no use for him.

Let us go into a machine shop run on the Taylor system in its entirety; here are some of the rules laid down by Mr. Taylor:

It is essential that in running a plant under the Taylor system a larger number of producers should be employed than under any other system. I agree with Mr. Taylor as to the inferior caliber of the workman, nothing but laborers and handy men being used, makes this absolutely necessary.

Instead of one foreman in each department, four must be used and great care must be used in selecting these four, at the introduction of this system, only the most intellectual capable men will do, but after the system gets to running smoothly these same four can be discharged and less capable men at lower wages be secured. Now bring on your handy man or your laborer, push him to the limit, keep him doing the same operation all the time, and when he reaches the highest possible speed he and the machine, of which he becomes a part, is able to sustain, hold him to it and penalize him whenever he fails to keep the pace. Don't worry about what becomes of the machinist, Mr. Taylor says, "he might become a foreman." Why don't he say "he might become a president of the United States."

Mr. Taylor's idea is to sub-divide all trades into separate operations, to take the

laborer or the handy man and keep him on one of these operations until he becomes an expert and then raise his pay from 30 per cent. to 100 per cent. above that which he received as a laborer.

A short time after the birth of my little boy, we noticed that something was the matter with his breathing apparatus. I took him to our family physician, who, after an examination, discovered that his adenoids were too large and advised their removal, and although he is one of the ablest physicians in the middle west, he recommended that I should take the child to another doctor who was a specialist on throat troubles and an expert in that one particular line. I did and paid him $25 for an operation that occupied him but thirty minutes. I might as well have gone to a veterinary surgeon as to him if the trouble had been of a different nature but as far as the throat was concerned he was more proficient than the regular practitioner. If this is true in the learned professions, why doesn't it hold good in the field of labor, and allowing, for the sake of argument, that the Taylor system was in universal use, the only hope of the machinist would be to compete with the man that took his job, and if he became an expert on one certain cut, I fail to see why he should not receive expert's pay, to make up for the annihilation of his craft and the monotony of his existence.

The comparison is ridiculous, say you, for you could not take a man off the streets and make a professional specialist out of him, furthermore the professional man owns all the tools with which he works while the mechanic owns nothing.

As to the suggestion, concerning the tools, I admit you are right; as to the other suggestion, I wish to say that the professional men are not so sure of it as you are for they have laws enacted to protect themselves against such emergencies but there is no law that protects the tradesman in a similar manner.

I don't contend that he should receive the excessive rates of the professional expert, but I do believe that he should receive larger or as large wages as he did before his craft was annihilated. This, Mr. Taylor refuses to concede and further advises the manufacturer not to pay too large a wage, as it has a tendency to promote insobriety. He doesn't worry about the effect of too much money on the other party and doesn't recognize the fact that the idle rich, which is represented by not a few of the stockholders in various American enterprises, is the most immoral, dissipated class in the world. I believe in the principle, "live and let live." I believe that this damnable system would never be introduced into the arsenals of the United States, if Abraham Lincoln was at present our chief executive for he never voiced any of Mr. Taylor's sentiments when he said: "The Lord must have loved the common people or he wouldn't have made so many of them." If Mr. Taylor's system is going to be adopted all over this country, what is going to become of the skilled mechanic, that Mr. Taylor proposes to do without? If one laborer is going to do the work of three, what becomes of the other two?

The most serious problem now confronting the great powers of the world is, what to do with the unemployed.

But Mr. Taylor tells us that by using his system, work will be done so cheaply and so rapidly that we will control the markets of the world. A dream. Is the consolidation of capital confined to the United States alone?

If a man flies through the air in France, is not the act almost immediately duplicated in America? Are not the captains of industry in Great Britain, Germany and France just as alert as those in this country? Mr. Taylor is wrong.

The shops will run just so long as there are orders in sight and no longer, and then shut down, and the mob will walk the streets. Do we want the French revolution re-enacted? No! God forbid. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," this article is my ounce.

The working classes of America are not anarchists. I never see a train load of cattle on its way to the Chicago stock yards, without regretting that dumb brutes must suffer for humanity's sake, but I honor the memory of Charlotte Corday for killing Marat. We all cannot be officers, there must be privates. The sunshine and flowers were meant for me as well as the millionaire, and no power on earth can make me believe that I was born, bred and live for

his especial benefit. Christ was a carpenter, not a capitalist. Glory to His name.

This article is endorsed by the Arsenal Douglass Federation of Labor, which comprises 1,500 workmen at the Rock Island arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter.

Decision Reversed in Hatters' Case.

Washington, April 15.—The U. S. Circuit court of Appeals, Second Circuit, sitting in New York City, handed down a decision Monday, April 10th, reversing the judgment of the lower court in the Danbury Hatters' case, in which a verdict was returned against the Hatters in the sum of $232,240.12. The original case was started over seven years ago, resulting from a strike which was called in the Loewe factory July 25, 1902, 240 employes ceasing work. Suit was brought by Loewe & Co., August 31, 1903, under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, $80,000 damages were alleged and threefold damages under that law claimed. The hatters' attorneys claimed that the hatters' union and other unions were not engaged in trade or commerce and therefore did not come under the operations of the Sherman anti-trust law. Relying upon these points, the hatters made no defense upon the bill of complaint. Federal Judge Platt, of the Federal Circuit Court of Connecticut, maintained this position and dismissed the complaint. Loewe, or rather the Anti-Boycott Association, appealed to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, and both parties agreed that that court should certify the case and ask the question of the U. S. Supreme Court as to whether a suit of the kind could be maintained under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. February 3, 1908, the United States Supreme Court decided that the case could be maintained. The case was tried before Judge Platt and a jury, which lasted over four months. Judge Platt instructed the jury that they must find for Loewe & Co., and left to the jury the question of how much damage Loewe & Co. showed they sustained. The jury as stated awarded $232,240.12.

Since the starting of the suit in 1902 and the beginning of the trial, twenty-six of the 240 defendants died. Attachments were issued against the homes and savings of 100 of the defendants. The Anti-Boycott Association and the Manufacturers' Association stood behind Loewe & Co. The American Federation of Labor aided in the legal presentation of the case, and in addition gave its moral support to the hatters. With this verdict against the hatters, the A. F. of L. appealed the case for the hatters to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and retained Judge Alton B. Parker, Hon. Frank L. Mulholland of Toledo, Ohio, and Judge John K. Beach of New Haven, Conn. A magnificent brief and masterful arguments were made to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the unanimous decision of the court reverses the judgment and remands the case for a new trial. The latest information is that Loewe & Co. (the American Anti-Boycott Association) will appeal from this reversal to the United States Supreme Court.

Result of One Man's Effort.

Washington, April 15.—The incidents occurring in the lives of active trades unionists contain both pathos and heroism. E. R. Pace, a machinist, residing at Raleigh, N. C., was elected to the lower house of the Legislature last fall. He stood alone—the only and first unionist member of that body. But he had initiative, courage and persistence. He introduced several bills and succeeded in getting three of them enacted into law.

One law allows the transportation companies to issue free transportation to widows or minor children of pensioned, furloughed, superannuated, disabled or deceased employes.

Another relating to factory owners providing medical and surgical appliances in factories. It is provided that all factories in the state shall be equipped with certain medical accessories as first aid to injured or ill employes.

Also a law was enacted providing for the ten-hour day (maximum) in all factories after January 1, 1912.

This initial labor legislation will undoubtedly spur the unionists of North Carolina to seek to increase their number of members in the next session.

Action Suspended.

Washington, April 15.—In an interview recently the President stated to an official

of one of our International unions that no further action would be taken by the Post-office Department in regard to changing the status of publications now classified as second-class matter until report was received from the commission appointed to investigate this subject. Much concern has been felt on account of the attitude of the department regarding publications of the character mentioned, and if the department had put into operation its contemplated regulations trade union publications now enjoying the second-class privilege would have either been crushed or materially handicapped. Opposition to the department's plans reached such a stage prior to the adjournment of the Sixty-first Congress that it authorized the appointment of a commission, with the instruction that it report the findings of its investigations not later than December, 1911.

The Supreme Court of Kansas recently handed down a decision that the eight-hour law of state applies to all work performed on municipal plants.

President Taft Obdurate.

Washington, April 15.—The President is still vigorously opposing the section of the Arizona constitution which provides for the recall of judges. From statements emanating from the White House it is gleaned that he can reconcile himself to all other enactments in the organic law of the new state save the one mentioned. But even though this at the present time seems to be an insurmountable objection to a ratification, yet the President may be unwilling to disapprove it solely because of the incorporation of this provision.

President Taft has held several conferences with Attorney-General Wickersham and other members of the Cabinet on this question. To Chairman Flood, of the House Committee on Territories, and Representative Houston, of Tennessee, he has outlined a scheme to eliminate the clause. The proposition was that the constitution pending before Congress be adopted, and that later the people of Arizona, under the constitutional power, propose an amendment to the constitution permitting the recall to apply to all officers now mentioned except judges.

Prominent Arizonians now in Washington state that the people of the territory, while anxious to be granted statehood, would, if the recall of judges provision were again submitted to a vote, retain it by an overwhelming majority.

"Overlapping Unionism."

Washington, April 15.—"Overlapping" is the term used in foreign countries to designate what is termed here "jurisdiction." The Tramway Employers' Union in Sydney has recently endeavored to make effective its claim to the work claimed by the Electrical Trade Union, and a vigorous protest has been filed by the latter organization.

Scottish Innovation.

Washington, April 15.—Last year the Scottish Trade Union Congress, convening at Kilmarnock, had under consideration the adoption of the American plan of issuing charters. To those unfamiliar with foreign labor movements it is necessary to state that the issuance of charters is not common. Every trade unionist here is fully acquainted with the issuance of charters, but in foreign countries this custom does not generally prevail. The Congress the year before had directed that a thorough investigation be made of the subject of issuing charters, and the General Secretary had an extensive correspondence with the American Federation of Labor office thereon. The advantages were set forth, forms and sample copies were transmitted and the entire subject discussed at the Kilmarnock Congress. The Congress, in the following language by resolution, authorized the issuance of charters:

"That, with a view of preserving the bona fide character of trade unions and preventing overlapping and other conditions detrimental to the principles and progress of the trade union movement, this Congress authorizes the Parliamentary Committee to prepare (and issue and present to next Congress) a charter, to be given only to such trades councils and trade unions as are approved."

Demand Increased Wages.

Washington, April 15.—Plans have been matured whereby organized and systematic effort will be made to increase the wages of

the employes of the various departments of the government. No change has taken place in the amount of compensation for many years, and with the increased cost of living an actual reduction in wages has been effected. Owing to the stringent regulations put into operation by a former administration and continued by the present, the employes themselves are prohibited from making an effort to readjust their wages to conform to their actual necessities.

The effort now being made will undoubtedly result in the final rescinding of the obnoxious rule prohibiting federal employes from organizing, thus opening the way whereby they will be free to exercise their own methods in securing increased wages and improved conditions.

Interesting Conference.

Washington, April 15.—Nearly all the card members of Congress responded to an invitation to meet in conference at American Federation of Labor headquarters shortly after the convening of the extra session of Congress. The conference was informal and a general discussion of matters affecting labor were discussed. Several congressmen, not members of the labor group, but whose loyalty has been proven, were also present.

All legislation which has been before Congress relating to labor was discussed, and in addition some attention was devoted to old age pensions, workingmen's compensation and nullification of laws by the courts.

Congressman W. B. Wilson (coal miner) has given much attention and study to a statute for old age pensions. It must be borne in mind that under the constitution, as at present framed, a law of this character would not stand the test of the courts. Then the next step would necessarily be the amendment of the constitution, but this is such a tremendous task that it is problematical whether that could be accomplished at all or not for the purpose desired. In view of these obstacles another plan has been evolved, which, in the light of statutes already in operation, appears to give hope of accomplishing tangible results. The details of the undertaking are numerous and cannot be taken up and fully explained and comprehended until several points at issue are reconciled.

There is a disposition among many members in Congress, in addition to the labor group, to enact a law taking away this assumed right of courts from declaring acts of Congress unconstitutional.

Conferences of labor members have been held frequently since their first entrance into Congress in 1906, and the practice is to be continued.

Railway Persistence.

Washington, April 15.—Last year the railways of the new state of Oklahoma initiated a petiton to amend Section 9, Article IX, of the Constitution. The initiated petition provided for the practical effacement of all foundation for railway legislation and the entire elimination of all legislation that had been enacted regarding contributory negligence, employers' liability and fellow-servant abrogation. If the railways had been successful in substituting their amendment every statute then in force relating to public service corporations, together with all remedial labor legislation, would have become null and void.

The State Federation of Oklahoma, immediately upon the initiation of the petition, realizing the danger of the amendment, commenced an active campaign against it. The American Federation of Labor, also appreciating the value of this section to the working people of the state, materially assisted in presenting the claims of labor before the people. When the amendment came to a vote it was defeated by 50,000 majority.

But the railways, ever persistent, have again initiated a petition to amend the same section, and the election will be held April 25. There is some change in the present amendment, which expressly provides that certain sections shall be excepted, apparently an effort being made to cover the objections raised against the former amendment.

From the best obtainable information, however, there is a joker in the present amendment, and the safest way to dispose of it would be to again defeat it by a still larger majority than it was last year.

Seamen Restive.

Washington, April 15.—The condition of the seamen has been extremely bad for many years, and as a result efforts have been made

to complete a combination of the seamen from all parts of the world for the purpose of making a vigorous and effective protest against the wrongs they are suffering.

It is reported that seven great camps have already been selected for the accommodation of the seamen in the British Isles—London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Southampton, Shields, Glasgow and Hull. It is further stated that a large maintaining fund, equaling $5.00 from every union seaman, has been marshaled to defray the necessary expense. It is contemplated that suspension of work may occur some time in June.

Good for Vermont.

Washington, April 15.—That the trade unionists of the country are becoming alive to the influence which they can assert along legislative lines is illustrated by the accomplishments of the Vermont state branch of the American Federation of Labor. It is not an easy task to initiate new legislation into the Legislatures of the older and more "sedate" states, for countries long settled do not change in opinions or methods rapidly. The officials of the state branch therefore are entitled to much credit for the excellent results accomplished during the last session of the Vermont Legislature. The sum total gained can best be told in the language of our informant, secretary of the state organization, Alexander Ironside:

"As a result of organized effort there was enacted an employers' liability bill, voluntary compensation plan on lines adopted in New York State; a valuable amendment to the child labor law, making it the best law in New England; a bill to amend the state constitution, giving the legal voters the right to say whether compulsory compensation should be legalized. We were also successful in defeating a bill designed to establish compulsory arbitration. We are well pleased with the fruits of the session."

Washington Scores.

Washington, April 15.—Information has just reached the headquarters of the American Federation of the details in reference to valuable legislation secured by the State Federation of the state of Washington. The state organization was especially active during the recent session, and as a result succeeded in having passed the initiative and referendum, with percentages of ten and six; eight-hour law for women; employes' compensation act, differing from similar acts in that it creates a state insurance department, with a maximum death benefit of $4,000. Washington unionists are elated over their success.

J. A. Cable, a union cooper, and Grant S. Landrey, a union printer, of Kansas City, Kan., were both elected as city commissioners under the commission form of city government, the former being re-elected, he having been placed in that position at the inauguration of the commission form of government last year.

A Screw Driver Suggestion.

The ordinary screw driver has been in use for so long and is so conventionalized that it would seem presumptious to suggest any changes. A writer in an English mechanical journal recently expressed his surprise, however, at the number of inefficient screw drivers in use. He claims that no such implement should be shaped down to an edge like a chisel, but should be squared and blunt. The edged tool requires a stronger twist, and cuts more screw heads than it is worth. The driver should be just large enough to fit the groove closely, for tests have shown that a driver which is a fraction too small for the grooves requires almost double the force to turn the screw.—American Carpenter and Builder.

Lift Up Thine Eyes.

Glad Easter heralds resurrection time;
The clouds have passed, the dawn is shining clear—
Oh, day of mighty memories sublime,
Love burst the tomb, and lo, an empty bier!
Fear not! Look up, ye troubled hearts of men,
Above earth's toil and sorrow lift thine eyes,
Like waking flowers our hopes revive again—
Faith is the guide to higher destinies.

Lift up thine eyes, my brothers, through the gloom;
Cease from the strife and struggle for earth's dross;
See in the beauty of the season's bloom
Full recompense in love that bears each cross;
There's something better yet than pain and strife—
Faith's promised peace and everlasting life.

—Margaret Scott Hall.

Claremore, Okla.—Owing to dullness in trade and scarcity of work, we would advise all carpenters contemplating a change of locality to shun this city and vicinity until further notice through our official Journal.

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Trinidad, Col.—As trade is very dull in this city we would warn all migrating brothers to stay away. Any money spent for railroad or car fare on a trip to this place in the expectation to secure employment will be money wasted.

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Columbus, O.—This city is overrun with carpenters, and as a result of this abnormal state of affairs, numbers of our resident brothers are walking the streets. Cleveland, Ohio, is a good place for carpenters to keep away from at this time.

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Lincoln, Neb.—For the benefit of traveling brothers we herewith call attention to the unsatisfactory trade conditions obtaining in this city at this time. Prospects for work are very poor and all brother carpenters are advised to stay away.

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Boise, Ida.—Trade in this vicinity is in a deplorable condition. We are overstocked with men and the situation is such that it is bound to grow worse for some months to come. Traveling brothers will do well to heed our warning and stay away.

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Brazil, Ind.—No attention should be paid to boom advertisements in the local papers, making it appear that carpenters and other building mechanics are needed in this city at present. There are quite a number of carpenters here idle. There is no strike on, but trade and business in general is very dull.

Greenville, Tex.—We desire to hereby notify traveling brothers that trade conditions obtaining here does not warrant the coming here of any of them at this time. There is no demand whatever for carpenters at present, and as a result many of our home men are idle; nor can we tell when conditions will improve.

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Rockford, Ill.—All migrating carpenters are requested to remain away from this city. Work is scarce and there is grave apprehension of difficulties arising between the Local Union and some of the contractors, they trying to break the agreement existing between us. Due notice will be given when everything is satisfactorily adjusted.

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Bartlesville, Okla.—Traveling brother carpenters are hereby requested to write to the secretary of Local Union 1659 of this city before answering any advertisements or circulars sent out by any of the contractors of Bartlesville, Okla. There are plenty of men here at present to supply all demands. Don't be deceived by boom ads or circulars.

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Toledo, O.—Not only carpenters, but men of all building crafts are earnestly requested to stay away from this city owing to a suspension of work by union men in the employ of the contracting firm, H. J. Spiker, who declared he would run "open shop," while the union men insist upon the strict observance by the firm of union rules.

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Winona, Minn.—Our business agent, as yet not having received any assurance from the contractors that they would grant our demand for better conditions, and trouble apparently being imminent, we would advise all migrating carpenters

to shun this place until an understanding has been reached with the employers and until further notice.

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Macomb, Ill.—Trade is not very brisk in this locality and the outlook rather gloomy as regards our trade demand. We are expecting some trouble with our contractors in coming to an understanding, and an influx of carpenters at this time would aggravate the situation. We would request all traveling craftsmen to stay away from this city until we have reached an agreement with the contractors.

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Jersey City, N. J.—Local Union 139 of this city celebrated its thirteenth anniversary Thursday evening, January 12, 1911, with a smoker. The occasion, as a whole, was a tremendous success. The District Council attended in a body and delegations were present from different Local Unions of Hudson and Essex counties. As we grow older it will be a night that we can look back to with pleasant recollections.

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Fresno, Cal.—This city, at this writing, is flooded with men of our and all other trades, and fully one-third of our members are idle and unable to secure employment. Men are arriving here from all parts of the country every day, attracted to California by the low railway rates, most of whom determined to do carpenter work regardless of their inexperience. We would advise all traveling brothers to avoid this city until further notice.

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Newark, N. J.—Things are very slow in this city and employment so scarce that we have about five hundred of our men idle. We are overrun with carpenters from outside districts, which is keeping us busy in an effort to handle the situation, and compels us to appeal to migrating brothers to give us a helping hand by steering clear of this district until we get some of the kinks straightened out, when all will be welcome that we can put to work.

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Wichita, Kan.—Traveling brothers will please steer clear of this city. There are enough carpenters walking the streets idle, without their ranks being swollen by newcomers. Work is very slack at present, and we are asking for better working conditions. Brothers contemplating coming here can help us win out by staying away. Pay no attention to advertisements in the press for carpenters. They are absolutely false and mostly emanating from real estate firms and other union labor knockers.

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Utica, N. Y.—Owing to an almost entire suspension of building operations in this city, which it is feared will exist for some time, we would advise all brother carpenters contemplating a visit to our city to make other plans and wend their way elsewhere. We have a great number of our own men walking the streets at this time and any newcomer expecting to find employment will be sorely disappointed. Another big job going on here nearing completion. More men will be out in about two weeks, so be wise and stay away.

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Port Arthur, Can.—Transient brother carpenters will please take notice that trade in this city is in a very bad shape. Most of our men are out of work at present, and as the season is always late in opening up in this locality, the outlook for the near future is rather gloomy. We are anticipating a hard time with our contractors in our endeavor to hold what we have gained last year, but we are determined to, and will be successful in this if we are not hampered by newcomers in search of work. Traveling brothers are hereby requested to assist us by staying away until further notice.

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Portsmouth, N. H.—We would earnestly warn all brother carpenters not to pay any attention to reports making the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that there will be a building boom here this coming season. The fact is that building operations will not go beyond their normal scope and our membership can handle all the work in sight. As we have made a demand for an advance in our minimum rate from $2.75 to $3.00 per day of eight hours, we

hope that at the time the new scale is to take effect, conditions will have so improved that there will be no opposition on the part of the contractors.

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Asheville, N. C.—All traveling brothers are hereby requested to stay away from this city. Trade is very dull and work so scarce that most of our own members are walking the streets with little hope of securing employment for some time to come.

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Naperville, Ill.—Traveling brother carpenters will please bear in mind that this is a good place to remain away from. Trade conditions are very unsatisfactory and as a result half of our membership is out of employment. In your own interest we are asking you to stay away from Naperville until conditions have improved.

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Tuxedo, N. Y.—We would earnestly and urgently request all migrating carpenters to keep aloof from this city and vicinity, pending our trade movement and until our agreement has been signed up by the contractors and all difficulties adjusted, of which we will give due notice in this Journal. Keep away and thereby assist us in winning out.

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Baker City, Ore.—Luring advertisements emanating from the Commercial Club of this city are responsible for numbers of carpenters coming here in search of employment which is not to be had. We already have a large number of brothers walking the streets idle, and we would advise all traveling brothers to shun Baker City until further notice.

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Philadelphia, Pa.—We are experiencing a decided slump in building operations in this entire district at this time causing hardship to a very large number of our men, they walking the streets in vain search of employment. And as the coming here of more idle carpenters would seriously aggravate the situation, we would urgently ask migrating brothers to avoid this district until further notice.

Astoria, Ore.—Owing to extensive advertising throughout the country by the Centennial Celebration Committee and Chamber of Commerce, and exaggerations as to prospects here, this place is now overrun with men coming to this city in search of work. And yet, trade is dull and work very scarce. There is very little building if any, contemplated for this year and we deem it in the interest of traveling brothers, as well as ours, to advertise them to give Astoria, Ore., a wide berth for the time being.

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Lake Placid, N. Y.—We would warn all traveling brother carpenters against heading for this place at this time. While there is some work going on, we are greatly hampered by transient carpenters (mostly non-union), who come here from neighboring towns, as this influx of idle men has the effect of weakening our position as an organization and makes it difficult for us to strictly enforce our trade rules. Trade is very dull, and as there is already a number of our own men idle, we would request all traveling brothers to steer clear of this place until trade conditions have improved.

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Medford, Ore.—Presumably as a result of a great deal of advertising, mechanics of all trades, among them a great many carpenters from the East as well as from the Coast, are flocking to this city. This oversupply of carpenters and other labor is playing havoc with our organization. While, during the past few years, our services being in demand, we have maintained a decent wage rate, since conditions have become bad, generally, all over the the country, transient labor is moving about a great deal and many in search of employment have stopped at our city. This influx of idle men we are desirous to check, as it would only drain their resources and ours also, and work is not to be had. Traveling brothers will act wisely by avoiding this city.

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Indianapolis, Ind.—At the present time we are asking for an increase in wages and a Saturday half holiday, and negotiations with the contractors are now going

on in an effort to come to a satisfactory understanding. Our present wage scale is only 40 cents per hour at eight hours per day, and we are asking for 45 cents per hour and also the half holiday, both which we feel we are entitled to and will obtain if migrating carpenters will stay away from this city pending our demands.

Prospects for work in this city are none too bright this season and no one should be mislead by advertisements that work is plentiful. Five years ago we went on strike for an increase in wages and lost out, and it has taken five years for us to recover. This is the reason we want to secure better conditions this spring, and we are anxious to succeed without a strike. Migrating carpenters will please take notice and stay away.

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Tampa, Fla.—Traveling brothers are hereby requested to stay away from Tampa. Pay no attention to "fake" advertisements. The Contractors' Association has declared an open-shop town and are advertising in a number of papers for men, stating no labor troubles on hand. We are having a hard fight here and it is an injustice to us as well as to the cause for the brothers to come in here and keep their cards in their pockets, as many have. The architect specifies open-shop and the money lenders will not loan money for building purposes unless the borrowers will agree to have their work done on the open-shop plan. Please give this as much publicity as possible as there is trouble in all trades. We would also make a special request of all Local Unions to notify the unions of this city of all members who are sending dues back to their respective locals from Tampa. All Local Unions and central bodies will confer a great favor upon us by having this letter published in their respective daily papers.

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San Franciso, Cal.—In order to carry on the campaign now waged by certain "big business' interests against organized labor on the Pacific Coast, the contemplated World's Fair to be held in 1915 is being used as a bait to cause an influx of labor for which there is no present demand.

Under the pretense of advertising the Panama-Pacific Exposition, railroad companies, promotion committees, real estate concerns and large employers of labor are flooding the world with advertising matter containing very alluring and much exaggerated descriptions of labor conditions in California, and San Francisco in particular.

While the law forbids an individual obtaining money under false pretenses, the influence of wage-earners has not yet extended far enough to prevent employers from obtaining labor under false pretenses. Nor does the United States mail, though generally barring fraudulent advertising matter, offer any protection against the swindling of wage-earners by the misrepresentations of employment sharks. Organized labor therefore finds itself obliged to protect the workers by making a statement of actual facts.

While, through the instrumentality of thorough organization, the labor unions of San Francisco have so far managed to hold their own, it has by no means been an easy task, and it has called for the exercise of constant vigilance to maintain fair conditions. As a result of the influx of labor attendant upon the rebuilding of San Francisco, the local labor market is fairly glutted and the chances for employment consequently slim. A canvass of some of the trades has shown that only about 60 per cent of the men are employed at present.

Though we yield to no one in our earnest desire to make the Panama-Pacific Exposition a success, we deem it our duty to warn our fellow workers throughout the world against the rosy-colored picture drawn by speculators and labor exploiters.

To that end we advise all who live by the sweat of their brow and the toil of their hands, not to start out on any haphazard journey for San Francisco at the present time, unless well provided with money. Nor must they expect to find things as ideal as a certain class of promoters would have the world believe. California, and San Francisco in particular, is a place of hard work and high cost of living, and the worker who has to loaf any length of time will soon find himself sorely pressed.

Let, therefore, no one be misled into lending unwitting aid to Harrison Gray Otis and his hungry horde of open-shoppers who oppress the worker and bunco the public in the name of what they please to term "industrial freedom," though it means but the unlimited license of the master to tyrannize, and the adject submission of the workers.

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Information Wanted.

C. A. Madlock, a carpenter by trade, holding membership with U. B. in Menphis, Tenn., during 1907 and 1908, is inquired for by his brother and relatives. He is a man of 5 feet, 9 inches in height; dark hair and brownish gray eyes; dark complexion; weight, about 145 pounds; has short hands; wears No. 8 shoes. When last seen had short reddish mustache. Is very well educated and well read; age, 39 years. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother.

J. M. MADLOCK.

Bowling Green, Ky.

Shutting Down the New England Mills.

Many of the largest New England mills are going on a four days a week schedule so as to curtail production and relieve the market. It does not happen that the people of this country are any too well clothed, but even during these so-called no-panic times poverty resulting from lack of work is widespread. In fact, the recovery from the crash of a few years ago, ironically called a rich men's panic, has not been up to the usual standard of recoveries. There has been no widespread boom, no demands in the labor market that wholly relieved the pressure.

One of the reasons is that industrial mechanism has reached a wonderful state of development. Another thing is that new areas of industry have been opened up. Some of the New England mill owners, who doubtlessly weep because they have to throw so many people out, have been systematically improving Southern mill production, or have been investing in Southern mills some of the profits wrung from the workers in Northern mills.

Through this ability to invest, the mill owner shows there is indeed no North and South, none at all, when dividends are concerned.

In the South, moreover, there are no bothersome laws against child labor. Little tots work at the looms and are supposed to be thankful to the good capitalists who permit it.

As this is done at the expense of men and women—a great many of them pitifully young—an agitation should be started for the abolition of child labor laws in the North. Then the little ones might be able to support their parents. It is a plan that might appeal to Charles W. Eliot, for trades unions had something to do with passing these obnoxious laws, and trade unions interfere with liberty.—New York Call.

The Yankee Push Brace No. 75.

We would call the attention of our members and readers to the Yankee Push Brace No. 75, placed on the market by the North Brothers Mfg. Co.

So named because it will hold all the small tools used in a bit brace, but is operated by pushing the handle to revolve the tools, in same manner as a "Yankee" Spiral Ratchet Screw Driver. It excels a bit brace in its greater rapidity and convenience in the lighter work ordinarily done by the brace. It will, with little effort, bore 3-16 holes in metal, drive ⅝-inch auger bit in hard woods, or ½ to ⅝ bits in white pine. It will drill holes, drive screws in or out; can be used for tapping holes, and with socket bit drive in small lag screws, run burrs, or nuts, on bolts, etc. Not only will it do this more rapidly than a brace, but being straight and cylindrical and operated by pushing, it can reach into many places, in corners, holes back of obstructions where a brace cannot be operated.

The ratchet movements enable this Push Brace to be used for occasional extra heavy work than can be conveniently done by the push movement.

This Push Brace will be found of special advantage in its quick and convenient action for car shops, for fitting up either wood or steel cars, bridge or structural work templates, pattern makers, and the outside mechanic who must have tools for all kinds of work, and needs to reduce the number carried to a minimum.

When a man is poor and honest often one is the cause of the other.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 189, Quincy, Ill.—This Local Union is making a demand upon the contractors for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1911. Our present schedule is nine hours per day and 40 cents an hour.

District Council, Minneapolis, Minn.—The Parquet Floor Local Union 1644, of this city, have voted to demand an increase in wages from 42½ cents per hour to 50 cents per hour, to take effect on the first day of May, 1911. The D. C. has approved the action of Local Union 1644.

District Council, New York City.—A movement for better conditions is on foot here which bids fair to be carried. Our men in Richmond Borough will stand for increase in wages of 50 cents per day on May 1st next. This will make the minimum rate in the borough $4.50 per day of eight hours.

Local Union 604, Murphysboro, Ill.,—Believing that times and conditions justify the journeymen carpenters in this city in asking for an advance in wages, this Local Union has notified the employers that on and after April 1, 1911, we demand a wage increase from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour for eight hours work per day.

Local Union 331, Norfolk, Va.—As early as in January we began preparations for the entering into a movement for an increase in our minimum rate of wages from $3.25 to $3.50 per day of eight hours, the new scale to become operative April 1, 1911. As trade here is very good, prospects for winning out without any trouble are very favorable.

Local Union 958, Marquette, Mich.—All carpenter contractors of this city have been notified that in pursuance to recent action taken by this Local Union, on and after May 1, 1911, our members will demand a minimum pay of 45 cents per hour, which means an increase of 5 cents an hour. Our working hours are still and will remain nine hours per day.

Local Union 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.—By unanimous decision of this Local Union our contractors have been notified that on and after May 1, 1911, we shall demand an increase in our minimum rate of wages of 3¾ cents per hour, which means an advance from 31¼ cents to 35 cents per hour for eight hours' work per day. Prospects for gaining our demand are fair.

Local Union 1750, Cleveland, O.—This Local Union has entered into negotiations with the contractors with a view of obtaining a minimum rate of wages of 45 cents per hour. The present scale is 35 and 40 cents per hour for eight hours work per day. Things look very favorable for winning our demands on April 15th, when we expect the new scale to take effect.

Local Union 1207, Charleston, W. Va.—In revising our by-laws we have made a change in the wage clause of our working rules, making our minimum scale $3.50 per day of eight hours, instead of $3.00 per day, the present rate, on and after June 1, 1911. We are not anticipating any trouble, as our demands are timely and reasonable, and we have a fair-minded set of contractors to deal with.

District Council, Grand Rapids, Mich.—A movement has been inaugurated here for the improvement of the condition of

shop and mill men, who are still working ten hours per day, and the employers have been notified that the union men employed in shops and mills are demanding a nine-hour day and an increase in wages of ten per cent over the present rate; the new schedule to become operative April 1, 1911.

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Local Union 418, Greeley, Col.—Deeming our present rates of wages, in view of the high cost of living, inadequate, we are demanding an advance from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1911. So far we have the situation well in hand and everything is working smoothly, a condition which justifies our expectation that our demand will be granted and complications avoided. Our working hours are eight per day.

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District Council, Montgomery Co., Pa.—Having decided to make a stand for better conditions for the shop and mill men of this district, this body has indorsed the demand of Local Union 1491, Spring City, for a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour, and for weekly payments, to take effect May 1, 1911. The present scale of wages is 26 cents per hour and wages are paid semi-monthly. Working hours are and will remain nine per day.

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Local Union 215, Lafayette, Ind.—By unanimous vote, at a special meeting held Feb. 16, 1911, this Local Union decided to change the scale of wages and hours from 35 cents per hour and nine-hour day to 40 cents per hour and an eight-hour day, the new schedule to take effect April 3, 1911. A committee is now waiting on the contractors in regard to our demands and we do not anticipate any trouble in obtaining what we are asking for.

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Local Union 1936, Calais, Maine.—This Local Union, though organized as recently as September last, in view of the fact that working hours are still ten hours per day in this locality, and wages are very low, has voted to make a stand for better conditions. We are asking nine hours work and a minimum wage of $2.25 per day, an increase of 25 cents per day. Our demand being so timely and moderate, we hope it will be granted without opposition.

✣ ✣ ✣

Local Union 127, Derby, Conn.—Indications pointing to a very busy season in this locality, we have taken advantage of the situation by voting to make a demand on the builders for a minimum rate of $3.50 per day of eight hours, to take effect May 1, 1911. Our present rate is $3.00 per day. We expect our demand to be granted without any trouble, for the reason that Local Unions in surrounding towns are working under better conditions than we are asking for.

✣ ✣ ✣

Local Union 779, Waycross, Ga.—There never having been any regular schedule of hours and wages established in this city, we have recently adopted resolutions to the effect that beginning with May 1, 1911 our minimum wage rate at nine hours work per day shall be 25 cents per hour for apprentices, 35 cents per hour for journeymen and 40 cents per hour for foremen. As all our contractors are members of the union we anticipate no trouble in getting our demand acceded to.

✣ ✣ ✣

District Council, Kansas City, Mo.—We are asking and will stand firm for an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour, making our minimum scale 55 cents per hour, and for a Saturday half holiday, both to go into effect April 1, 1911. The contractors have all been notified of our demand and the last report of our committee meeting with them was favorable and indicative of our demand being acceded to without much or any opposition. Trade promises to be fair this coming season.

✣ ✣ ✣

Local Union 617, Vancouver, B. C.—At a meeting held January 26th, called for the purpose of raising and amending our trade rules, there was adopted a section making the minimum wage scale 56¼ cents per hour for eight hours work per day. This being an increase of 6¼ cents per hour. Our joint committee will consider our demand shortly and we hope to come to an amicable understanding with

the Builders' Exchange. We expect our new scale to become operative the 16th of April next.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 268, Sharon, Pa.—For the past year two-thirds of the carpenters here have been securing $3.75 per day of eight hours, and believing that we can compel the contractors to pay that amount to the balance of our men, we have notified them that we demand that $3.75 per day be our minimum rate, beginning with the expiration of our present agreement, April 1 next. All the carpenters in this city are union and all the contractors observe union rules. We are not looking for any trouble on account of our demand.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 453, Auburn, N. Y.—At a regular meeting held by this Local Union, Dec. 12, 1910, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and notice of our action has since been given to the contractors:

Resolved, That on and after May 15, 1911, all journeymen carpenters shall receive an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday. Our present scale is eight hours per day or forty-eight per week, and wages $3.00 per day. Prospects of gaining our demands are good, and there is no liklihood of a strike.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 772, Clinton, Ia.—Believing that we are in all justice entitled to an advance in wages, and in view of the fact that we always have been and are now being paid a wage rate below that obtaining in surrounding cities, we have decided to make a demand upon the contractors for a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour for eight hours work per day, to take effect May 1, 1911. The minimum rate of wages now paid is $3.00 per day, but the largest part of our members received 40 cents per hour last year and the same now, so we think there will not be much trouble in obtaining the advance.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 311, Joplin, Mo.—At a meeting held February 28th last, this Local Union unanimously adopted the following resolution, and the contractors have been notified of our action:

Whereas, The prices of all necessaries of life, since entering our last wage agreement, having been increased at least twenty per cent; be it

Resolved, That on and after May 1, 1911, our minimum rate shall be 50 cents per hour, at eight hours per day, for all contract work not taken before May 5, 1911. Our present scale is $3.60 per day. We anticipate no trouble in getting our demand.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 469, Cheyenne, Wyo.—At a regular meeting held October 18, 1910, we adopted a resolution calling for an increase in our minimum wage rate from 50 cents to 56¼ cents per hour, at eight hours per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Existing conditions are very favorable to our demand. We have no unfair contractors. Our employers say it is immaterial to them whether they pay $4.00 per day or $4.50, as long as we compel their competitors to pay the same rate. We not only have the good will of the contractors, but of the public at large, for we have tried to conduct our business in a legitimate way.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1350, Holyoke, Mass.—This Local Union, composed of millwrights and shophands, has notified the employers that we demand a reduction of working hours from 9 to 5 on Saturday with no reduction of pay, and fifty hours to constitute a week's work on and after May 1, 1911. Our demand has the endorsement of the Holyoke D. C.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 969, Welland, Ont., Can.—We are asking for an increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour and the establishment of a nine-hour work day; our demand to take effect May 1, 1911. With the exception of a few smaller contractors our employers are favorably inclined towards out demand, which we therefore expect to be granted without much trouble.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Providence, R. I.—We have appointed a conference committee, which now is waiting on our employers to

present to them our demand for an advance in wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour. The outlook for a joint conference with good results is hopeful, as trade conditions are favorable. Our working hours are eight per day—forty-four hours per week.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1231, Ashland, Ore.—At a regular meeting held by this Local Union, Jan. 26, 1911, it was decided by unanimous vote that the minimum scale of wages for journeymen carpenters after April 1, 1911, shall be 50 cents per hour or $4.00 per day of eight hours, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday and legal holidays. Also that the contractors be notified of this action.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 30, New London, Conn.—On November 3rd, last year, we appointed a committee to notify the contractors and builders that on and after April 1, 1911, our minimum scale would be $3.50 per day of eight hours; an advance of 50 cents per day. The committee has since reported that, with two exceptions, the employers finding our demand reasonable, are willing to concede it, and no doubt the two who refused will finally also fall in line.

Spontaneous Combustion from Oil and Sawdust.

It may be that many of the readers are already acquainted with the fact which I am about to state, writes a correspondent in Building Age, but I only discovered it by actual experience a short time ago, and think it may be of interest to others. It all happened through an accident, and in this way: A tin of boiled linseed oil was spilled in the paint shop. Some redwood sawdust was brought in and spread over the oil to absorb it. This sawdust saturated with the oil was then thrown outside the door of the shop onto some waste lumber that happened to be lying there. The incident occurred at noontime during the summer when the sun was shining upon the lumber.

About an hour afterwards, one of the workmen, having occasion to go to that particular locality, saw smoke rising from the lumber pile. Investigation showed that a fire was smoldering. There was, however, no harm done, but the incident evidently set the boss thinking, for he carefully gathered up the rest of the sawdust and took it out to the middle of the yard, where he spread it upon a flat stone. In half an hour the sawdust was blazing, and yet when it was placed on the stone there was not a spark in it.

The question naturally arose, would the timber and sawdust have caught fire is the oil had not been there? Had it not been discovered in time most likely the shop would have been destroyed, thus adding another to the list of mysterious fires.—American Carpenter and Builder.

Ingersoll's Vision.

I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of Idleness has perished from the earth. I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightening and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race. I see a world at peace, adorned with every form of art—with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth—a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall, a world where labor reaps its full reward; where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl trying to win bread with needle—the needle that has been called "the asp for the breast of the poor"—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. I see a world without the begger's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn. I see a race without disease of flesh or bone—shapely and fair, the married harmony of form and function—and, as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all in the great dome shines the eternal star of human hope.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Educate the public to a proper conception of the aims and objects of organized labor.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

How to Lay Out and Construct Circular Panel Work.

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Almost all mechanics engaged in the practice of carpentry, cabinetmaking and wood working are familiar with straight work; yet it is surprising how many there are who know little of curved, so in this article I will describe an example which may be found instructive and interesting.

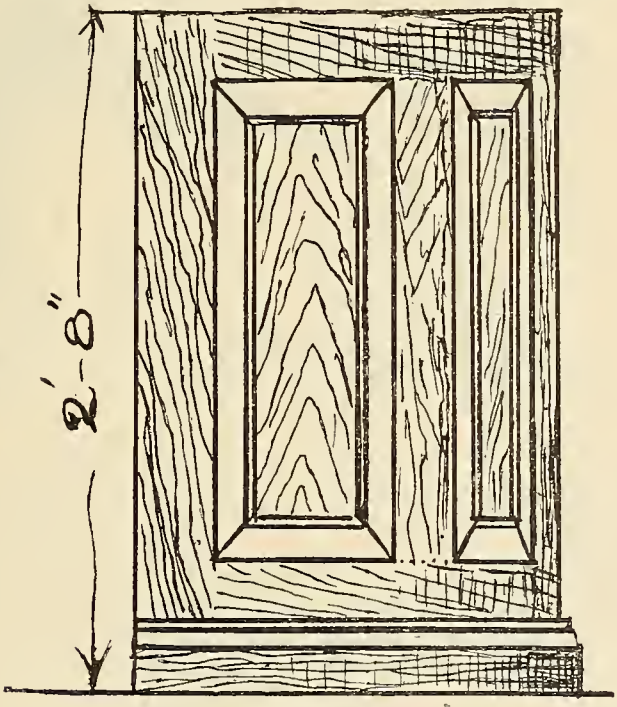


Fig. 1.

At Fig. 1 will be seen a section of curved hardwood paneling contrived to form a return corner for a store counter or room wainscotting which may either be concave or convex and is quarter-circular on its horizontal section or plan as represented in Fig. 2. Here it will be noted that the convex section is laid out to a large scale, so let us analyze and construct it in detail.

At Fig. 2 draw the spring line or base, A-B, and the square line to same, A-C, each exactly 36 inches in length. These may either be laid down or to full size, a large working scale of one and one-half inches or three inches to the foot using an ordinary two-foot rule or steel square. With A as center and A-B, 36 inches radius, strike the inside quarter circle curve, B-D-C; also draw A-D on an angle of 45 degrees to equally divide the sweep. Stretch the compasses or trammel two inches more, which we will assume as the thickness of the framing and sweep E-F. Set off inside of these two curves the dimensioned intended thickness

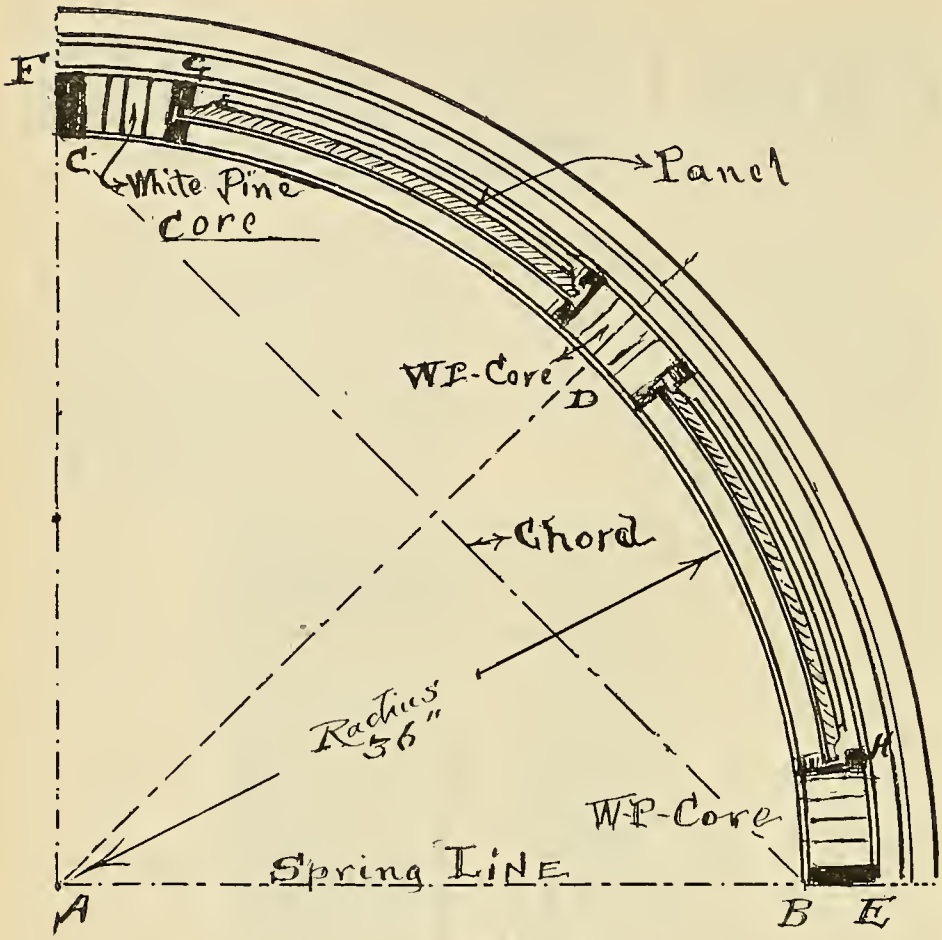


Fig. 2.

of the veneer, say one-eighth inch or one-fourth inch as shown. Measure off E-H and F-C the four and a half inch width of the stiles which are two feet eight inches in finished height (see Fig. 1); also set off on each side of the diagonal A-D, two and one-fourth inches, the width of the muntin. Divide the thickness at G-H and D equally and setting on each side of the dividing points the width of the mortises and plowing one-fourth inch to make one-half inch, strike the concave inside sweeps for the line of the inside panel surfaces and from this measure out one and one-fourth inch for the thicknesses of the raised panels which are veneered on pine cores. Now at F-C and E-H and D divide the width into spaces which will make up the thicknesses of stock to build up the stiles and muntin say one inch, one and one-fourth inch or one and a half inch and draw lines as indicated to the center, A, from which all joints and edges radiate. The outer and inner exposed finished edges being hardwood, the interior pine or any soft wood. Conclude this layout by drawing outside curves or sweeps to show the molding arises and surfaces of the base.

Now as to the construction. It will be noted in the layout of the stiles and muntin that the pieces of which they are built up are wedge shaped, the joints each radiating to the center of the quadri-circular arcs (Fig. 1) so that each strip of the core and face stuff must be laid out to its exact measurements of the diminish to give a

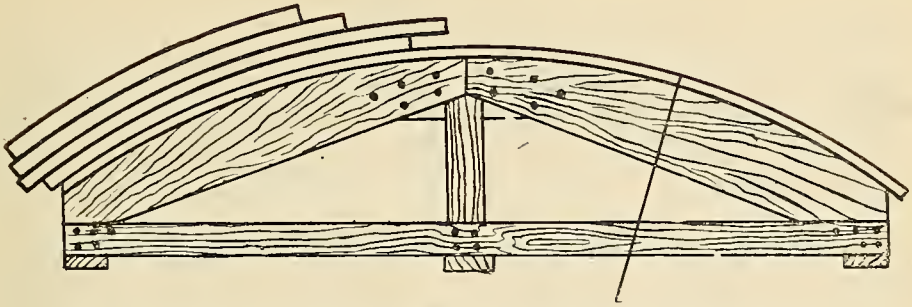


Fig. 3.

curved face for the veneer. If the interior surface be not exposed it can be left flat or with flat surfaces; similarly with concave faces.

The mortises and relishes for the top and bottom rails can be dug straight into the edges, but the edges must radiate. The veneering can be done in the usual way using cowls worked to the proper curvature.

Now as to the work required for the rails. When the sweeps are so quick that solid stuff cannot be used the cheapest and certainly

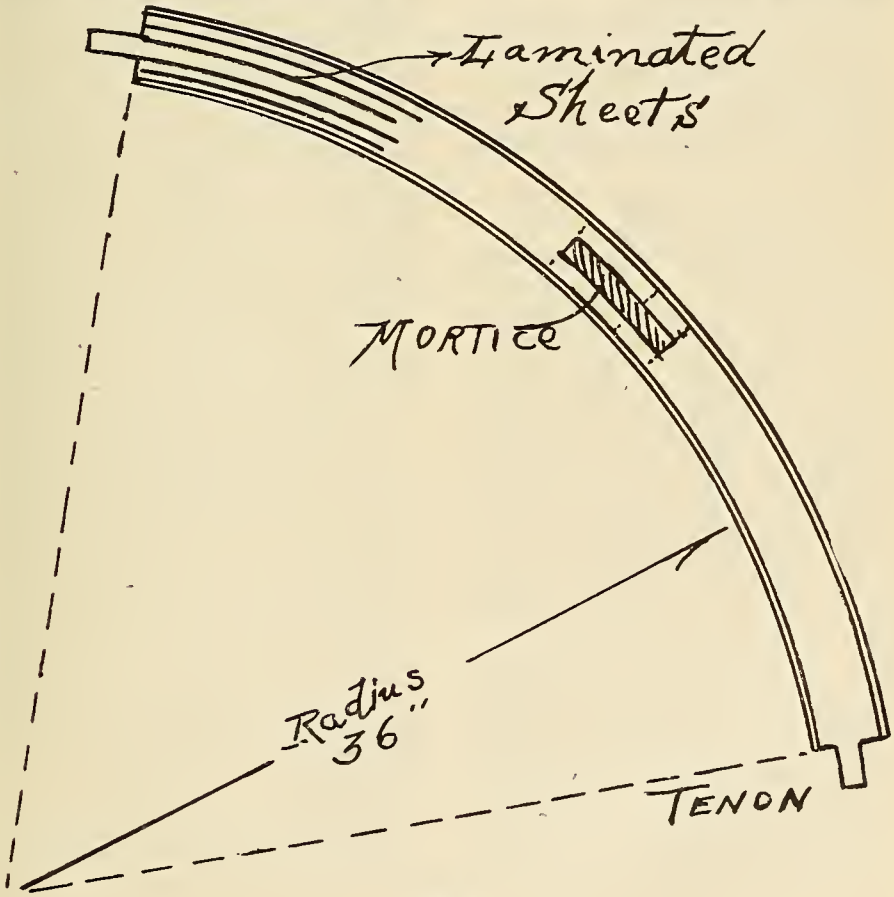


Fig. 4.

the most rapid method is that known as the "laminated" process, which consists in building up in thin layers or sheets of lesser thicknesses until the full thickness is obtained. To do this a form or drum or templet like Fig. 3, must be built of rough timber, the curved top surface of which must correspond with that of B-D-C, Fig. 1, and be struck from a like thirty-six-inch radius. This must be finished clean and smooth and sandpapered. Over this the laminated sheets can be bent as represented, and, having been cut, toothed, heated and glued, are held down tight with handscrews or shoring strips from the ceiling, concave cowls being used to preserve the form. The grains on each sheet must be reversed end for end, and so varied as to obviate all danger of the built-up piece springing or warping from the shape laid out.

In regard to the proper treatment of wood so as to soften and bend readily without danger of fracture the following ways are suggested:

1. By using the heat of a naked fire.
2. By the softening influence of boiling water.
3. By vapor, as steaming.
4. By baking in heated sand.

The third method is the most popular in use in the shape of the steaming box in which, being lined with tin or galvanized iron or perhaps the box in large factories is entirely of iron. The wood is placed in the box and kept till pliable and soft. The time allowed for the softer woods is generally one hour for every inch in thickness, though the length of time required to fully soften the wood will depend entirely on the nature of the grains, whether straight or cross-grained, the ductility of the fibres and the relative hardness of the different woods, all of which can only be learned by practical tests.

The rails having been bent and glued up they must be trued on the surfaces by sighting across two straight edges and the edges planed straight parallel and square. They can then be laid out by placing each on the full size detail like Fig. 2, the concave and convex curves coinciding exactly at every point and the block to stand up square to the board's surface. From Fig. 2 also the lines of the tenons, shoulders and mortises can be determined and the rails wrought to resemble Fig. 4.

Should the framing be dowelled together the construction is a simpler problem, but great care, circumspection, and good judgment must be exercised, so that the work may be completed to the required measurements, accurately and systematically.

How to Care for the Bandsaw.

This treatise, prepared by the Berlin Machine Works, has been arranged especially for the benefit of beginners, but we believe it will also prove interesting to experienced filers and operators.

A bandsaw blade should under all conditions maintain a practically fixed position on the saw wheels. The teeth should project over the front edge of the wheel and the saw should maintain this position without any support whatever on the back edge of the blade. In other words, the saw blade should stay in place without a back-thrust wheel or any other mechanical device for holding it in position. This result may be attained entirely by means of "tension." Tension is obtained by means of the "tensioning roll" or "stretcher" or by the use of hammers. With these tools the blade should be so fitted that the extreme edge—that is, the portions just at the roots of the teeth and the back edge—are slightly shorter than the center portion of the blade. To illustrate: When a saw is properly fitted, if a narrow strip, say ¼-inch wide, were cut from the front edge at the roots of the teeth, another from the back edge, and a third strip from the center, and the three strips compared, it would be found that the strip taken from the center would be slightly longer than either of those cut from the edges. If the entire blade were cut into narrow strips and the lengths compared, it would be found that the strip taken from the center would be the longest and those at either side would gradually decrease in length toward the edges of the blade.

Each tooth of a band-saw acts like a small chisel, removing a certain portion of the lumber being sawed. That the tooth may do its work with the least possible strain on the blade, it should be of such

form that it will cut freely and not tend to swerve sidewise and follow the grain. The teeth should be of even length, with the extreme cutting edge the widest point of the tooth and only wide enough to allow the saw blade to clear itself without friction. It is important that there should be sufficient space between the points of the teeth to chamber the dust properly and carry it out of the board.

Various theories have been set forth as to why tension causes the saw to maintain the proper position on the wheels. The most plausible of these, we believe, is that because the extreme edges of the saw are shortest they get most of the strain. If the blade were absolutely flat so that all portions were the same length, the strain would be uniformly distributed, and it would be much easier to crowd the edges of the saw sidewise than it is when the strain is almost entirely upon the edges. It is practically impossible to force a saw to slip bodily backward on the wheels, as the friction between the blade and wheels is too great. The only way it can be crowded is to change the angle of approach to the wheel. In order to change the angle of approach it is necessary that the front or back edge of the blade be crowded sidewise. It is impossible to bend a saw edgewise in a straight line by any thrust applied during operation. Therefore, anything which will prevent the edges of the blade being moved sidewise will tend to prevent the saw from changing its position on the wheels. It requires a very slight change in the angle of approach to make the saw run ahead or back a great deal, because the wheels are traveling at such a high rate of speed. For proof of this statement, notice how a very slight crook edgewise in the saw will tend to make it vibrate back and forth on the wheels.

Tension is obtained by passing the saw between the tension rolls under pressure or by hammering. The term "tension" should not be confused with " strain." The word "tension" applies to that condition produced by expanding the center of the blade, leaving the edges slightly shorter. A short straight-edge may be used to determine when the saw is in this condition and light shows under it. If a "tension gauge" is used, the saw should fit the gauge evenly its whole length. The amount of tension required depends largely on the wood to be sawn, but no more tension should be carried than is actually needed, because excessive tension has a tendency to cause cracks in the saw.

Increasing the tension makes the saw "stand up" to a faster feed. Many cases can be cited of band resaws carrying blades eight inches wide and cutting soft woods twelve inches or less in width at the rate of 200 feet per minute. This shows it is possible to feed very fast if sufficient tension is used and it is perfectly even throughout the blade.

To tension properly, the center of the blade should first be passed through the rolls, with quite heavy pressure. The next time through, the rolls should be run a little to one side of the center of the blade and the pressure should be slightly less than the first time. The third time through, the rolls should be the same distance from the center on the opposite side, and with the same pressure as was used the second time. This operation should be repeated, each time approaching the edge of the blade and decreasing the pressure on the rolls. If this is carefully done, the tension will be practically uniform throughout the entire blade. It may be found, however, that there are spots where the tension is somewhat uneven. This can be remedied by passing the saw through the rolls where the spots show, and thus expanding the steel until the tension is uniform. When it is desired to stretch the back edge so that it will be slightly longer than the front, the blade should be rolled from near the center toward the back, using a slight and uniform pressure at all times. The last time through, the rolls should bear on the extreme back edge of the blade. On resaw blades it is better to tension from edge to edge of the blade, thus making the blade fit a tension gauge, which is the true segment of a circle.

Another point which must be considered is the amount of swage. The purpose of swaging the tooth of a saw is, of course,

to make the extreme cutting point wider than any other portion of the blade, so that the saw will pass through the stock without friction on its sides. Too much swage, however, is as bad as too little, for the more swage the greater the amount of sawdust and the harder the work on the blade. A saw having just enough swage to prevent friction will stand more feed than saws with too much swage. In addition to this, there is a material saving in lumber. The swage should be of such form that there is clearance in both directions—that is, the tooth should taper back to the body of the blade on both the upper and under sides. The extreme cutting point of a tooth should be perfectly square and the corners sharp, so that there will be no tendency to swerve sidewise or follow the grain of the wood. If the cutting point is not square and sharp, part of the work will be done by the side of the tooth just back of the point. This has a tendency to bend the tooth sidewise, which will cause the saw to run out of a straight line. Further than this, there will be friction on the side of the tooth, which is very objectionable, because it tends to heat the blade.

A saw may appear to have uniform tension, but when placed on the leveling table and examined with a straight-edge, spots may be found where the straight-edge does not fit the blade perfectly. One side of the blade may be covered its entire length, commonly known as "dished." This may be caused by the rolls being worn out of true, or by hammering more on one side than on the other, or by slivers catching in the guides while running. These spots or "dish" should be located with the short straight-edge and removed by light blows with the cross-pene hammer, with the saw on leveling block. This is a point to which filers do not give enough attention. The blade should lie flat on the leveling block, then be gone over carefully and all lumps removed. As it is impossible to tension a blade perfectly, the leveling process is necessary to correct any slight imperfections that may exist.

A saw may appear to be perfectly tensioned and level, yet may have what is commonly known as a "twist." To determine whether this condition exists the blade should be placed on the floor. If one end of the saw falls in one direction and the other end in the opposite direction, thus tending to form a figure 8, there is a twist somewhere in the blade.

If a blade having a "twist" is placed upon the leveling table and examined carefully with the straight-edge at right angles to the blade, the straight-edge may fit the blade perfectly. If, however, the straight-edge is applied at an angle of about 45 degrees with the length of the saw, a high spot or ridge may be found. When trying the straight-edge in this manner it should be applied angling in both directions across the blade. If it is a short twist these ridges will be pronounced and extend across the blade at rather sharp angles. On the other hand, if it is a "line-twist," the ridges will be found to extend at slight angles with the length of the blade and sometimes to extend almost the entire length of it. When the position and general direction of these ridges have been determined, the straight-edge need be applied only in the direction crossing the ridges. To remedy this condition, the saw should be placed on the anvil and the cross-pene hammer used, the long way of the face being parallel with the ridge. Only light blows should be struck, and the blade should be examined frequently, until it is found to be perfectly level when the straight-edge is applied at all possible angles across the blade. When the saw is in this condition throughout its entire length, the twist will have disappeared.—American Carpenter and Builder.

Old and Young.

They soon grow old who grope for gold
In marts where all is bought and sold;
  Who live for self, and on some shelf
  In darkened vaults hoard up their pelf,
Cankered and crusted o'er with mold,
For them their youth itself is old.

They ne'er grow old who gather gold
Where spring awakes and flowers unfold;
  Where suns arise in joyous skies,
  And fill the soul within their eyes.
For them the immortal bards have sung,
For them old age itself is young.

—Christopher Pearse Cranch.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Eine bedeutsame Angelegenheit.

Die in der Februar Ausgabe dieses Journals veröffentlichten Verhandlungen des General-Exekutiv-Board, der Bericht des Stimmenzählungs-Komites, und derjenige des Rechnungsexperten dem die Prüfung der Bücher des General-Sekretärs oblag, werden ohne Zweifel unter allen unseren Mitgliedern das größte Interesse hervorgerufen haben.

Selten hat sich der General-Sekretär in seinen offiziellen Mitteilungen in der ersten Person ausgedrückt; er hat fast immer das, die vierte Person repräsentirende Fürwort „Wir," dem „Ich" der ersten Person vorgezogen wie es in solchen Fällen dem Verfasser als ein Vorrecht zugestanden ist. Indem wir uns nun auch hier dieses Sprachgebrauchs erlauben, machen wir auf eine Sache aufmerksam die wir hier oben als eine bedeutsame Angelegenheit bezeichnen, die teilweise persönlicher, teilweise offizielle Natur, doch sämmtlich für alle Beamten und Mitglieder von großem Interesse ist.

Oben erwähnte Verhandlungen des General-Exekutiv Board enthalten Bemerkungen und Angaben die unsere Rechtschaffenheit, Ehrlichkeit, Wahrheitsliebe, Betragen und Fähigkeit in geschäftlicher Beziehung, in Frage stellen. Anstatt sich nun aber in Verdächtigungen zu ergehen und Behauptungen aufzustellen, die nicht durch Tatsachen gestützt werden können, sollte man doch unserer Mitgliedschaft gegenüber Zahlen als Beweise anführen. Wir waren bisher der Ansicht, daß wir die Fähigkeit und das Recht besitzen die Geschäfte der General-Offize, nicht nach Wunsch des General-Exekutiv-Board, sondern im Einklange mit den Sektionen 35 bis 39 unserer General-Konstitution abzuwickeln und zu leiten, und unsere Pflichten zu erfüllen wie uns diese anderweitig vorgezeichnet sind. Immerhin, Irrtümer sind menschlich, daher bei jederman möglich und so auch bei uns. Indessen versichern wir, daß wir bestrebt waren in unseren Geschäftstransaktionen die möglichst umsichtige Sparsamkeits-Rücksicht zu üben. Wir haben das Personal verringert oder erhöht wie es die Arbeit und Geschäfte erheischten. Niemand beklagte sich, sondern alle verrichteten ihre Arbeit mit Lust und Liebe und nach bestem Wissen und Können.

Vor einigen Jahren nun, und auf Wunsch des General-Exekutiv-Board, legten wir ein Material-Vorratsbuch (stock-book) an, in welchem seitdem über alles vorhandene, sowie täglich versandte Material Buch geführt wird. Der Board revidirte von Zeit zu Zeit dieses Buch, und da er über die Art und Weise wie wir über den Vorrat und Versandt Buch führten, keinerlei Klage erhob, nahmen wir an, daß unsere diesbezüglichen Geschäftsmethoden zufriedenstellende seien.

Vor zwei Jahren verbesserten wir die Buchführung indem wir über das an eine jede Lokal-Union abgesandte Material ein Seperat-Konto mit monatlichem Abschluß einführten. Dies schien dem Board genehm zu sein. Doch diese Arbeit wurde während der ganzen Zeit nicht von einem darin geschulten Clerk, sondern von einem unserer Stenographisten ausgeführt, welcher dann am Ende des Monats den Bestand des Material-Vorrats aufnahm und darüber berichtete. Dies geschah regelmäßig und nach unserem besten Wissen in richtiger Weise.

Bei dem Umzug unseres Hauptquartiers ging oben erwähntes Vorratsbuch verloren und wurde nie wieder aufgefunden. Daraufhin übertrugen wir einem kompetenten Stock-Clerk die Anlegung eines neuen Buches mit der Instruktion alle, während dem Zeitraume über den sich das verlorene Buch ausdehnte, eingelaufenen Bestellungen und Lieferungen durchzugehen, um auf diese Weise den möglichst richtigen Ausweis über versandtes und vorhandenes Material zu erhalten. Nachdem dies, unter Verständigung des Board geschehen war, nahmen wir an, daß alles wieder in Ordnung sei und diese Geschäfte nun wieder glatt weiterlaufen könnten. Auch wurde keinerlei Klage laut. Dies schien wenigstens so bis zur Sitzung des Board im April 1910, zu welcher Zeit uns der Clerk für Ausgaben die Meldung machte, daß er ein Bündel Fracht-Scheine für versandtes und bezahltes Material entdeckt habe welche in dem neuen Buche noch nicht eingetragen seien. Wir ordneten Ende April desselben Jahres diese Eintragung an, und als der Board im Juli 1910 abermals zusammentrat und er Einsicht in das Buch verlangte, wurde ihm dieses, mit den anderen Büchern eingehändigt. Während dieser Juli-Sitzung machte der Board eine Inventaraufnahme und berichtete hierüber auf der Des Moines Konvention. Siehe Seite 265 und 266 der gedruckten Konventions-Verhandlungen. Der Board berichtete außerdem an die Konvention das Folgende:

„Die Berichte der Rechnungsexperten sind uns regelmäßig zugegangen, und außerdem hat der G. E. B. jedes Vierteljahr die Bücher, Quittung und Rechnungen der V. B. sorgfältig geprüft und für richtig befunden."

Des weiteren berichtete der Board unterm 21. Juli 1910, an die United States Fidelity & Guarantee Co. von Baltimore, Md., welche für uns eine Bürgschaft im Betrage von zwanzigtausend Dollars leistet und sich für meine gewissenhafte Pflichterfüllung, wie in unserer Konstitution spezifizirt verbürgt, folgendes:

„An die United States Fidelity & Guarantee Co.:

Hiermit wird bescheunigt, daß die Rechnungsbücher unseres General-Sekretärs, Herrn Frank Duffy, am 16. Juli 1910, geprüft und in jeder Beziehung als richtig befunden wurden, und für alle Gelder und Eigentum unter seiner Kontrolle oder Verwahrschaft liegt Ausweis vor. Sicherheitspapiere und Kassenbestand stimmen mit den Büchern überein und keinerlei Nachlässigkeit ist ihm nachzuweisen. Er ist seinen Pflichten in annehmbarer und zufriedenstellender Weise nachgekommen, und wir kennen keinen Grund warum seine Bürgschaft nicht verlängert werden sollte.

Indianapolis, Ind., den 21. Juli 1910.

Name der Gesellschaft: U. B. of C. & J. of A. W. G. Schardt,
Vorsitzender des Gen. Ex. Bd. in offizieller Eigenschaft."

Angesichts all dieses, können wir nicht verstehen warum der Board eine Spezial-Untersuchung unserer Offize-Angelegenheiten angeordnet hat. Doch, wir hadern deßhalb nicht, und beklagen uns nicht hierüber. Wir haben zur Zeit keinen Einwand dagegen erhoben und tuen dies auch jetzt nicht. Unsere Offize steht jeden Tag des Jahres zur Inspektion weit, und unsere Rechnungs- und andere Bücher, jeder autorisirten Person zur Einsicht und Prüfung offen.

Was ist nun der Befund der Rechnungsexperten? Diese berichten:

1. Daß sie die Bücher und Finanzen der V. B. geprüft und als richtig befunden haben.

2. Daß alle der G. O. für Material, Steuern, oder für andere Zwecke zugegangene Gelder, richtig in den Büchern eingetragen sind.

3. Daß alle Lokal-Unionen das von ihnen bestellte und bezahlte Material zugesandt erhielten.

4. Daß der, durch Material-Verkauf entstandene Profit 95½ Prozent über deren Kosten beträgt.

5. Daß dieser Profit, nach Abzug des Wertes von gratiszuliefernden Material, sowie der Versendungskosten, über 63 Prozent betrug.

6. Daß folgendes Material vorhanden sein sollte aber nicht vorhanden ist:

968 Mitgliedsbücher.
1,003 englische Konstitutionen.
351 französische Konstitutionen.
25,931 Applikations-Formulare.
8,159 Blatt Briefpapier für Lokal-Unionen.
118 Rechnungsbücher für Schatzmeister.
16 200-Seiten-Ledger.
25 300-Seiten-Ledger.
5 500-Seiten-Ledger.

7. Daß ein Material-Ueberschuß vorhanden ist, wie folgt:

79 deutsche Konstitutionen.
2 Anweisungsbücher für den P. S.
12 Quittungsbücher für Schatzmeister.
31 Quittungsbücher für F. S.
14 100-Seiten-Tagebücher.
2 200-Seiten-Tagebücher.
35 100-Seiten-Ledger.
41 englische Rituale.
105 deutsche Rituale.
65 französische Rituale.
1 Stempel mit Zubehör.
145 Abzeichen-Knöpfe.
285 Abzeichen-Nadeln.

Was die 968 Mitgliedsbücher betrifft so ist zu bemerken, daß die G. O. wegen dem Verbleib von 600 Exemplaren noch kürzlich mit der Adams Expreß Co. im Streit lag; deren Indianapolis Offize behauptet in einem Falle nur 38 Pfund zum Versandt erhalten zu haben, während es 70 Pfund gewesen sein sollten, nemlich, 1,200 Mitgliedsbücher. Die Chicago Offize dieser Compagnie behauptet 100 Pfund erhalten zu haben, ein Gewicht welches 1,800 Mitgliedsbücher repräsentirt. Wir haben von der Expreß Co. Entschädigung für fragliche 600 Mitgliedsbücher verlangt. Der Rest von 368 Büchern wurde zu Agitations- und dergleichen Zwecke an die Organisatoren, reisende Mitglieder und den G. P. abgegeben.

Die 1,003 Konstitutionen wurden ebenfalls teils zu Organisationszwecken verwandt, teils an den G. P. oder Komites und Advokaten bei Gelegenheit von Prozessen oder an Drucker als Muster abgegeben.

Die 351 französische Konstitutionen wurden seitens des G. P. bei Agitation in den Neu-England Staaten und Canada verbraucht.

Die Applikations-Formulare wurden wie folgt verwandt: 28 während der letzten zwei Jahre in Tätigkeit stehende Organisatoren erhielten je 100 Ex. mit Charter-Zubehör, macht in ganzem 2,800; 25 Organisatoren erhielten jeder durchschnittlich 4 Pad Schreibpapier während zwei Jahren, macht zusammen 10,000 Bogen. Der Rest wurde zu Organisationszwecken benutzt.

Die 8,159 Bogen Sgchreibpapier für Lokal-Unionen, im Gewicht von 81½ Pfund, wurden in der G. O. verbraucht, wie folgt:

½ Pad per Woche im Mitglied-Kontroll Dept. (in zwei Jahren)	50 Pads
In der Offize des G. S. (in zwei Jahren)	10 „
Im Versandt Dept. (in zwei Jahren)	6 „
Für den Gebrauch des G. E. B. (in zwei Jahren)	8 „
Für den Gebrauch von Komites in der G. O. (in zwei Jahren)	20 „
In anderen Departements....	6 „
Summa	100 Pads

Wie obiger Ausweis ergibt, verbleibt ein Ueberschuß an Schreibmaterial.

Wenigstens zwanzig von den 118 Rechnungsbüchern für Schatzmeister wurden in der Buchführung über bewilligte Charter, neue und eingegangene Lokal-Unionen, versandte Abzeichen und dergleichen verbraucht.

Die zwei, drei und fünfhundert-Seiten Ledger werden von den 100 und 200-Seiten Tagebücher und 100-Seiten Ledger, die unter Ueberschuß aufgeführt sind, aufgewogen. Als wir die Aenderung in den Ledgers machten, fanden wir die 100 und 500-Seiten Ledger mit Charter und Zubehör an neue Lokal-Unionen, da bestehende keinen Gebrauch mehr dafür hatten; doch kreditirte uns unser Stenographist mit 100-Seiten Ledger als versandte anstatt der vorhererwähnten. Dadurch entstand ein Ueberschuß. Nach Abzug der 100 und 200-Seiten Tagebücher und der 100-Seiten Ledger, verbleibt uns immer noch ein Ueberschuß an Materialwert von $125.

Um diesen Bestand zu ermitteln entstand der V. B. zur Bezahlung der Rechnungsexperten allein, eine Ausgabe von über $3,100.00.

Die Rechnungsexperten fanden außerdem daß der Stenographist, welcher über den Material Vorrat und Versandt Buch führte, sich verschiedener, ja vieler Irrtümer zuschulden kommen ließ, daß er bei Eintragung der gemachten Lieferungen nicht sorgfältig genug war, und dies, zusammen mit dem Umstande, daß das Material-Vorratsbuch bei dem Umzuge der G. O. verloren ging, war die Ursache all dieser Scheerereien und Mißverständnisse.

Was unsere Gesammt-Mitgliederzahl betrifft, so können wir folgendes konstatiren: Die Sekretäre zweier unserer Lokal-Unionen berichteten eine Gesammt-Mitgliederzahl von 1,623 und 1,885, während diese Zahlen schuldige Kopfsteuer, und die Geldsummen von $16.25 und $188.50 darstellen sollten. Dadurch entstand ein Unterschied in der Mitgliederzahl dieser beiden L. U.'en von 2,689 Mitgliedern. Wenn man diese Zahl, der von den Rechnungsexperten festgestellten Gesammt-Mitgliederzahl, zu addirt, so ergibt sich eine solche von 200,725, oder dreizehn über die Zahl die in unserem Bericht an die Des Moines Konvention figurirt.

Alle unsere Abrechnungen und Bücher stimmen, und wir haben einen Ueberschuß an Material-Vorrat.

Indem wir behaupten, daß das von einer Majorität seiner Mitglieder angenommene Protokoll des Board, die Merkmale einer rachsüchtigen und böswilligen Absicht zur Schau trägt, nehmen wir keinen Anstand diese, unsere Abwehr, den Angaben des Board gegenüber zu stellen.

Zum Schlusse bemerken wir, daß wir unter einer Bürgschaft von zwanzigtausend Dollars stehen. Wir sind der Unfähigkeit und Unehrlichkeit bezichtigt und fordern hierüber zur Beweisführung heraus.

Frank Duffy,
Gen-Sekt. der V. B. der Z. und L. von A.
Redakteur der Carpenter.

Verhandlungen der vierten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1910 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung und Schluß.)

Ende April ernannte der Board Walquist und Connolly als Komite welches ein Inventar aufnahm, da aber der Clerk in der G. O. welcher das Material-Vorrat und Versandtbuch (stock-book) führte, und welcher an der Aufnahme des Inventars teilnahm, sein Buch noch nicht abgeschlossen hatte, konnte ein Vergleich des Inventarbestandes mit den Eintragungen in diesem Buche nicht stattfinden und der Board vertagte sich und verschob diesen Vergleich bis zur dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung.

In dieser Sitzung, anfangs August, betraute der Board ein anderes Komite, bestehend aus Cole und Post, mit der Aufnahme des Inventars. Dieses Komite berichtete, daß der Inventarbestand mit dem Vorrat und Versandtbuch übereinstimme, und ebenso der von dem vorherigen Komite aufgenommene Inventarbestand mit den Eintragungen bis Ende April 1910. Bei einer, im Oktober vom Board vorgenommene Revision des Vorrat und Versandtbuches und eines Vergleiches mit dem zuerst aufgenommenen Inventarbestand stellte es sich heraus, daß in dem April Abschluß des Buches, die das Summa repräsentirenden Zahlen ausradirt, durch andere ersetzt und daß nachträglich verschiedene Posten unter Versandt eingetragen wurden damit so das Buch mit dem Ende April aufgenommenen Inventarbestand übereinstimme. Nun sind im Ledger aber keine Eintragungen zu finden welche zeigen, daß Zahlung für diese Posten, oder versandtes Material, geleistet wurde.

Der Board findet daher, daß hier eine Fälschung vorliegt, begangen um eine Lücke in dem Material-Vorrat auszugleichen.

Die Revision der Bücher durch den Experten ergibt, daß im April 1910 Eintragungen unter dem Versandt-Konto gemacht wurden die sich auf Material beziehen welches An-

fangs 1909 verschickt wurde, daß viele Eintragungen, fingirt und falsch sind und deren Erscheinen in dem Buche ungerechtfertigt ist. Andere Eintragungen, wie, „An Organisatoren gesandte Mitgliedsbücher," „Nochmalige Lieferungen," „Berichtigte Irrtümer," „Uebersehene oder nicht eingetragene Lieferungen," sind offenbar gemacht worden um das Buch mit dem Inventarbestand übereinstimmend zu machen, aber nicht um als Ausweis für die vorsichgegangenen Geschäftstransaktionen zu dienen. Auf Seite E und 38 des Experten-Berichtes wird auf die Versendung von 600 Mitgliedsbücher an L. U. 10 Chicago hingewiesen. Der G. S. behauptet nun, daß obiger L. U. im Januar oder Februar 1910 durch die Adams Expreß Co. 600 Mitgliedsbücher zugesandt wurden um eine gleiche Anzahl zu ersetzen die auf dem Transport verloren gegangen seien. Doch der G. S. kann keine Zuschrift von der L. U. aufweisen worin diese mitteilt, daß die Bücher nicht angekommen seien und verloren gingen; noch findet sich in den Büchern der G. O. noch in den Büchern der Expreß Co. irgendwelche Eintragung, die sich auf einen nochmaligen Versandt der 600 Bücher bezieht. Auch kann der G. S. keinerlei Dokument vorzeigen aus dem hervorgeht, daß er von einem Verlust dieser Bücher Kenntnis hatte, oder daß er bei der Expreß Co. deßhalb Beschwerde erhob, ehe er durch den Board auf die Lücke im Inventarbestand aufmerksam gemacht wurde.

Uebrigens wird die Behauptung des G. S., daß in diesem Falle eine Ersatz-Lieferung gemacht wurde, durch nachfolgende Schreiben der Expreß Co. und der L. U. 10 Chicago (Siehe englischen Originaltext) widerlegt, in welchen erklärt wird, daß keine Bücher verloren gingen und eine zweite Lieferung nicht gemacht wurde.

Auf Seite 11 und 15 (im Original) des Expertenberichtes befindet sich eine Vermerkung welche auf 2,432 Mitgliedbücher aufmerksam macht, von welchen behauptet wurde, daß sie bei der Aufnahme des Inventars übersehen, und erst kürzlich von dem Clerk John Burke Ende Juli entdeckt und unterm 29. Juli 1910 in das Vorratbuch eingetragen wurde. John Burke, der diese Eintragung machte, wurde während der Anwesenheit des G. S. und des Rechnungsexperten vor den Board zitirt und mußte zugeben, daß er über das Auftauchen dieser Bücher keine Kenntnis habe, er habe sie einfach im Reale in dem Vorratsraum vorgefunden. Er gab ferner zu, zu verschiedenen Zeiten mit Mitgliedern des Board an einer Inventaraufnahme teilgenommen zu haben ohne diese Bücher vorgefunden zu haben. Der Rechnungsexperte sagt auf Seite 1 seines Bericht-Nachtrages hierüber, daß diese Mitgliedbücher, Ende Juli unter dem Vorratskonto im Buche eingetragen wurde, daß aber jeder Nachweis fehle, daß dieselben vom Drucker bezogen wurden. Hierbei ist zu beachten, daß Walquist und Connolly unter Mithilfe von John Burke und Frank Duffy, junior, ein Inventar aufnahmen und sich damals die 2,432 Mitgliedsbücher nicht im Vorrat vorfanden.

Ferner ist zu beachten, daß Post und Cole, unter Mithilfe von John Burke, Anfangs August, abermals das Inventar aufnahmen und berichteten, daß die 2,432 Bücher vorhanden seien. John Burke gibt ferner zu den Vorratbestand für die Monate April, Mai und Juni aufgenommen zu haben und daß die 2,432 Bücher nicht vorhanden waren; doch behauptet er dieselben später im Vorratsraum gefunden und unterm 20ten Juli im Buche als vorhanden eingetragen zu haben.

Der Board verfügt, daß der vollständige Bericht des Rechnungsexperten, unter dem Datum des heutigen Tages, den Verhandlungen beigefügt und mit denselben im Journale veröffentlicht werden soll. (Siehe englischen Originaltext.)

Beschlossen, daß der G. S. für alles Material das angeschafft und für welches Zahlung geleistet wurde, welches aber im Vorratsbestande fehlt, verantwortlich ist, ausgenommen solches Material welches zur Agitation verwendet und gratis geliefert wurde.

Der Board findet die bisherige Art der Buchführung über Bestellungen, Versandt und Vorrat als sehr fehlerhaft und ordnet an, daß ein besseres System der Buchführung in der G. O. eingeführt werde.

28. Januar.

Die Revision der Bücher wird fortgesetzt.

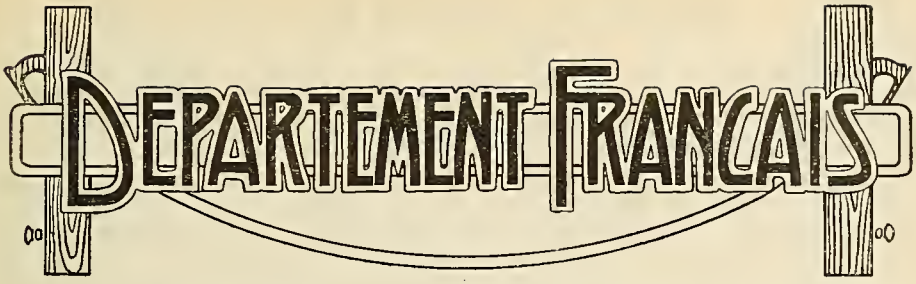
Dem Cincinnati, O., D. C. wird die Summe von $300.00 zwecks Organisirung der Shops und Fabriken bewilligt.

Nachdem zufriedenstellender Bericht vom Tri-City (Rockland, Jl., Molin und Davenport, Ia.) D. C. eingelaufen und die dort getroffenen Maßregeln zu Entfaltung einer Agitation, mit einer unbedeutenden Ausnahme, die Billigung des Board findet, wird der G. S. instruirt, die dem D. C. laut Resolution Nr. 66 von der Des Moines Konvention bewilligte Summe von $2,000.00 zugehen zu lassen sobald ihm die Versicherung geworden ist, daß der Schatzmeister, der das Geld in Empfang zu nehmen und zu verwalten, genügend hohe Bürgschaft geleistet hat.

Da einige Organisatoren in ihren Rechnungen Telephon-Gebühren berechnen, beschließt der Board, daß solche Forderung künftighin nicht honorirt werden sollen indem der Gehalt der Organisatoren einen Betrag für derartige Extra-Ausgaben bereits einschließt.

Der G. S. wird instruirt Kopfsteuer an die A. F. of L. nur für solche Mitglieder zu entrichten die laut Monatsbericht der L. U.'en gutstehend sind, und nicht für Mitglieder die eine Abgangskarte gelöst haben.

(Schluß in nächster Nummer.)



Justice de Classes.

(Par Alphonse Henryot.)

(Suite et fin.)

Peu importe qu'une oligarchie ait à sa tête un président, de par la grâce du peuple, ou un roi de par la grâce de Dieu; le peuple doit se coutenter, non seulement d'abolir la forme de gouvernement, mais bien le système des classes.

Tant que la justice restera mercénaire de la classe bourgeoisc, elle rendra des verdictes en sa faveur; la justice ue deviendra équitable et méritera son nom qu'après être élue par la classe de ceux coutre lesquels toutes les lois sont faites à présent.

P. S.—Ayant terminé cet article le télégraph anuonce que le Présideut de la République, Mr. Fallières, vient de ''gracier'' Durand, en empêchant l'application de la peine de mort, et le condamnant à 7 ans de prison.

Les ouvriers français continuent le mouvement d'une grève générale pour forcer le gouvernement de faire accorder un nouveau procès à Durand. Ils prétendent, et non sans raison, que si le président de la République n'avait pas été convaincu de l'innocence du condamné, il n'aurai pas reduit et changé la peine. L'opinion publique est de l'avis que Durand, s'il est coupable, devrait être exécuter, et s'il n'est pas, remis en liberté complète et immédiatc.

Je tiendra nos lecteurs au courant de cette grave affaire.

La pension de retraite ouvriere en France.

(par Alphonse Henryot.)

La loi, introduisant la pension de vieilesse en faveur de la classe ouvrière en France, prendra effet à partir du 1. Juillet de cette année. C'est avec des sentiments variés que cette loi sera reçue, même dans la classe de ceux, en faveur de laquelle elle fut élaboré. Si les réprésentants du parti ouvrier à la chambre des députés ont travaillé dure pour son obtention, les ouvriers syndiqués s'y sont opposés de toute leur pouvoir. Les deux derniers congrès de la Fédération du travail en France se sont prononcé comme adversaire de cette loi, et les chambres syndicales des divers métiers ne lui sont guère favorable.

A quoi cela tiënt-il? Le parti ouvrier allemand a fait son possible pour introduire une loi pareille au Reichstag, et s'il a protesté lors de sa promulgation, ce protêt se dirigeait plutôt contre l'insuffisance des secours accordés à la vieilesse ouvrière. En ce moment, dans le but de faire des concessions au parti ouvrier d'Angleterre, le gouvernement de ce pays s'apprête à suivre l'exemple de l'Allemagne, toute en accordant à ses pensiouaires une retraite plus honorable que l'Allemagne a accordé aux siens.

Même aux Etats-Unis le mouvement en faveur d'une pensiou ouvrière, payable par le gouvernement, ou plutôt par la nation, à ses vétérans et ses invalides du travail, rencontre plus d'enthusiasme et plus de défenseurs à chaque convention de la fédération du travail, et des représentants de la bourgeoisie, admettant le bien fondé d'une loi parecille, augmente de jour en jour.

C'est donc à juste titre que l'on doit se demander la raison de l'aversion de nos camarades français contre une loi qui parait d'être faite à leure exclusive avantage, et cette raison, la voici:

Lorsque le gouvernement français accorde une pension à ses généraux et officiers, à ses ministres et d'autres bureaucrates, tous ayant beaucoup moins de titres à cette retraite, qui est d'autant plus élevé que le pensionaire la moins mérité, on exige point de ces pensionaires un payment d'une partie de ladite pension prélevé prématurément sur leur salaire.

Si le grade du pensionaire n'est pas en accord avec la hauteure de la pension, on augmente celle-ci en y ajoutant le revenue d'un bureaux de tabac ou d'une recette de contribution en province. Tel n'est pas le cas avec le pensionaire ouvrier; de son salaire; le patron prélèvera un tiers des frais occasionné par la loi, le deuxième tiers doit ou devrait être payé par le patron, et le restant par le gouvernement. Mais les syndiqués français se tiennent le raisonement fort juste que voici: Le patronat se refusera de payer son écot de la pôche, il se ratrappera sur le prix de revient de sa production, et peut être en même temps d'une façon plus directe, au salaire de ses ouvriers; ce deuxième tiers sera donc payé également par l'ouvrier lui même.

Venons à présent au gouvernement—d'où prendra-t-il les sommes nécessaires au payment de ces pensions? Il augmentera les contributions! Et comme en France aussi bien qu'ailleurs, la classe bourgeoise n'aime pas à payer, ou ne paie que le moins possible, cette charge retombera donc, comme tout le reste, sur les dos de la grande masse des contribuables, à laquelle on soutirera l'argent nécessaire sous forme de contributions indirectes.

Voilà, certes des raisons plus que suffisantes pour créer un mécontement général dans la classe des pensionaires futures.

Surtout si l'on prend en considération le nombre relativement restraint des pensionaire probables. En Allemagne on accorde la pension qu'aux vieillards, agés d'au moins de 70 ans; n'ayant d'autres resources je ne sais au juste si cet âge est considéré comme limite en France, mais en supposant que ce soit l'âge de 65 ans que l'on aie exigé pour devenir bénéficiaire, combien de prolétaires atteindront jamais cet âge, et s'ils l'obtiennent, combiens d'années resteront-ils bénéficiaires? Un bien petit nombre d'années, assurément, si on considère que la moyenne de la vie en générale est taxé à l'âge de 35 ans, ce qui est une moyenne beaucoup trop haute pour les ouvriers du bois, du bâtiment, des mines et des haut fourneaux, des employés de chemins de fer et bon nombre d'autres catégories excerçants des métiers qui coûtent un morceau de leur peau journellement à ceux qui doivent en tirer une existence, et qui meurent bien avant d'avoir atteiut l'âge requis pour toucher une pension gouvernementale. Mais cela ne les aura pas empechés de payer leur part de la pension que d'autres toucheront plus ou moins longtemps, suivant l'état d'une santé plus ou moins robuste, plus ou moins déterriorée.

A bien considerer cette loi, qui présente à première vue un avantage quoique minime à la classe ouvrière, se transforme à la longue en une charge nouvelle, mise sur les épaaules de la classe ouvrière, et supporté par elle toute seule et dans son entier, à l'avantage de quelques uns. A ce point de vue il faudra ajouter un autre, pas moins fondé; c'est le besoin urgent de fonds, soit pour l'agrandissement de l'armée, ou le perfectionnement de la marine, se fera sentire un jour, et le gouvernement bourgeois ne se gênera nullement d'employer ces fonds pour ses nouveaux besoins. La chose s'est vu en Allemagne, où on a introduit de contributions indirectes sur divers objects de consommation, sous prétexte de venir en aide aux veuves et orphelins des invalides de travail, aussi bien qu'aux insalides des dernières grandes guerres. L'argent produit de ces contributions a disparu dans le gouffre militaire et naval, mais de pensions ou de secours il n'a plus été question. Ce qui fut possible à la bourgeoisie et au gouvernement allemand, ne le sera guère moins à la classe capitaliste française. Les événement à l'occasion de la grève des employés des chemins de fer a démontré suffisament de quoi la classe bourgeoise française est capable, aussitôt qu'elle croit son coffre-fort en danger.

Voilà bien des points de vue pour la justification de l'opposition que nos camarades des chambres syndiquales française ont fait à cette loi, qui avait pourtant la tendance expresse de servir leur intérêt. Les travailleurs français organisés par métiér, sont prês d'accepter une pension de vieilesse lorsequ'ils ne seront plus capable de subvenir à leurs besoins, mais ils demandent, avec juste raison, que cette pension soit tiré et payé du même fonds que celle des ministres, des généraux et autres employés à gros émolument, et que l'on ne réduise pas d'avantage le salaire, assez

A continuer.

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MRS. BOSGRAAF, wife of Brother David Bosgraaf, of L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
YOUNGS, ORIN J., of L. U. 1404, Grand Ledge, Mich.

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No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
14524	Michael Felton	10	$200.00
14525	James Keillar	51	100.00
14526	Mrs. Lillie A. Denard	283	25.00
14527	Samuel Jorgensen	299	200.00
14528	John J. Turner	473	200.00
14529	Charles Lutz	476	200.00
14530	Andrew Barto	603	200.00
14531	Andy Shoemaker	667	200.00
14532	Mrs. Missouri E. Bass	689	50.00
14533	Wm. H. Darrah	1567	200.00
14534	Berry Rutherford	141	200.00
14535	David H. Hartinger	248	50.00
14536	James M. Lewis	617	200.00
14537	Peter Krier	873	50.00
14538	Martin A. Mabie	927	50.00
14539	Peter Berton	1021	50.00
14540	Joseph Shilling	1056	50.00
14541	John Hawkinson	1307	200.00
14542	Frederick McDonald	176	200.00
14543	Charles Dunn (dis.)	219	400.00
14544	Joseph Fournier	390	50.00
14545	W. C. Mitchell	469	184.50
14546	Mrs. Sarah S. Thomson	595	50.00
14547	Peter Hollfelder	901	200.00
14548	Oscar Carlson	1246	200.00
14549	Arthur A. Holmes (dis.)	16	400.00
14550	Joseph Stipek	54	200.00
14551	John Petre	80	200.00
14552	Mrs. Lena Berger	219	50.00
14553	Mrs. Dorothy D. Young	257	50.00
14554	John J. Costello	478	200.00
14555	Levi M. Frost	760	50.00
14556	Mrs. Addie P. Bardwell	1001	50.00
14557	W. M. Boyd	1520	50.00
14558	Peter J. Martin	43	200.00
14559	Thomas Whalen	43	200.00
14560	Homer Griffiths	79	200.00
14561	Alois Kirschner	115	200.00
14562	Mrs. S. Hamelka	242	50.00
14563	John Krueger	242	200.00
14564	Mrs. Rosa G. Dawald	311	50.00
14565	Joseph Damal	327	200.00
14566	Emrich Schenk	419	200.00
14567	Axel Nylund	1040	200.00
14568	Chas. E. Wagner	1155	200.00
14569	Mrs. Alice Worth	1436	50.00
14570	Thomas F. Iddings (dis.)	263	400.00
14571	John H. Skinner	241	200.00
14572	Adolph Lamprecht	242	200.00
14573	Charles L. Levene	727	50.00
14574	Jacob Heuselman	87	200.00
14575	James J. Sheridan	167	200.00
14576	Gottfried Buerkle	309	200.00
14577	W. D. House	887	50.00
14578	H. H. Preston	924	200.00
14579	Mrs. Emma J. Sutphen	1253	25.00
14580	Mrs. M. A. Hammarlund	7	50.00
14581	Andrew Larson (dis.)	7	400.00
14582	Mrs. Anna Kaiser	12	50.00
14583	Mrs. Anna M. Huseby	181	50.00
14584	James M. Harris	184	200.00
14585	Leonard A. Benson	212	50.00
14586	James A. McMahon	223	200.00
14587	Wm. T. Scott	1255	50.00
14588	Aaron Johnson	1784	100.00
14589	Anton Schroeter	1784	200.00
14590	Fred Kraus	1824	200.00
14591	Walter H. Dutcher	210	200.00
14592	Michael Moore	240	200.00
14593	Lawrence E. Story	240	200.00
14594	A. M. Peters	365	50.00
14595	Mrs. A. G. Van Brunt	507	50.00
14596	Mrs. Anna Kennedy	774	50.00
14597	Thomas Miles	1717	200.00
14598	Victor Holt	132	135.00
14599	Mrs. Katherine Englert	375	50.00
14600	Michael Spelman	764	50.00
14601	Mrs. May S. Phelps	966	50.00
14602	John Hartwell (dis.)	1218	400.00
14603	Sward P. Haukland	1868	200.00
14604	Lorenz Schilier	12	200.00
14605	Max Dolgin	43	50.00
14606	Mrs. Carrie F. Ritchie	43	50.00
14607	S. S. Hotchkiss	110	50.00
14608	E. A. Safford	229	50.00
14609	Andreas Kolb	242	164.75
14610	Peter Johanson	457	200.00
14611	Mrs. Emma J. Cowl	879	50.00
14612	M. J. Reid (Dis.)	1228	100.00
14613	Mrs. Matilda Warnecke	1299	50.00
14614	Mrs. Hannah Anderson	97	50.00
14615	Mrs. Matilda Peterson	478	50.00
14616	O. A. Dewitt	700	50.00
14617	Gideon Lavigne	707	200.00
14618	Philip J. Eckert	179	200.00
14619	Mrs. Mary Aszmus	257	50.00
14620	A. O. Bryant	420	200.00
14621	Frank Montgrain	551	200.00
14622	Mrs. Rose A. Tetrault	1125	50.00
14623	John P. Morett	1307	50.00
14624	Mrs. Elizabeth McQueen	75	50.00
14625	Mrs. Pauline Bolan	73	50.00
15626	Mrs. Annie M. Holly	77	50.00
14627	Wm. H. Call	119	200.00
14628	Mrs. Celina Leduc	134	50.00
14629	A. T. Taylor (dis.)	198	100.00
14630	Christian. Kleinoder	416	200.00
14631	Andrew Robson	509	200.00
14632	Mrs. Ella L. Heliker	1295	50.00
14633	Mrs. Susan Borger	1453	50.00
14634	Mrs. Delina M. Guerin	1736	25.00
14635	John Pankee	1786	100.00
14636	Mrs. Alice R. Salsbery	25	50.00
14637	Louis Renaud	707	200.00
14638	James J. Briney	734	200.00
14639	Mrs. J. M. Frost	1410	50.00
14640	Majorie Cossette	1775	100.00
14641	Geo. C. Johnson	474	200.00
14642	Mrs. Anna B. Jacobs	26	50.00
14643	Mrs. G. C. Chamberlain	55	50.00
14644	Henry Studt	291	200.00
14645	Mrs. Laura H. Shaner	492	50.00
14646	Peter Connoly	550	200.00
14647	Adam Podeszwa	593	200.00
14648	Mrs. L. E. Twitchell	860	50.00
14649	Mrs. Paulina Majesky	1307	50.00
14650	Mrs. Bertha L. Milbauer	85	50.00
14651	Chas. J. Smith	301	200.00
14652	Joseph Wagner	419	200.00
14653	Chas. T. Lucas	931	200.00
14654	Emil Anderson	1717	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
14655	Frederick Hinz	19	200.00
14656	Mrs. Margaret McFarliu	72	50.00
14657	L. Burger	98	200.00
14658	Richard Van Orman	100	50.00
14659	Carl Lund	181	200.00
14660	Mrs. Clara Luther	182	50.00
14661	Jerome Mitchell	302	200.00
14662	S. S. J. Jones	318	200.00
14663	Hugh Whoriskey	509	200.00
14664	Edward Fortner	1155	200.00
14665	Wm. Knight	266	200.00
14666	Mrs. Elzier Lussier	416	50.00
14667	Arthur M. Watson	438	200.00
14668	Joseph H. Berthaime	861	200.00
14669	Victor Lackstrom	1476	200.00
14670	David Hendershot	1555	200.00
14671	Charles McGonigle	1555	200.00
14672	Napoleon Chaput	1699	200.00
14673	Mrs. Lelia Alice Bobel	13	50.00
14674	Michael Ruck	61	50.00
14675	Carl O. Davidson	286	200.00
14676	D. C. Green	1445	50.00
14677	Wm. E. Neese	132	200.00
14678	Thomas G. Sasscer	132	200.00
14679	John J. Smith	230	200.00
14680	Mrs. Victoria Wengren	247	25.00
14681	Wm. D. Whitman	316	200.00
14682	H. Joseph Bergam	519	200.00
14683	Mrs. Lillian H. Rogers	531	50.00
14684	Geo. H. Towles	702	50.00
14685	Geo. H. Merritt	1526	200.00
14686	Richard Walker	24	50.00
14687	Mrs. Alma O. Bothe	62	50.00
14688	James M. Dwyer	172	200.00
14689	Mrs. C. Dochterman	238	50.00
14690	John F. Scheiderer	522	200.00
14691	Theophile Demers	551	200.00
14692	Ernest Rheaume	551	200.00
14693	Pierre Deschesne	551	100.00
14694	Charles E. Burr	131	50.00
14695	Mrs. J. D. Hettman	158	50.00
14696	E. K. George	333	200.00
14697	Eustache Fecteau	551	200.00
14698	A. M. Bazanson	887	50.00
14699	Wm. L. Steinberg	1116	200.00
14700	W. L. Gilbert	1158	200.00
14701	B. R. Phillips	1172	50.00
14702	Eugene Archambeault	1606	200.00
14703	Harvey Butler	55	200.00
14704	Mrs. Helen S. McMullen	55	50.00
14705	Mrs. Klaaske Bosgraaf	62	50.00
14706	James Keane	62	200.00
14707	L. M. Metz	66	200.00
14708	Paul Brown	115	200.00
14709	Alois F. Klos	147	100.00
14710	Mrs. Mary L. Holmes	310	50.00
14711	Martin Wieland	375	200.00
14712	Mrs. Nicholas Ehmet	785	50.00
14713	Olaf Thomesen	1747	200.00
14714	Mrs. Minnie D. Wimer	1840	50.00
14715	John Duffield	7	200.00
14716	Mrs. Ellen Duggan	203	50.00
14717	Mrs. Gladys Gaudett	218	50.00
14718	Mrs. Cora M. Worcester	348	25.00
14719	Mrs. Esther Wade	382	50.00
14720	Henry Probst	416	200.00
14721	Mrs. Sarah J. McCloskey	493	50.00
14722	Isaac Mable	927	50.00
14723	Dolphis Dubuque	1125	200.00
14724	H. A. Thayer	1367	50.00
14725	Mrs. Hannah Cummons	8	50.00
14726	Joseph McWenie (dis.)	337	400.00
14727	Sanford O. Springer	483	200.00
14728	F. E. DeMaille (dis.)	493	300.00
14729	Geo. H. Faerber (dis.)	578	400.00
14730	Mrs. Amelia Wagner	1664	50.00
14731	John Arial	21	200.00
14732	Mrs. Sarah E. Davis	197	50.00
14733	J. G. Gillison	318	200.00
14734	Louis Champoux (dis)	407	400.00
14735	Mrs. Lizzie F. Goud	624	50.00
14736	Lara Foss	639	200.00
14737	Nathan Myers	879	200.00
14738	Mrs. Alma O. Swanson	1307	50.00
14739	John Henry Hawkins	889	100.00
14740	Fred Pfeffer	1693	100.00
14741	Mrs. Naoma E. Farmer	1836	50.00
14742	Oliver P. Darlington	20	200.00
14743	Geo. Johnson	62	200.00
14744	Mrs. Gertrude Lucas	318	50.00
14745	Thomas J. Roddy	688	100.00
14746	Gustaf A. Johnson	1110	50.00
14747	Zenia D. Ross	1716	200.00
14748	Mitchell J. John	1469	50.00

Total.....$30,959.25

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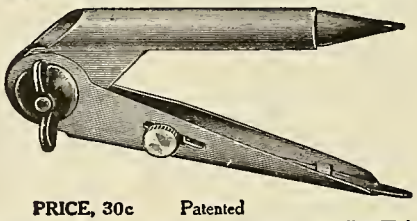

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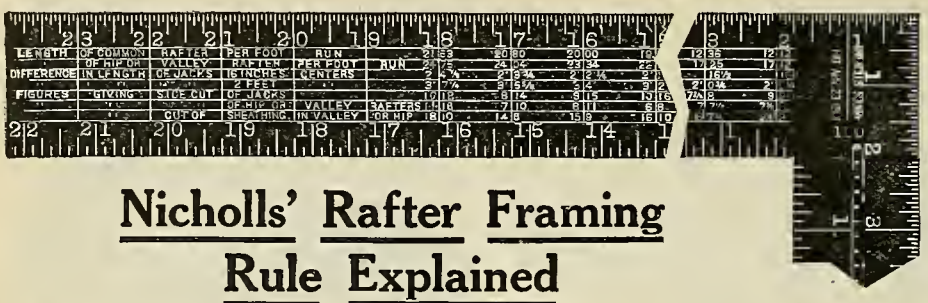

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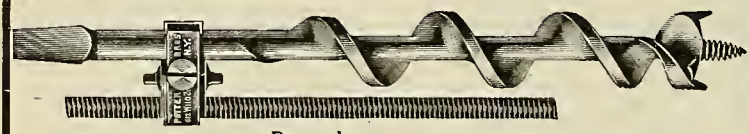

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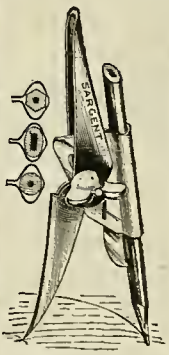

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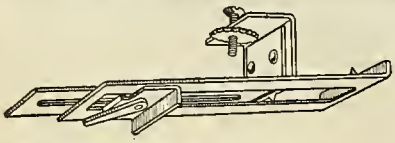

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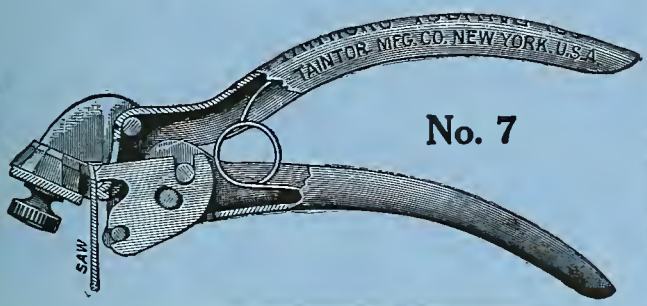

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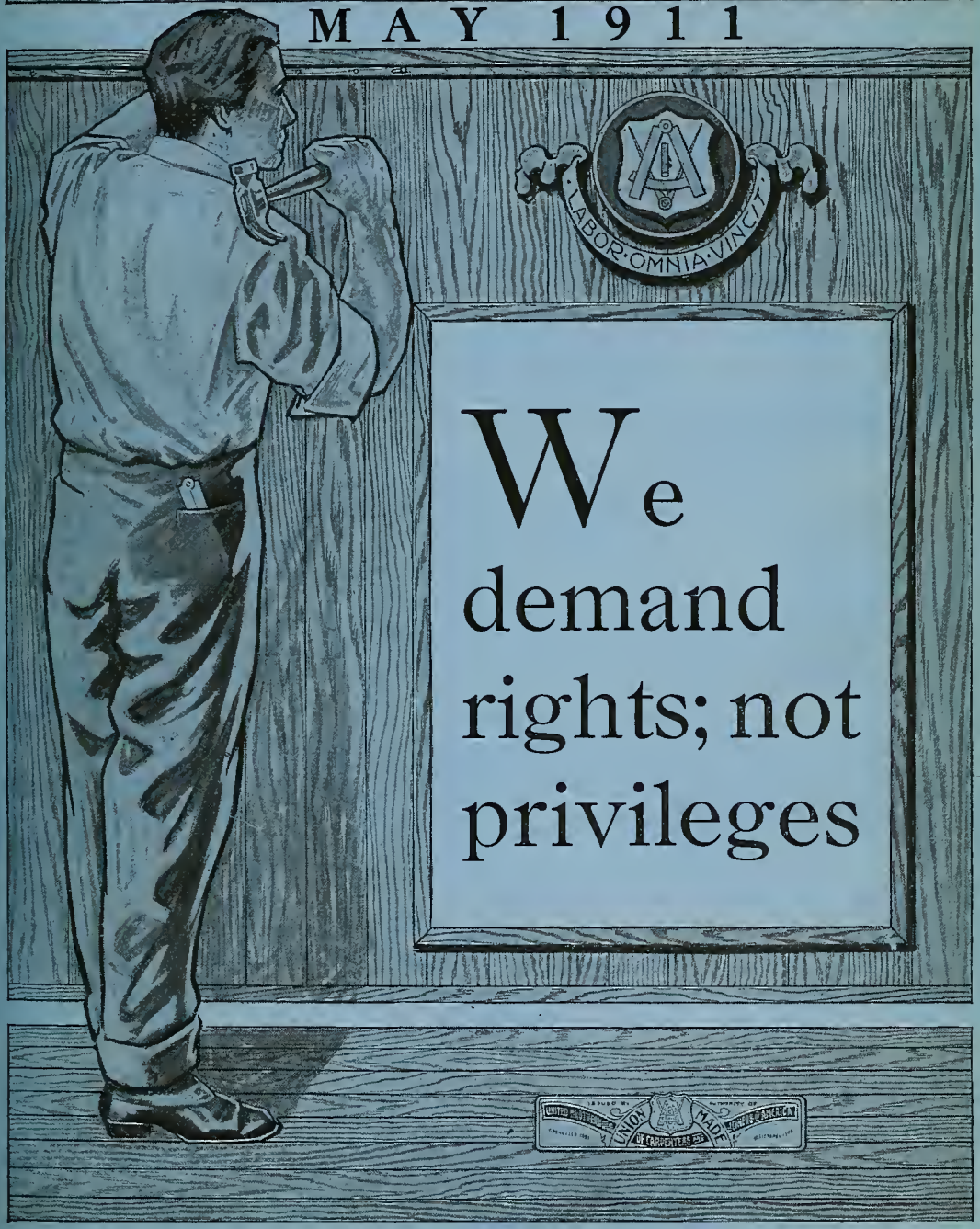

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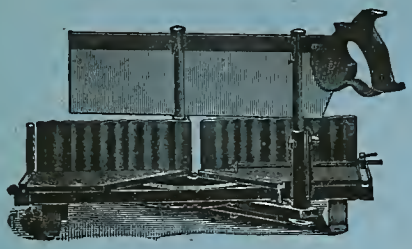

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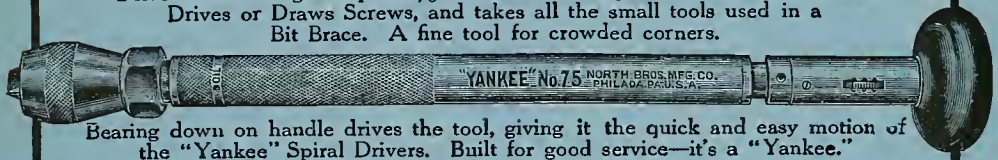

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXI—No. 5
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1911

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

A SYMPATHETIC CHORD

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

There's very little cash comes in
  And we spread that out mighty thin,
So that in comfort "ends may meet"
  And leave no payment incomplete;
The price is always set too high
  By those who sell for those who buy,
More than we earn we're asked to pay
  To keep a living day by day.

We've left off all expense we could
  To reach the price of coal and food,
And still there is distressing lack—
  A threadbare coat on every back;
We're out at elbows, out at toes
  And needing every kind of clothes,
The family's needs our hearts appall
  When we enumerate them all!

Enough to keep us warmed and fed
  And pay the rent for a roof o'erhead,
Necessity claims every cent—
  As soon as made the money's spent,
There's nothing left. To weep's no use,
  Economy will not reduce—
It's to its lowest terms long since,
  And grieving won't curtail expense!

Sometimes we'd like to rest or shirk
  But dare not stop a day from work—
The wolf of want prowls round the door
  To snap and snarl and haunt the poor,
But we may keep him well at bay
  By working steadily each day—
So thankful for a chance to work
  That we don't either rest or shirk!

FRAME AND FINISH OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

(By Frank Duffy.)

—Finish.—

I DO NOT understand that the specific aim and purpose of this society (The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education) is to enter the domain of either classic literature or the profound sciences, but rather to encourage and promote industrial education, thus to advance labor and the laborer in the highest degree of structural and constructive efficiency and of manual and physical perfection.

As previously intimated, health, morality and fair intelligence are, in my opinion, prerequisite and essential materials.

Let me add that the line, the level, the plumb and the square also deserve consideration as important factors, since nothing can be taken from the material world to receive a polished or finished state without them.

Applying them in principle to manual and mechanical labor, we should accept each and all as excellent and useful guides to honest and honorable employment.

Broadening the figurative use, the noblest ideals of life require the finest emery of experience to polish them off to a finish; and as pumice stone serves the emery, so do other elements aid this power.

Among these elements must be considered as contributory and co-operating, equity, justice and perfect freedom from every disposition to wrong, injure, prejudice or bias.

All these elements form as a whole the right foundation to a just demand for civic, political, legislative, governmental and individual co-operation, in both of which—demand and co-operation—it is the duty of capital as well as labor to join.

Frankly, neither labor—that which we class as organized—nor capital—of the employing kind—should have any artifice or reserve in presenting anything and everything possible of conserving hearty and wholesome co-operation.

Sadly enough, each holds the other at an unfortunate distance, with the prospect of shortening that distance suspiciously far off, although the efforts to bring them in touch with each other are, in the main, commendable.

To the writer none so strengthens the hope of success as the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

To each the society extends an open invitation to co-operate with it in its contemplated work, which is recognized as of national import and benefit, thus placing itself among all institutions reflecting the intelligence and intellectuality of the American people and the American nation.

As a member of the society, a plain working man, a representative of organized labor, a man of family and, I hope, a loyal, patriotic citizen, I hold it my duty and the duty of every such person to cordially and sincerely join in the invitation as well as the work, hoping the latter's accomplishment will be more certain of receiving a clean, bright and enduring finish.

Observation and experience does not, however, permit quieting the apprehension that misguided capital may coldly decline the kindly invitation, though I believe such declination would meet the frowns of an impartial philanthropic public.

Let us hope for more fortunate results.

As a worker for the betterment of mankind, I again firmly charge the conditions which capital—the selfish employing element—maintains over child labor are neither hygienic nor humane and should, in the name of humanity, be eliminated altogether.

So, too, I reiterate, our public schools are thus being depleted and deprived of material which by priority and principle, age and nature, unquestionably belongs to them.

So also I assert that capital, either as an employing force or philanthropic agent, should see the parent is paid a wage out of which he may, with no personal nor family embarrassment provide ways and means to send his child to some public or private institution, school or enterprise of an educational character while excellent mental and physical vigor appears.

Provide the boy and girl not only with these advantages, but also with playgrounds, public parks, wholesome air and exercise and nature's groves and haunts, and we shall see growing up in our midst a marvellous supply of magnificent material for the frame and finish of the noblest monuments to intelligent, intellectual brain and brawn.

In the munificence and magnanimity of the noble effort give the parent this better wage and shorter workday, his constitutional rights, liberties and freedom as a native, or naturalized or prospective citizen of the country and we shall have a people and a nation inseparable from the power and influence of the most liberal and beneficent enlightenment.

One has no right to assail another's personal character so long as it bears neither blemish nor stain. In our vanity and conceit we believe our own actions and abilities are fair and right and should receive general approval, but poor mortals are they who think themselves absolutely faultless and beyond criticism. In this spirit I discourage the training of the mind in theories, instructions and practices, that in my view rest upon assumed, fancied or imagined fundamentals.

I cannot shoe or tell how to properly shoe a horse, build a stationary or railway engine, hew, dress or polish a piece of granite, or go down into the great depths of the earth and accurately trace and measure their mineral and metallic wealth. I doubt whether, were I to make an effort, in any case my work would pass as expert, first class or even fair. I do claim, however, ability and qualifications, built upon practical and actual labor and experience, to select, frame and finish material for and to construct any building or structure wherein carpentry has its assignment, and show therein acceptable workmanship and finish. And so can others who received an education fitting them for their vocation in life.

Those masters in their respective mechanical and industrial pursuits, James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters; John Mitchell, of the Mine Workers; Congressman Frank Buchanan, of the Structural Iron Workers; James O'Connell, of the Machinists; Wm. Carter, of the Locomotive Firemen, and P. H. McCarthy, of my own brotherhood, are with the large and excellent compliment to be found in the membership, official staff and board of managers of the Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, not only worthy examples, but splendid specimens of instructional caliber, which should be called upon by every school, institute and educational enterprise to instruct, teach and train young and ambitious minds for industrial life, if profit and perfection is desired.

CUSTOM AND TRADITION.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

CUSTOM and tradition are two institutions with which at times we feel that we would like to dispense. Custom, for example, decrees that we must toil for a living, no matter what the atmospherical conditions may be, and anyone who has seen a hard working, conscientious carpenter sweltering away on a hot summer's day in a suit of corduroys and a pair of overalls can appreciate the fact that it would be far more enjoyable to sit in the shade attired in a bathing suit and sip lemonade or even something a bit more stimulating.

Behold your boarding house, for instance. Haven't you often nearly burned the insides out of you by drinking coffee or tea from the cup, when, if it were not for that infernal drawback, custom, you could dump the beverage in your saucer and cool it off?

We wear stiff shirts of the "boiled" variety to summer social functions when we'd be more comfortable in a light summer undershirt. We appear upon the street in winter time with clothes that are stylish, but aren't half so well adapted for keeping

out the cold as the old crazy-quilt that mother made.

Almost everything that we do is affected in some degree by custom or tradition, and everybody else is afflicted in the same way. Furthermore, the rule works both ways—fore and aft.

Take a peep almost anywhere and you can see the latter three of the four estates, namely, medicine, law, the clergy and the press, going out of their way to toady to the wealthy, and sometimes going further off their proper course to take a few slaps at organized labor. It's customary to do it, hence it's done.

The fellow that origiuated the old saying that "Them that has gets" knew what he was talking about and no mistake. However, he might have added that "Them that haven't aren't liable to have," unless they get out and hustle.

Hasn't it always been customary, when some momentous question was before the public, for the press to make a point of interviewing every prominent man of wealth in the community and of keeping the opinions of the other fellow—the toiler-consumer—obscured by the veil of non-publicity? Hasn't it? And you can remember way back in your granddad's boyhood days how the old village preacher used to scan that sermon of his like a hawk over the top of his specs to make sure there was nothing in it that would affect the wealthy portion of the church? None of that stuff about the rich man and the celestial gates being compared to a camel and the eye of a needle was there. And then you can't forget, either, how doubly solicitous our modern day law-maker is regarding the welfare of the "interests," can you? And hasn't it always been the custom to look after the welfare of "them that has?" Hasn't it? Of course it has. Then why change the order of things? Why give the under dog a chance to live? Why place the working classes on a human basis, par, and give him a square deal from pulpit, press and bar? Why? Again why?

Custom and tradition must endure only when there is no radical change in given conditions. In England the lords, the clergy and the commons, together with the King, constitute the three estates. To Edmund Burke goes the credit of uncovering the fourth estate, when in a speech in the British House of Commons he remarked that in the reporters' gallery there was an estate more powerful than any of the other three. Having been relieved of the pleasure of a House of Commons and a King by one George Washington, we were obliged to assume medicine and law as two of our estates.

The press, it will be remembered, did much good (and bad) work and wielded a great influence even before Burke threw the spot light on it, therefore, just because no Burke, Webster or Solomon has proclaimed the fact to the world is no reason why one of the most powerful institutions the world has ever known, namely, organized labor, shall not shortly be recognized as the fifth estate. If it was permissible to break into the established order of things and have four estates, why can't we add another?

The unfortunate—but not in any way regretable—feature about the fifth estate is that it disagrees in many ways with the expressed opinions of some of the other estates, and receives, in consequence, but a small ratio of the support it should.

It is not customary to have five estates, therefore the fifth estate, being contradictory to the established law of custom and tradition, must necessarily have a long, hard row to hoe. Fortunately, much of this row has been hoed and the hoers are today hoeing better than they ever hoed before.

Bestowing scant praise is one way of ridiculing anything or anybody, and half-hearted attempts at catering to labor's wants by politician, press and clergyman is not relished a little bit. Labor may—and I use the word advisedly—lack some of the so-called polish which goes to make up the "better classes," but it most assuredly uses its brains for thinking purposes, and the sooner the world in general recognizes the fact the sooner industrial peace will arrive.

What a pity it is that the three estates do not spend more time in dwelling on the good that organized labor has accomplished in abolishing the deadly sweatshops, child labor and other degrading, pauperizing institutions in stead of wantonly wasting so much priceless time picking flaws.

The laboring man is fair-minded. He is willing to, and does, admit that the other estates do much that is good. All he asks is a fair field for the fifth estate, and he is going to get it or know the reason why.

Just because wealthy "pa" didn't pay decent wages and work his employes a fair number of hours under reasonable conditions is no reason why wealthy "son" shouldn't do it today. Custom and tradition must give way to changing conditions.

MAKING ROADS THROUGH PRISON LABOR.

(By Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, General Secretary National Committee on Prison Labor.)

Convict road making is a pressing question before the present sessions of legislatures, county supervisors and boards of control. Members are hesitating as to what answers to make and what arguments, pro or con, to bring forth. The literature on the subject is abundant, but in the suggestions there is little that is new. That thirty-three states had laws on their statute books in 1905 permitting the employment of convicts on state and county roads shows that a solution of the problem does not necessarily lie in legislation, but in its administration. The various forms which these laws take demonstrate the fact that there is as yet no satisfactory or uniform law. The many different experiments going on today appear to have grown out of local needs and conditions rather than out of any general accepted theory of what is right from the standpoint of penology. To solve satisfactorily the difficult problem involved, or even to suggest its proper solution, would require long research and experimentation, but perhaps it may be timely to point out some of the difficulties which must be encountered wherever convict road making is tried.

The theory that convict labor is a proper source of exploitation either by a lessee through his peonage, a contractor through his cheap contract, or a co-ordinate department of a state government through its subtle bookkeeping, is one that is untenable from any point of view. Road making is a legitimate use of state funds and is of practical benefit to all citizens by reducing the cost of transportation of the products of the farms to the great markets; therefore anything that will expedite the building of good roads is for the common welfare. It is on this basis that it is urged that the labor of convicts be used for this purpose. The state has a right to its use and under certain conditions it would greatly reduce the cost of production and tend to a more rapid development of good roads projects.

Still, we are face to face with a condition whereby the state directs its prison department to allow its highway department to have the labor of the convicts at little or no cost to the highway department and consequently at a figure much below that at which free labor might be induced to seek employment in road building. The claim that free labor cannot be had at any wage for work on roads in certain communities is generally advanced as a justification for this, but the large employment agencies of the country as well as the student of economics will soon show conclusively that the difficulty lies not in securing labor at any price, but in reluctance to give an adequate wage which will induce labor to come into the work.

The value of the convict's labor on the roads is the same as the value of his labor in the prison factory—the wage at which free labor can be secured to perform the same work. Shall the prison department turn over gratis its convicts to the highway department—this is the question. If it does, it is giving to the highway department exactly that amount of money for which the highway department could hire free labor. It makes little difference to the taxpayer which he is taxed to maintain, prisons or roads. Prisons are deemed a necessity and the community is afraid to get along without them. Bad roads are a habit and the community is accustomed to get along with them. But with a single tax maintaining prisons and developing highways, what community could hesitate?

A much more legitimate argument, but

one less often advanced, is the healthful, wholesome environment thrown around the convict while at work in road building. The experience of the men who developed the road work in Colorado shows that this is an advantageous way of employing able-bodied convicts—of transforming the sallow, ghost-like prisoner, fresh from the prison pen, into a rosy, happy specimen of humanity. Under God's own sky, with the fresh air of heaven, free from shackles and living on his honor with few guards to do more than supervise, the prisoner is surrounded by the best environment and governed under a method which is sane. While it remains to be proved how long this method will be a success and whether the experience of Colorado can be duplicated both north and south, the work at Kalamazoo, Mich., at Richmond, Va., and other places tends to raise our hope. These practical arguments should have weight.

A movement equally important with that of good roads is passing over the country. Efficiency is demanded in the management of prisons, with a wage for the convict which will benefit those dependent on him. To build up an efficient organization of prison industries is a task of no mean magnitude on an inadequate salary and hampered by red tape of officialdom and incompetency of subordinates. The man at the head of prison departments needs sympathetic encouragement. To place upon him the burden of securing large appropriations for maintenance of his institution while the labor of his charges is handed over to others for exploitation is destructive of all ambition for the attainment of efficiency.

So it is that the movements of the day tend to clash and we are left with a dilemma. Is there a demand on the part of the highway and road people which is legitimate, which will open this seemingly large opportunity for the convict and still not offer it on a basis of exploitation? This conflict is full of interest to the student of the subject.—Review (organ of the National Prisoners' Aid Association), February, 1911.

MODERN FEUDALISM.

(Address delivered before the Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C., by Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow, A. M., D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church.)

Members and Friends of the Central Labor Union:

I thank you for the invitation to be present and address you this evening.

It is an honor that I highly appreciate. You will expect from me a frank statement of what I believe, for after all that is the only thing that counts. A man should kindly but frankly state his beliefs and give the reasons for them. If the facts are correct and the reasons sound the argument will stand, if not some one will soon expose the error and reveal the fallacy and the structure will fall.

There is an old book called the Bible, and in it the old book of Ecclesiastes. Every laboring man should read it, as it throws light upon many of the problems of today.

It points out the material things that cannot satisfy the soul, and also points to the source of true satisfaction.

In this book of Ecclesiastes, chapter 5, verse 9, are the words upon which I wish to speak:

THE PROFIT OF THE EARTH IS FOR ALL.

The text is a simple declaration, in plain language, of a profound truth. It would seem that there could be no mistake as to its meaning. But some of the most elementary principles are the last to be understood and some of the most obvious truths are the last to be accepted and put into practice.

The text is one of these statements.

It declares that the wealth of the world is for the people of the world.

That would seem to be axiomatic, but it has never been generally accepted or widely practiced.

It is one of those fundamental truths that we commend in theory and ignore in practice.

There never has been a time when the profit of the earth has been used for the

good of all. As interpreted in the light of history, the text would read: "The profit of the earth is for the few, and it is the function of the many to cultivate it for their benefit."

It was for this reason that the writer of Ecclesiastes tells them not to marvel "If they see the oppression of the poor and the violent taking away of justice and righteousness in a province." Wherever injustice prevails unrighteousness will abound.

The same writer tells us "There is a grievous evil that I have seen under the sun, namely, riches kept by the owner thereof to his hurt, and those riches perishing by evil adventure."

Unjust gains are a curse to those that have been robbed, making them hard and bitter; and a greater curse to the one who has amassed his riches "but not by right," making him more narrow in his selfish isolation.

Renan is not far wrong when he observes that "the feudal system in force at the time of Koheleth is the principal cause of the wretched administration of affairs portrayed in the book of Ecclesiastes."

The world has always been willing to welcome the imperialism which governs the many for the enrichment of the few, but looks with suspicion upon any man or party who ventures to suggest that the "profit of the earth is for all."

By and by men and parties and governments will rise to the Christian conception that that is the best government that brings the greatest good to the greatest number, and that he is the greatest man who can render service to all.

It is another fundamental truth that the earth is the original source of all wealth.

Out of the soil grow the great forests, with their valuable timber that furnishes the raw material for all manufacturers of wood.

On the soil are the orchards, with their great variety of luscious and nourishing fruits and nuts.

On the soil graze the sheep and cattle that furnish us with meat, wool and leather.

From the soil come the great variety of agricultural products that clothe and feed humanity.

From beneath its surface the oil gushes and from its crust are taken granite, marble and stones for purposes of building.

In her rich bosom are the treasures of iron, copper, silver, gold and precious gems that have been a source and measure of wealth for countless centuries. These things are not man-made, but God-given.

"The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof" and all the children should be sharers in the Father's bounty.

Unfortunately the divine bounty has become a cause for dissension among his children.

The strong and the wise have sought and attained their share by legitimate means and the strong and shrewd and unscrupulous have attained more than their share by the use of any means or method that seemed to answer their purpose.

All down the ages strength and might have made right and the cry of bandits of every hue has been:

"That he can take, who has the power.
And he may keep, who can!"

The question of who owns the earth is not yet settled.

Originally it was thought to belong to kings or emperors who owned the earth and ruled by divine right.

Later it was discovered that their title to rule was vested in the people over whom they ruled.

Vox populi became vox Dei.

In empire, kingdom and republic it is being discovered that the wealth of the land is for the people of the land. In other words, after all these years men are realizing the truth of the text, "That the profit of the earth is for all."

Closely allied to the question of the ownership of the earth is the question of the rights and remunerations of those who till the soil, herd the cattle and hew the lumber; or of those who mine the coal, iron, copper, gold and silver. All these men are dealing at first hand with the earth and its products.

Next to them stand the whole artisan class who transform by their labors the raw material into myriad forms of use and beauty. Has the profit of the earth been for those who deal most directly with it?

Landmarks in social progress are indicated by the methods of utilizing and rewarding human labor.

The first method was that of using the working man as a chattel or slave.

Captives in war were sold or led into bondage and were compelled to perform all sorts of mental service. Some of them, by rare mechanical skill or artistic genius, rose to positions of influence but rarely arrived at freedom.

It has been argued that this slave labor accomplished great things. Babylon, the magnificent, was built by those who groaned under the lash of the taskmaster.

The treasure cities of Egypt were built by slave hands.

Slaves quarried the rocks and built them into the great pyramids of Egypt.

The colossal Coliseum at Rome was built by the slaves led captive by Titus after the capture of Jerusalem.

Roads, monuments, palaces and temples of great magnificence were the product of the unrequited toil of slaves, but that does not prove that slavery was a beneficent institution. Such arguments move upon the assumption that buildings and mounments are more important than men. The very reverse is true. The proudest monument of any nation is its strong manhood and pure womanhood.

An intelligent, happy people, with none hungry or ragged, and none vicious or depraved, would be the highest achievement of government.

The next great movement was mediæval serfdom. Under this regime man was used as a subordinate, whose duties were fixed by custom.

Feudalism does not always mean the same thing. It varied in different countries and in different parts of the same country.

Any definition, therefore, that could be given might be modified by the introduction of other facts. It was the prevailing social and industrial order for the eleventh, twelfth and part of the thirteenth century. As I wish to speak of modern feudalism, it is necessary that we understand quite clearly this mediæval feudalism. In these centuries there was no national life in our modern sense of the term. The power that was exercised by the king or emperor was very small compared with that exercised by rulers of the present day.

At the opening of the tenth century, France was parceled out into twenty-nine petty states, each controlled by its feudal lord. Some of these lords and nobles exercised powers more weighty than those of the throne.

The barons or lords were the forces to be reckoned with. These men lived in their donjons, castles or manor houses. The noble was a warrior and had to make a fortress of his home. The castle consisted of a group of fortifications built upon some hill or rocky promontory that could easily be defended. The principal structure was always the donjon, which became a colossal tower of three or four stories. Here the master lived, had his grand hall where he received his guests, his family room and his treasure chamber.

Underneath the castle were the stables, the rooms for the common soldiers and the prison cells—damp, dark and dirty—into which the prisoners were lowered.

Examples of these castles may be seen at Warwick and Kenilworth in England and at Roslin and Linlithgow in Scotland. All but Warwick are now in ruins.

These fortresses were not pleasant homes or even comfortable dwelling places. The winding stairs were lighted by loopholes; the rooms were damp and somber, where only a little light entered through narrow openings. Life in them was sad and lonely, especially during the long winter evenings. In fair weather people generally remained outside of the inclosure. A scholar who lived in the middle ages tried to count up the pleasures which one of these lords might enjoy. He enumerated fifteen: Hunting, fishing, fencing, jousting, playing chess, eating and drinking, listening to the songs of the jongleurs, watching bear fights, receiving guests, talking with the ladies, holding his court, walking in the meadows, warming himself, having himself cupped and bled and watching the snow fall.

These pleasures were scarcely enough to keep the nobles at home, so we do not wonder that they spent the bulk of their time hunting or fighting.

Next to these lords or barons there were three ranks or classes. There were the freemen, possessing small tracts of land. Many of these existed in the fifth and sixth centuries, but in the tenth century nearly all

these lands had become feudal.

The freeman, whose possessions were small, soon found it necessary to surrender his land and liberty in order to gain the protection of the neighboring lord.

The next class were called villains, or serfs, who were attached to the land and transferred with it upon any change of owners. This was the most numerous class existing in that time, and in many respects their life was worse even than that of the slaves.

In addition to a great many taxes and charges, there were what were called banalities. This took the form of a modern monopoly. "The tenants were obliged to have their grain ground at the banal mill; to have their bread baked in the banal oven; to have their grapes pressed in the banal press, and each time they had to pay a charge, ordinarily a portion of the grain, flour or vintage. The lords exacted a payment from the tenants for allowing them to cut wood in his forests, or graze their stock in his pastures, or fish in his waters. The lord also imposed the exclusive use of his weights and measures, and this was still another occasion for graft. The lord forbade his tenants to sell their grain or wine within a certain time after the harvest, and during this time he sold his own without competition."

All these monopolies were exceedingly oppressive to tenants, but were immensely profitable to the masters.

Even worse than this was the amount of labor, called corvee, which these serfs had to render to the master. The tenants had to aid the lord in cultivating his domain; they must plow his fields, dress his vines, harvest his grain, mow his meadows, draw in his sheaves and his hay. Usually these services were regulated. The tenant subject to corvee owed a fixed number of days per year. Custom sometimes decided that he should be supported by the lord and how he be supported. The tenants had to do transport service for the lord, fetch firewood, furniture and food; they had to keep up the roads, repair buildings, clean out the castle moats and the fish pond. They owed their assistance in case of flood or fire; they must follow him as soldiers in case of war, mount guard in his castle day or night; construct fortifications, dig moats and make palisades and all this without pay; their time, of course, being taken out of the time which they ought to have been engaged in cultivating their own small farms. To add to this injustice, an intendant, or, as we would call him, a superintendent or master, was appointed to exact this from the tenants in the absence of the lord, and usually became rich out of his peculations.

The people lived in mud huts or cottages, with mud floors; no stoves or chimneys, no glass for windows, no books, papers, magazines, schools or any of those things that go to make life comfortable in our day. And yet this is the condition that we are sometimes told was preferable to that of the laboring man of today! The laboring man of today has a hundred comforts and a hundred forms of rational enjoyment which were denied even to the wealthiest of that age.

There was one advantage that these people had in case of old age or sickness; the baron or lord had to make some provision for their support.

This great industrial order grew up and passed away by what might be called natural laws, not by any edict of government nor by any united effort on the part of the people, but by several great movements, of which the people were a part, and yet over which they had no control.

Great industrial changes in the past have not been brought about by acts of Parliament or edicts of government.

The black death that decimated the whole country and left many serfs without any master; the great demand for labor that made it valuable so that laborers began to move from one part of the country to another; the increasing power of the central government that took military service and the levying of taxes into its own hands—these were a few of the causes that led to the passing away of an industrial order that had lasted for more than four hundred years.

This country was discovered and later settled when the third industrial order was getting started. It was where the laborer was regarded as a free agent bound by contract, but who was compelled to sell his labor like any other commodity.

In the earlier days in this country, with

the great abundance of cheap land, and the variety of resources, the "profit of the earth was for all." In New England land was assigned to every householder and certain lands were held in common.

The men who owned the tools performed the labor.

Weaving and shoemaking were carried on at home at times when one could not work outdoors.

There was a local supply for a local need. Grain was raised on the farm and ground into flour at a nearby mill; logs were hauled to the mill to be sawed and the lumber hauled back; clothing and nearly everything else was homemade.

This order of things that has passed away within the memory of men still living, was not abolished by popular vote.

Rapid transportation made possible the feeding of large multitudes of people in one place. No city of any size in our country could depend for a single week upon the local supply. Nearly everything that one wears or eats comes from a distance.

The invention of machines made possible the building of great mills and factories that called for a combination of capital to build and equip them and a combination of laborers to operate them.

Under these conditions the laborer could no longer be, as in a simpler state of society, both capitalist and laborer.

Rapid transportation makes possible the bringing of the raw material, iron or copper, cotton or wool, from great distances and shipping the finished product to a market wherever found.

The development of water, steam and electric power has made it possible to extend the size of mills and factories almost indefinitely.

The result is the massing of people in cities that are ever increasing in size.

The thing to be borne in mind is that the modern industrial system was not brought about by a popular vote or an edict of government. It came as the result of great forces of invention and discovery over which neither people or government seemed to have any control.

The result of all this is that we have a modern feudalism that has many of the worst features of the old feudalism without its compensations.

In 1869 John Ruskin wrote, "A struggle is approaching between the newly risen power of democracy and the apparently departing power of feudalism and another struggle no less imminent and far more dangerous between wealth and pauperism."

Forty years have shown that Ruskin was a true prophet.

The struggle that is now being waged in England is a struggle between democracy and old feudalism. A contest between the lord or baron and the people. It is a struggle to determine whether a lord may have five square miles of land for a deer park free of taxation while the masses who toil in Manchester and Birmingham bear heavy burdens of taxation. Banalties and corvee in another form are levied upon those who, in passing from one industrial order to another, have profited little by the change.

In this country it is the struggle between wealth and pauperism, for while it is true that the laborers have more comforts than ever before, it is equally true that the vast majority of them live on the verge of pauperism.

Loss of work or a few months' sickness moves them from the ranks of self-respecting labor to the ranks of those who become public charges.

Our present system constitutes a new feudalism.

The laborers are now massed about the shop or factory as formerly they were massed around the castle or manor house.

They work in the company's mill, live in the company's house, trade at the company store, walk on the company streets, send their children to the company school and worship, if they will, in the company's church.

This has rendered independence well nigh impossible. To be sure, if they can find work elsewhere, and money enough to transport themselves and families to it, they may move, but if not, they must stay.

As the serf worked that the baron might enjoy the rude luxury of his time, so these men labor that the capitalist may enjoy the more refined luxuries of our times.

City and suburban residences, palaces in

the mountains or at the seashore, expensive autos and palatial yachts all rest upon the shoulders of labor.

The millions toil that the hundreds may play.

We have not yet reached the time when "the profit of the earth is for all." But we should bear in mind that there is nothing divine nor permanent about the present industrial order any more than there was about ancient slavery or mediæval serfdom. The present industrial system was not brought about by a popnlar vote, nor will it be terminated by popular vote. It is the result of a hundred causes all working to one great end.

Some one has said: "There are three great trnths that we as a nation must learn: to produce abundantly, to distribute justly and to consume rationally."

We have learned to do the first and the products of this nation are stupendous. With the immense production of the country there is no reason that anyone should go go homeless, ragged or hungry.

We have hardly taken the first steps in the matter of a just distribution of the wealth of farms and forests, mills and mines. Coal and steel barons, copper and cattle kings, railroad and steamship magnates have no divine right to a monopoly of all the good things of earth, and yet they seem to have them quite completely under their control.

Politically the doctrine of the divine right of kings had to give way to the inalienable rights of the people; the same will ultimately happen to this industrial and commercial lordship.

Not always will thousands of boys from 9 to 14 toil in coal mines under conditions that would sap the strength and vigor of grown men; not always will little children toil amid the noise and dust of our great factories; not always will underfed and underpaid women labor in sweatshops, stitching life and soul into garments that are to be sold over bargain counters. And all this to enable a few men to amass millions for which they have no real use and from which they can derive no adequate enjoyment.

When it comes to the rational enjoyment of the blessings and bonnties of nature we have made even less progress than in their just distribution.

The amusements and pleasures of the poor are nsually debasing and sordid rather than elevating and ennobling. As a rule they are confined to eating and drinking and the gratification of the lower senses.

But the social life and pleasures of the ultra idle rich are often on a lower moral than those of the laboring poor. Both rich and poor have yet to learn the rational and helpful enjoyment of the riches and bounty of the earth.

In our country and in all countries there is great social unrest. It may be called "conservation," "insurgency," the "New Democracy," "New Nationalism," but in any case it is the awakiug of the people to secure their rights as against special and powerful interests.

It is not a question of political parties; it is a rising of the people in their own behalf. They do not yet know what they want or how it is to be attained, but some day they will know.

Just now modern feudalism is taking the form of paternalism. "Be good children," it says, "and we will give you libraries and laboratories, schools and colleges. We will even go as far as old feudalism and give you old age pensions." This all sounds well, and I would utter no word of condemnation against the men who generously provide these things. There seems to be no other way in the present distress. My condemnation is of the system that makes it necessary or possible.

The issue has been fairly joined and can never be downed till it finds adequate solution.

Antidotes and panaceas may be applied by feudal interests; the cause may be injured by the intemperate zeal of some of its adherents, but the clock of God always moves forward, and some day it will strike the people's hour.

We have now, nominally, government "by the people," but no one would be rash enough to assert that we have government "for the people." The people have certain political rights and a certain formal equality before the law; what they want are real rights and a substantial eqnality.

When labor has its share in the "profit of the earth," the free, self-respecting citi-

zens will build their own schools, libraries and hospitals; will build and endow their own churches and joyfully enter in to worship Him who is the Giver of all good.

They will then be themselves, able to make provision for sickness and old age. It is a healthier condition for a hundred men in a city to have a million each than for one man to have a hundred million.

It would be still better for a thousand men to have one hundred thousand each. More good things would be accomplished with the responsibility in the hands of a thousand than with the responsibility in the hands of one, however wise and good he might be.

As the old social and industrial orders passed away by the operation of great causes that lay beyond the votes of parties or the edicts of governments, so this order will pass.

What the new social order will be no one knows, and no one is wise enough to predict; but of one thing we may be assured—the laborer will be "first partaker of the fruits" and the "profit of the earth will be for all."

In it brains aud character will unite with skill and money in the largest production, the wisest distribution and the most rational enjoyment of the bounties of the earth.

While we do not know the character of the new social order, we have advanced far enough to know the caliber and character of the men who must constitute its citizenship and administer its affairs.

No improved social order can be established till a large majority of the citizens have a high sense of moral responsibility and a profound spiritual enthusiasm.

The new social order demands a transformation of human nature, so that men shall no longer work for selfish interests, but for the general good.

Honesty, temperance, unselfishness, devotion to duty, the pursuit of altruistic ideals must be attained before a better political or industrial system can become possible.

The best system of government fails in the hands of weak, incompetent and vicious men, or in the control of strong, aggressive and selfish men. Wise government is only possible where men are wise; just government where men are just; honest government where men are honest; good government where men are good.

To this work of making men and women of the character and spirit of Christ the church is committed. She has no special social propaganda because she is working not upon the surface of the body politic, but in the heart.

Her great message is that the salvation of Christ is for all; that the love of God is over all, and that the profit of the earth is for all.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY.

(By Carrie W. Allen.)

When the history of our industrial supremacy is written, one of the blackest pages will be that which records the rise of the cotton industry.

In no other industry are so many women and children needlessly forced to work under such nerve racking and soul destroying conditions.

This is true of both Northern and Southern mills, but the condition is much worse in the South, where the development has made the most rapid strides, and the makers of laws have put forth no efforts whatever for the protection of the frail women and children of the chivalrous South.

The infamy of this cannot be laid at the doors of the Southern people alone, for the South, the Northern mill owners have gone, to utilize the cheap labor, which meant a heavy increase in their fat dividends. Whenever a whisper of contemplated labor legislation reaches the ears of these sleek gentlemen, they say, "Interfere with our business and we'll withdraw our capital from your state." This threat continues to have a salutary effect upon the legislators, who often are themselves stockholders in the mills.

The women cotton operatives are almost wholly unorganized, and the mill owners make it their business to keep them so. The

New England manufacturers oppose the unions, but not so hotly and so persistently as do the Southern corporations.

Unorganized, the women and children are helpless. Organized, they might demand better wages and shorter hours. They might even demand the cleaning up of the vile toilets and better factory conditions.

On no account must they be allowed to organize, lest the 30, 40 or 50 per cent. dividends wrung from the flesh of women and children, be lessened by so much as a fraction of a cent. Lack of organization, both North and South, has the effect of keeping the cotton operatives in a condition of abject slavery, too spineless and depleted to rebel.

One of the pettiest of all the petty tricks of the mill owners, and one which materially decreases the small earnings of the workers, is the system of fining, which is practiced in the majority of cotton mills. Fines are imposed for "imperfect work," for "absence from work," for taking "leave without notice," for "misconduct" and for "damage to property."

These fines are obviously unjust, for the increased speed of the work and the multiplication of the number of machines attended by each worker causes frequent damage to the work. Where looms are used with stop-motion attachments, a broken thread causes the loom to stop. But stop-motion machines are expensive, and the common loom, which continues to weave after a thread breaks, is extensively used.

A man, woman or child attending one or two looms could watch for the broken threads, but when a weaver must stand at strained attention watching nine looms, a broken thread or a drop of oil is frequently unnoticed and causes imperfection in the cloth. On payday the weavers find a sum varying from 12 to 72 cents docked from their pay, a sum which poorly paid workers can ill afford to lose.

This helps to account for the fact that the children prefer night work. The damp night air makes the work run smoother, the children say, with fewer breaks in the thread, and they are not so often reproved by the overseer, and not so often fined. The most damning fact about the iniquitous business is that the little ones are cuffed and terrorized into a state of mind where they prefer the night work.

In some mills the crime of "absence from work" is promptly dealt with in order to prevent too frequent repetition. Absence from work means no profits for the manufacturer, and the workers who do not return to their machines for the afternoon are fined all of their wages of the morning. If out on Monday, they are docked all of Saturday's wages.

Employes are fined for leaving without notice, for loitering at their work, for remaining too long in toilet rooms, for opening windows without permission, and the little doffers are fined for playing in forbidden parts of the mill, or not sweeping the floor between the changing of the bobbins and other kindred crimes. The amount of the fine is docked from the scanty pay of the cotton mill worker and goes into the bulging coffers of the absentee mill owner.

In no state except Massachusetts has any attempt been made to pass a law prohibiting the fining system. In 1891 the Massachusetts Legislature passed a law declaring that "no employer shall impose a fine or withhold wages or any part of the wages of an employe engaged at weaving for the imperfections that may rise during the process of weaving." The same year the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, as is the custom of capitalist courts, declared this law to be unconstitutional.

No less pernicious in its effects on the workers is the system of premiums in force in about one-third of the mills investigated by the government agents. The promise of a niggardly amount to be added to the wage is a whip to drive the already over-strained women and children. The real object of premium giving is to increase the productive power of the worker and increase the profits of the mill owner. This also sets the pace for the work, so that while pennies are paid in premiums to the workers, dollars are sweated out of them for their masters. Premiums are paid to weavers who tend their looms during the noon hour, the princely sum of 50 cents a week being paid for the extra wear and tear of mind and body.

Spoolers who spool ten boxes of cotton yarn a day are paid the price of a box, 9 cents extra. and for spooling fifteen boxes

a premium of 18 cents is given. Some mills give weavers a premium for maintaining a 90 or 95 per cent. rate of production for two consecutive weeks, which is impossible without working overtime, and then at terrific pressure. It is this pressure, which is at all times present in the mills, which has such a deteriorating effect on the women and children.

Fall River, the largest textile center, has a higher rate of infant mortality than New York city, with its insufferable sweatshops and tenements. The prospective mothers are on their feet all through the weary day, with strained attention watching the looms for a break, ever and anon springing with nervous agility from one loom to another. They reluctantly leave their machines perhaps a week before confinement and are back again in an incredibly short space of time.

The babies are left to the tender care of some man who has been worn out and incapacitated by the mill, or with a little boy or girl. Some one has said, "the baby's idea of a mother is a man with milk bottle." Is it any wonder that these little wronged mortals have little vitality and no power to resist disease and numbers of them annually sicken and die?

And the mill children themselves. Under ordinary conditions in the mills their soft bodies and unformed brains are dwarfed and starved, and under the premium system the pitiful little victims are crowded to the limit of their endurance.

According to the Senate report on the condition of women and children in the cotton mills, neither dressing-rooms nor washrooms are provided, and neither are required by law. There is no place where a woman may retire, not even to eat her lunch, nothing but the lint-laden, evil-smelling workroom. What wonder that the women and children often leave their lunches uneaten.

The toilets, when furnished, are frequently built in one corner of the workroom, with no privacy of approach, and are in a loathsome condition. The report says: "Girls and women go there to rest." At one mill the sink outside the closet "where drinking water is obtained is also filthy. The operatives in general testify with indignation that when they drink the water the odor from the closet is so bad that, as one put it, 'It's just like drinking the bad smell.' "

So says the government report, and goes on to describe conditions as found in various mills, carefully omitting the names of the mills. The wretched brutes who own the vile places must be protected from public exposure. Two items are taken from the report:

"Mill No. 3: On each floor one water closet for men and one for women were found. They are separated by a board partition, not impervious to light and certainly not to sound, since there is an opening near the top of the partition. * * * None of the toilets has a wooden seat. On the third floor neither of the two toilets for men and for the women will flush. It is the same with all four toilets on the first floor, and with three out of the four on the second floor. Handfuls of cotton waste lie on the soaking floors of the closets for both men and women, and from these closets stagnant water runs over the floor three or four feet into the workrooms. * * * The last inspection was made on a Saturday just after the mill had been cleaned up, and yet these closets were too vile to enter. * * * The approaches are absolutely devoid of privacy. Only when one is clear inside is one out of sight of many workers. One woman is paid half a cent a side more than others who do not want to operate spinning frames near the closet doors."

"Mill No. 4: The odor from the water closets is so vile as to be nauseating in almost every room of the mill. These closets are being constantly used all day, yet they cannot be flushed by the individuals using them. At intervals, about twice a day, water is run through them. In cold weather there is no way of ventilating the mill. It is inconceivable that the people can endure for eleven and one-half hours a day the foulness of the air. In these same filthy closets the women hang their coats and hats to keep them out of the dust and lint of the workrooms."

The record of these conditions speaks for itself, and the evils arising from them can scarcely be realized, much less overstated.

Pay day is in many cases every two weeks, and sometimes monthly, which is a cruel hardship to many of these poor workers. It is one way the companies have of compell-

ing the mill workers to trade at the company stores. In many mills in the South it is the custom to make a discount from earnings advanced before pay day. One Saturday will be called pay day, and the next Saturday "borrowing day," the mill owners charging a discount on all sums loaned on that day of 5 per cent., regardless of the fact that they are holding back from one to two weeks' pay.

Or they may, between pay days, give the workers checks on the company store, which will cash the checks at 5 or 10 per cent. discount.

This is a serious item to those who need all they earn and as soon as they earn it.

In the New England states the law compels a weekly or bi-weekly payment—allowing the employer to keep back eight days' pay.

In Massachusetts a girl getting a job in a cotton mill receives her first wages twelve days after starting work. In Rhode Island payment is made fifteen days after starting work, and in Maine a girl must wait three weeks before receiving any pay, payment thereafter being made bi-weekly.

When a woman has been out of employment for some time, it is an almost unsupportable hardship for her to be compelled to wait for her wages such an inexcusably long time.

In the New England mills the wages are almost invariably paid to the children who earn them, but seldom is this done in the South, the wages earned by the children being paid to the father or the mother. Some Southern mills encourage the children to work overtime by giving them something for themselves, one mill in South Carolina paying children who worked six hours a week overtime 5 cents for their own use.

The home life of the women and children who work in the cotton mills is desolately barren. The greatest strain falls upon the mother, who, hustling to the mill in the early dawn, must do her washing and housework when she returns at night. This means several hours more upon her feet before she can retire to rest. Small wonder that the women complain of backache, swollen limbs and feet and varicose veins.

The pale specters of children who have "outwatched the stars by night" come creeping home in the chill dawn and sit hours dozing and shivering stupidly before the fire before sinking into the grim forgetfulness of sleep.

Small wonder that the wan, tired children are inattentive, and that their fingers and hands are caught in the machines. Small wonder that they have little resisting power and fall early victims to dropsy and wasting diseases.

Small wonder that many of these little ones, who have known nothing but work, work, work from early childhood, wander forever away from the mill, seeking that blessed leisure their young lives have never known. Small wonder if the unusual leisure and freedom leads the feet of these stunted children into crooked paths, the girls into the degradation of prostitution and the boys into the gruesome army of tramps or criminals.

"I hain't never goin' to work no more," says Jack London's little "Jimmy," who had been fed into the mill at the age of 9.

The quarters of the mill family are overcrowded, many of them taking in boarders or lodgers to help out the family income. The report shows an average of more than two persons sleeping in each of the small, comfortless bedrooms.

The wretched shacks called "home" are largely owned by the mill corporations, as are the churches, schools, stores and company boarding houses. Where the mill company owns the houses the rent is secure, as it is one of the many items deducted from the pay envelope.

Of the Northern group of mill workers dealt with in the government report, 85.2 per cent. live in rented homes and 95.1 per cent. of the Southern group live in rented homes.

When a family is decoyed by the agent and moved to the vicinity of the mill the members of the family who start work in the mill are in debt for the transportation. They are given credit at the company store for clothing, food and furniture, which keeps them in hopeless bondage for many weeks and months. Should the family become dissatisfied and wish to move before the furniture is paid for, the "installment plan" racket is worked on them and they lose all they have paid.

Many of the mill people develop a nomadic tendency, moving from place to place, always in hope of bettering their condition, always in hope of finding a spot where they can settle down in peace.

The mother who once hoped for something better for her girls and boys than she has known loses all hope and spirit in the dull monotony of the mill and the home. She finds the promised opportunity for the education of her children only a delusion. The real fact that confronts her is that the children are needed in the mill to keep the spindles running, and to the mill they must go.

The state provides for the education of the children of the North and the mill owners are relieved of all responsibility along that line. The benevolent spirit of the mill owners of the South is manifested by the number of schools, kindergartens and booking and sewing classes to which they contribute.

This serves a double purpose. The schools are held out as bait to draw the families to the mills, and they also prove to a cruelly critical world how philanthropic and benevolent the mill owners really are.

The unvarnished truth in regard to this may be gathered from extracts from the government report:

"It was the custom for the overseers in the mill to send to the school house at any time of day for workers. The mill came first always, the school after. At least two of the three trustees are prominent officials in the mill company. * * * When, therefore, some messenger appears at the school house and says so many children are needed at the mill, no written excuse is even asked for and to the mill the children go. * * *

"The attitude of the mill officials toward the school work was peculiar. While apparently they wanted to do the right thing for the school, it appeared it was more important, both for their own profit and the needs of the children, that spindles should be kept running than that the children should attend school regularly."

The sooner we arise and put an end to the hideous wrongs daily heaped upon the women and children of the working class the better for the race.

Of late there has been little agitation on these points, and the workers, absorbed by the problem of daily bread, have been conning themselves into the comfortable belief that some one has done something to rectify the wrong, and it is not our business, anyway.

It seems so difficult for us to realize that this is our business, that it is a social matter, because on the healthy life of the women and children of the working class the hope of freedom rests.

Each day hosts of women and girls are swallowed up by the remorseless factory, and at night, weary and wan, are vomited out.

Each dreadful dawn a "gaunt goblin army of children" take up their forced march to the hideous mill and at evening stumble back again.

COSTS MORE TO LIVE, YET NO WAGE INCREASE.

The increased cost of living is becoming more and more a question of moment to the wage-earner, who is compelled to meet the demands of exacting corporations, who, Shylock-like, demand the last penny from the victims of their avarice. During the past ten years, as will be seen by the table appended below, the cost of living has increased from 10 to 40 per cent., while there has been no corresponding increase in the earnings of the toiler, who in a large number of trades and unskilled lines of work, is compelled to eke out an existence very little better than that of the ordinary pauper. How to meet these exactions is a problem that daily confronts the worker, many of whom do not yet seem to realize that organized effort is the only remedy for conditions and that along trades union lines. The figures as presented, while taken from New York sources, are equally applicable here.

Ratio of Increased Cost of Living.

Rent	20 to 33 per cent.
Meat	12 to 20 per cent.

Vegetables ..... 10 to 25 per cent.
Milk and eggs..... 20 to 50 per cent.
Clothing ..... 10 to 40 per cent.

Living, the cost of the actual necessities of life, has not been higher in twenty years. Startling proof of this is given in Dun's report. Statistics show that the prices of meat, eggs and milk have risen to inordinate heights, along with the cost of virtually all that the wage-earner and his family require.

This means that while the corporations of the country have been absorbing hundreds of millions of dollars, taking everything, but giving nothing, the man who works has been held up in order that the corporation might thrive.

Wages have not increased in proportion. The dollar of 1896 is actually worth about 66 cents today. Dun proves it.

How They Increased.

One striking example of the way prices have soared in twelve months is afforded by the following table, the figures of which were taken from the prices of a wholesale grocery firm in New York for November. 1905, and November, 1906:

	1905.	1906.
Butter	29 cents	33 cents
Eggs	33 cents	39 cents
Hams	17 cents	19 cents
Bacon	20 cents	25 cents
Lard	15 cents	18 cents
Cheese	16 cents	18 cents

Milk, which means life and nourishment to hundreds of thousands of babies, is retailed at a figure which almost places it in the category of luxuries. Since the Dairy Trust began bringing the creamery and milk companies into one corporation, milk has risen from 8 to 10, 12, and in some cases, 15 cents a quart.

Modified milk, prepared especially for sickly infants, cannot be purchased for less than 20 cents. A few months ago only fifteen was asked.

* * *

Some Sample Increases.

Canned goods, too, are high, while pumpkins, turnips, apples, tomatoes and cauliflower range from 10 to 25 per cent. more than they did in the fall of 1905.

At each turn of the Beef Trust's screw upon the retailers they have tacked on a few cents to the steak, chops, roast pork, veal and mutton.

Anyone who pays rent knows of the additional two, four, six, eight, ten or more dollars a month, which the landlord now demands of him. In proportion, it uow costs a man more to house his family than it does to feed it.

* * *

The old rule that not more than a quarter of one's wages should go for rent has been made a dead letter.

The growing and permanent shortening of the leather supply has boosted the price of shoes.

Inferior grades of woollen goods and cotton goods, of which the poor and the middle classes are the principal consumers, cannot be bought within many cents per yard of the figures that used to prevail.—New York Call.

Resourceful.

Prosecuting Attorney—Your honor, the sheriff's bull pup has gone and chawed up the court bible.

Judge—Well, make the witness kiss the bull pup, then. We can't adjourn court just to hunt up a new bible.—Lippincott's.

To obtain recognition is often easier than to merit it.

A little sunshiny practice is worth a lot of moonshiny poetry.—Henry F. Cope.

When piety is only skin deep it is quite likely to effect the lungs.—Henry F. Cope.

A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early conditions.—Daniel Webster.

There is nothing so easy but that it becomes difficult when you do it with reluctance.—Terence.

Dilligence, above all, is the mother of good luck.—Samuel Smiles.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1911

As we are going to press, a week has elapsed since the arrest in this city and the extradition of John J. McNamara, the General Secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, charged with complicity in the alleged dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building in October last, and though the evidence against him, collected or manufactured, as the case may be, by a detective agency, is highly damaging, we still believe him innocent of the crime he is charged with. We have always known John J. McNamara as an intelligent, honest and law-abiding citizen and we sincerely hope that he will clear himself of the grave charges standing against him. However, we are overwhelmed with surprise and amazement at the outrageous manner in which the general office of the iron workers has been raided and McNamara railroaded to California without giving him a hearing or affording him a chance to engage counsel, as the law provides. We join in organized labor's protest against this flagrant violation of the law and emphatically condemn this dastardly outrage perpetrated by a notorious detective and the authorities of the city of Indianapolis.

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Justice Stewart, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, dealt a severe blow to laboring people in that state and to our Pittsburg D. C. in particular, in filing an opinion reversing the ruling of the Superior Court, which upheld the constitutionality of the act of July 1897, commonly known as the eight-hour labor law.

The decision was filed in the case of John F. Casey, the contractor engaged in the construction of the filtration plant, a case which we have repeatedly commented upon in previous issues of the Journal. At the instigation of our Pittsburg D. C., Casey was charged with violating the act in that he compelled men working at the plant to work more than eight hours a day. He was convicted, and on appeal the Superior Court upheld the conviction and the validity of the act.

Justice Stewart, on April 10, reversed the Superior Court's ruling, discharged Casey and declared the eight-hour law unconstitutional, holding that the act offends the seventh section of Article 3 of the constitution, which forbids special legislation regulating labor.

This is another case where the will of the people is outrageously ignored and human rights made subordinate to property rights.

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The independent organization in Philadelphia, known as the Associated Carpenters, has been merged and is now affiliated with our U. B. The organization, after turning over their state charter, together with all

property and funds in their possession, was granted a charter and installed March 28 as Local Union 1381 of the U. B. This ends a contention of about ten years between the independent organization and our own Philadelphia membership, which naturally has proved a detriment to both, and the restoration of harmony with a prospect of concerted action of our united Philadelphia membership in the future is indeed cheering and welcome news from the City of Brotherly Love.

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Discussing the rights of capital and labor at a recent banquet given by the Chicago Bar Association, Judge Francis E. Baker, of the United States Circuit Court, spoke very favorably on labor organization and its effort to enforce union conditions, but he denounced the sympathetic strike and the secondary boycott. Judge Baker said:

"Without the aid of statute, the courts have long since become agreed that workmen have the lawful right to organize for the purpose of securing improvement in the terms and conditions of labor, and to quit work and to threaten to quit work as a means of compelling or attempting to compel employers to accede to their demands.

"The capitalist asserts his right to an unobstructed access to the labor market so as to get his work done and thus free himself from the demands of his opponents. The workmen assert their right to an unobstructed access to the labor market so as to keep others out of their places.

"The sympathetic strike, like the spite fence, is not the beneficial use of a co-equal right, but is the usurpation of the power to punish. This infliction of harm is unjustifiable unless the harm is only the harm that naturally and directly flows from the good faith exercise of the competitive right. That is, the loss of his business that the employer suffers by reason of the striking employers presenting their side of the controversy to the other employes, so that they freely and of their own judgment decline to work for the employer, must be suffered by him without complaint.

"Therefore, persuasion and picketing, in order to learn who the new employes are, are lawful and all judgments to the contrary are wrong, I believe. But the use of force or intimidation to keep others away against their will is unjustifiable, because it deprives the employer of his co-equal right of access to a free labor market.

"Concerted pressure by the strikers to coerce members of society who are not directly concerned in the pending controversy to make raids in the rear—the secondary boycott—is wrong, not only because such action is not within the immediate field of competition, but because the direct, the primary attack, is upon society itself.

"One set of rules should govern the action of both contestants. If the sympathetic strike is a foul blow, the sympathetic lockout is equally foul. If a boycott is held to be an attack in the rear, under like circumstances a blacklist is an attack in the rear."

After the recent decision of Judge Richardson, in Supreme Court of Boston, in which he granted an injunction against the Photo Engravers' Union, forbidding them to picket a shop or to intimidate others by language, gesture or threat, and declaring the strike itself illegal, and after the numerous decisions of like purport and intent previously rendered by other judiciaries, it is gratifying to note that Judge Baker takes a different view in the matter, holding that striking, picketing and persuasion are lawful means to compel employers to accede to the demands of the workers.

As to sympathetic strikes, it is generally agreed among trades unionists that, like all strikes, they should only be entered into as a last resort, after all peaceable means to adjust a difficulty have failed. But we contend that if it is lawful to persuade the men of a trade that is on strike, it is also lawful when men of another trade walk out in sympathy with the former with or without persuasion in a manifestation of that noble spirit of solidarity and to assist their fellow-workers in securing improved conditions.

And as to society, the public at large who, as Judge Baker avers, is primarily attacked in a sympathetic strike, once they have become educated to a clear conception of the noble mission and the high ideals of organized labor, they will take issue with the latter and stand the attacks cheerfully. We must by all means reserve ourselves the right to withdraw our labor power from un-

fair employers under all circumstances and in all emergencies. We must insist on our right to buy what and of whom we please. Such right is not disputed the workers of monarchical countries. Should it be denied the workers in this country of the free and the home of the brave?

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The Legislature of the state of New Jersey has passed and Governor Wilson has signed an employers' liability and workingmen's compensation act. It is the best liability law so far enacted by any legislature in this country. It is patterned somewhat after the law recently passed by the New York Legislature and declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. The law is so framed as to escape the invalid provisions of the New York statute and will operate along the lines of the British workingmen's act. It places the burden of responsibility of all accidents on the employer and fixes the maximum and minimum of damages to be paid.

For injury producing temporary disability a workingman is to receive 50 per cent. of his wages for not more than three hundred weeks, with a minimum allowance of $5 and a maximum allowance of $10 a week.

For total and permanent disability, the damages allowed are 50 per cent. of wages, with the same maximum and minimum for not more than four hundred weeks. For partial disability of a permaneut nature, a sliding scale of damages is proposed. Death compensation is paid on the same scale of 50 per cent. wage for a limited period, the maximum allowance depending on the size of the dead man's family.

The bill as passed contains a compensation schedule, which, however, is not made compulsory by its provisions. It is left to the employer and employe, by agreement, to accept or reject in any case as they see fit. A similar law has been enacted by the last Califoruia Legislature and has now been signed by Governor Johnson.

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To amend the law relating to trade unions, the British Labor party has presented a bill in Parliament which provides as follows:

"That trade unions shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have the power, whether acting by itself or in conjunction with any other trade union, associated body or person, to apply its funds, or any portion thereof, for or toward or in connection with

"(a) The purpose of procuring, or assisting to procure, the return of members of Parliament, or of any public or local authority or of any other public body; or

"(b) The purpose of providing or partly providing for the maintenance of and other expenses of such members; or

"(c) Both such purposes; and to do such other acts as may, in the opinion of the trade union, be desirable in order to promote, whether by political action or otherwise, the interests of workmen.

"The expression of 'trade union' in the bill has the same meaning as in the trade disputes act, 1906."

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During the months of March and April the General Secretary spent much time on the road attending to matters of importance of our organization, such as addressing mass meetings, adjusting claims, investigating trade movements, attending specially called meetings, conferring with lawyers over suits pending in court and fulfilling promises previously made to visit certain cities in the interest of organized labor generally, and the carpenters in particular. During the two months mentioned he visted Buffalo, Schenectady, Glens Falls, Albany, New York City, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; Washington, D. C.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Louisvlle, Ky., and Detroit, Mich.

The New Year Comes.

We watch the old year go. Untouched by sin
The New Year comes. The bells chime long and loud;
The whistles blow; cheers from the waiting crowd
Ring on the midnight air to swell the din
Rejoicing for the New Year to begin;
And slow, with burden of men's failures bowed;
The old year yields its place. As monarch proud
We welcome now the Happy New Year in.

Let us resolve to make a better start.
The bright New Year, unsullied, clean and pure
Will serve us well if we but do our part
Toward God and man, and faithfully endure;
Working for right, though oft we strive in vain,
Let us resolve—God helping—to attain.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Ill.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Shillito St., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 236 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of General President Wm. D. Huber for Quarter ending March 31, 1911

Indianapolis, Ind., March 31, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board, Greeting:

In submitting my report for the first quarter of 1911, I desire to say that despite the hard winter months with many men out of employment, we have not suffered the loss in membership that was to be expected on account of lack of work. Spring is here now and the outlook for work being brighter than it has formerly been for sometime, we hope to make good our numerical loss by a corresponding as well as an additional increase.

There are numbers of our Local Unions looking for better conditions and I am pleased to report the fact that some of them have already met with success and secured them. I trust that all will obtain the conditions they are looking for. The General Office has received many trade demands which will be turned over to you for your consideration and action. I trust they will all be successful. The organizing work has gone on with good success considering the conditions throughout the country. Among the millmen we have been more successful than we expected. Good work has been done along that line, and the actions of New York City on the proposition of not handling non-union material has had the effect of mills being unionized that was impossible to organize heretofore. May the good work be kept up until all mills are unionized and enjoy the conditions we are striving for.

Having been called to New York in February, and after consulting the Executive Committee of that city, I was requested to call the Board into New York and take up matters of vast importance, not only

to that city but to the entire organization. Several injunctions are pending against us which not only affect New York City, but the organization as a whole. Not having had the report of the Board as yet, I know not what was done. However, I believe these injunctions should be fought to the finish if it takes every dollar that we can possibly raise. Our interests should be defended to the last though it takes money to do these things. When the rank and file gets to know what it means to us I have no hesitancy in saying the money will be raised. We as an organization must expect to do our part of the fighting along those lines to protect the interest of our membership and the organization. We must expect to have to meet these issues and we must meet them like men. No backing up on such issues when the stand is once taken, but fight for what we believe is for the best interest of this organization.

In Grand Rapids the movement has so far been a complete success. Hundreds of men have joined our organization in the hope of bettering their conditions. Negotiations are now under way for a settlement which I trust will be realized. The men involved in that movement have certainly got the people in that city as well as the state interested. They should have better conditions. They have held several mass meetings of late which have been grand successes and the good work is still going on. Other cities are forging ahead in like manner. Mills are being organized where heretofore it has been impossible to make any headway.

This winter we have consolidated several Local Unions and that part of the work is meeting with good results. Forty-five charters have been issued during the last quarter and we expect in the opening of the season's work to increase this to a larger amount in the next quarter.

There are many applications for organizers and I am doing my best with the force at my disposal to accommodate all sections of the country. We hope to see our organization prosper to an extent such as it never has, during the coming year. This can be done with the help of all who are interested, both the General Officers and the rank and file. Let us strive to make this the banner year of all by each one doing what he can to bring results to the organization.

Wishing you all success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER,

General President.

Resolution of Special Interest Adopted and Ordered Published by the Des Moines Convention.

—Resolution No. 42—

"Whereas, The Koken Barber Supply Co., located at 911 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., who are manufacturers of barber chairs and other barber supplies, have repeatedly and persistently refused to recognize union labor, therefore, the C. D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby request the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to devote sufficient space in their official journal, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may deem necessary as individual members thereof; and be it further

"Resolved, That above notice be continued until such time as the firm above mentioned recognizes union labor."

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Big Springs, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mulberry, Fla.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Paso, Tex.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Joliet, Ill.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Leconia, N. H.
Lynn, Mass.
Madison, Wis.
Manhattan, Kan.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
New York City.
Oakland, Cal.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Utica, N. Y.

(Continued on page 23.)

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

(By G. H. Bean.)

My last report to the Journal having appeared in the January, 1911, issue, I deem it about time and my duty to let the brothers know what I have done and accomplished since the time I wrote it. At that time I was in Atlanta, Ga.; today (April 22) I am in Tallahassee, Fla., the capital of the state, a place where I have not been able to discover a union man of any kind. The capital of Georgia is not what it should be for organized labor, but I must admit that it stands far above the capitals of Alabama and Florida in this respect at the present time. I have come to this city determined to do what I have done in other cities with more or less success, that is, to organize a local union. I may meet with unsurmountable obstacles, but I will try my very best. I have made it my business to visit that part of various sections of the South where the U. B. is still unknown and there preach the gospel of unionism to the many who as yet are ignorant of the aims and objects of our organization and the protection it affords those who rally under its banner. I feel that going into these places and meeting the men face to face is the only way to spread the light.

No doubt most of our members have read of dark and darkest Africa. Well, the part of the country through which I have traveled and been active these last few months may well be compared with darkest Africa in many particulars, and the progress I am making here must naturally be slow.

But, just think of it, our U. B. will be in existence thirty years next 12th of August, and yet there are thousands of carpenters located a day's ride or less from headquarters yet unorganized, and many of them well aware of the power and influence of our U. B. and its accomplishments for the uplifting of the craft. This fact often makes me sit up and think, and I feel that the work of organizing might be divided in two parts and in this way our organization be advanced more rapidly. In the first place, we should consider the problem of how to organize, and in the second place consider the question, what shall we do to keep men interested so they will remain loyal to the organization?

While the general officers' reports to our last convention showed a membership of 200,712 June 30, 1910, and a gain of more than 20,000 members previous to that date, if the rank and file had the same high regards for the organization in general as men usually have for their personal affairs, would not our U. B. grow? I believe that if this kind of interest and personal effort would be injected in our membership it would not be impossible to make a still greater showing in the future and that when our next convention meets in Washington in 1912, our records would show a membership of more than 400,000.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

(Continued from page 22.)

Binghamton, N. Y.	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
Pasadena, Cal.	Mobridge, S. D.
Cleveland, O.	Cornwall, N. J.
Wagoner, Okla.	Boundbrook, N. J.
North Zuleck, Tex.	Britton, Okla.
Saginaw, Mich.	S. Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Vinita, Okla.	Muscatine, Ia.
Fitzgerald, Ga.	Hubbard, Tex.
Toronto, Ont., Can.	Detroit, Mich.

Total: 18 Local Unions.

Actual Shrinkage in Dimensions of Some Timber by Seasoning.

	—Inches—
South—Yellow pine	8¾ to 8¼
Spruce	8½ to 8⅜
American white pine	12 to 11⅞
Canadian cedar	14 to 13¼
Elm	11 to 10¾

Seasoning affects all timber differently, according to climates where grown or seasoned, natures of woods, etc.

Learn the Trade Thoroughly.

Editor The Carpenter:

In telling of my work and what some might call a failure, I hope to be able to influence some of our boys to take up some line of work or trade and learn it thoroughly, master the details and then stick everlastingly at it.

Though my work at the carpenter trade cannot be called a failure, it cannot be called a brilliant success. Where I made the greatest mistake was that I did not thoroughly learn my trade. As far back as I can remember I had a desire to build something, not always a useful article, perhaps, but as a boy I was always trying to construct something.

However, I am not going to tell what I have done or how I have gone through the work.

The first time I and another carpenter shingled a large roof, knowing something of the work from experience on small buildings, I thought I had what might be called a working knowledge of it. We chalked the line and snapped it twice and I began to lay shingles. The roof was partly shingled. I laid only one course, paying no attention to the second line, in fact I had no idea why it was there. The other fellow wanted to know if I intended to lay two courses. I was just ready to say, "No, I couldn't shingle that way," but on second thought I concluded it might be wiser to keep still and learn something, so answered, "I guess so." By this time I looked to see what he was doing and found out what the line was for. It has been like this many times since. Many times I have been able to avoid confessing my ignorance.

One way I had of doing sometimes was to be very busy until I could learn how a certain thing should be done. I most always found a man would wait a few days and by that time I knew what I wanted to do for him. One day I asked a fellow workman how to lay out rafters for a building. After explaining the work, he wanted to know how I had done so much in that line. I had to confess I had taken two sticks and set them up, raising them until they seemed steep enough, then marked down through the middle and at the bottom. This gave me the pattern by which to cut the others.

My first work of importance was building my own home. I did this myself, even to laying the cellar wall. There are mistakes in the work, yet the fact that I had built it brought in more work. Some of this work was very puzzling to me, owing to a lack of experience. And so on all through my life, if I had mastered the trade thoroughly it would have been much better, and I know from experience, sometimes dearly bought, that this is the only way for a young man to do.

Fraternally yours,
A CARPENTER.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am sending you a brief account of the transpirations at the twenty-fifth anniversary of Local Union 166, Rock Island, Ill., held March 28, 1911, with a request to publish it in our Journal if you can find space for it. We had about seven hundred carpenters present and all had a good time and pronounced the celebration a great success.

It was held in the large hall on the third floor of the Industrial Home and supper was served in the new hall on the ground floor, the basement was also used. This was without doubt the biggest celebration given by organized labor in Rock Island. The building was beautifully decorated. A fine program was rendered, after which supper was served and dancing was enjoyed till a late hour.

Here is a synopsis of the history of Local Union 166, as it appeared in the "Tri-City Labor Review" the day after the anniversary celebration:

Local 166 enjoys the distinction of being the oldest union in the tri-cities and the only survivor of the Knights of Labor.

On the 27th day of March, 1886, a meeting was held at the old Holly hose house on the corner of Twentieth street and Sixth avenue for the purpose of "organizing a carpenters' union in our city to uphold wages and protect our trade."

The trades union movement was then in its infancy, but there were eighteen men in Rock Island who had recognized the necessity for such a movement, and they came forward and courageously subscribed themselves as charter members of Local No. 166.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at Hillier's hall April 10th. No charter had been received at that time and no business was transacted, the meeting adjourning to meet April 17, 1886, when the charter was received and the officers installed.

On account of the small membership it was not at first deemed expedient to do much talking regarding the organization outside its halls, and this to some extent stunted its growth in its early days. Gradually a more vigorous policy was favored, and finally it was decided to hold a dance October 15, 1886, from which some small revenue was added to the treasury, which was about empty.

During the next two years new members joined in the summer, but dropped out during the winter months, leaving the union in scarcely better condition than at its start, except to create a better sentiment toward the union. On May 24, 1888, a proposition was brought up in the union for a fifty-nine-hour week, or one hour off on Saturday afternoon. Harry Bostock and Colonel Danforth were engaged to address a public meeting in the interests of the carpenters' union and committees appointed to interview the bosses. This finally resulted in the adoption of a fifty-nine-hour week by most of the bosses, during the first week in June, 1888.

The membership increased gradually and in January, 1890, numbered about fifty. Other organizations had in the meantime bettered their conditions and in the spring the carpenters concluded to make their demands for a nine-hour day. On March 31 a special meeting was called, and resolutions passed favoring the same, and all members notified to attend the next regular meeting, at which their demands were framed. Applications had been coming in each meeting, the union was in a healthy condition and the time seemed opportune for the change of hours.

On May 21 a committee was appointed to wait on the bosses with the view of securing their concurrence in the demands for a nine-hour day, to take effect on June 1. The committee reported May 28, but the result of the conference with the bosses must have been unsatisfactory, as all members were called upon to stand by their demands for a nine-hour day.

A few days later a strike was on that was settled in three or four days, resulting in the inauguration of a nine-hour day in Rock Island at the same pay. There being no carpenters' union in Moline at this date (June, 1890), a committee of the Moline members were appointed to act in conjunction with President Klotz in organizing a local in that city. This was done shortly after, but after about three years gave up its charter. The union in Rock Island continued to increase its membership and in July, 1890, elected Gustave Klotz as delegate to the national conference in Chicago. The two years following were uneventful in the history of the local, except that the work of organization was steadily progressing. In April, 1892, the necessity for a walking delegate was obviously seen, and Joseph F. Neufeld was selected to act as such in Rock Island and Davenport.

Nothing had occurred to mar the harmonious feeling prevailing between the bosses and the union and all was cloudless as a summer sky. It was only the calm before the storm, which broke over the town on May 29, 1893, and for ten weeks brought work in the carpenter line to a standstill in Rock Island.

On May 28 a call for a special meeting was signed by twelve members and a meeting was held that Sunday afternoon at Hillier's hall. Grievances were brought before the union which were deemed to be of

such magnitude that members should at once be informed, and on Monday, May 29, another special meeting was held. Collins Bros.' men had refused to work with a carpenter who had made the most filthy remarks about the union, and had quit work. After an unsuccessful attempt to get work with other contractors, they found that they had been blacklisted by the Contracting Carpenters' Association, whose by-laws read as follows:

Article 6, Section 1: "The members shall not engage the employes of another member (either journeymen or laborers) without or against his consent, and it shall be the duty of each and every member to aid and assist each other in obtaining hands as occasion shall require."

This special meeting was attended by over 150 carpenters and it was almost unanimously decided to quit work unless a settlement was immediately reached, and the grievance righted. This state of affairs continued about ten weeks and during this time about $1,500 had been paid out in strike benefits by the union. On the other hand, the contractors were losing money, some of them to the extent of $1,000. The strike was finally settled by each side making concessions.

Since the carpenters had secured their nine-hour day in 1890, many other organizations had reduced their hours of labor, thus making room for one more man in every eight. This created a demand for labor, and those who had before been walking the streets in winter searching for work found employment, wages were not cut and conditions seemed satisfactory.

The carpenters' union recognized the eight-hour day as the key to the situation and in January, 1900, sent a delegate to the contractors' association for an eight-hour day at the same pay to take effect in April. At the expiration of that time no settlement had been reached. Every contractor in the city was bound under the association rules to sustain the other contractors, and employers' associations of the tri-cities were likewise obligated. Every union man had been instructed to notify his boss Monday morning that he was ready to work, but must insist on working eight hours at the rate asked. All were refused work, thus locking out every union carpenter in town. This state of affairs continued one week and was followed by a notification to go to work from most of the contractors. The inauguration of the eight-hour day in Rock Island marked the beginning of the most prosperous era the carpenter trade had ever known and was followed by the carpenters in Moline making the same demand next year, the Davenport carpenters having already secured an eight-hour day the same season as Rock Island. A strike for recognition of the union occurred in the spring of 1901. As an agreement had been signed the previous year, certain contractors had set the example of hiring non-union men at less wages than the minimum set by the union. This worked an injustice on the union, but after repeated attempts to settle was finally arbitrated by a committee from the Rock Island club and Business Men's Association in conjunction with Mayor Knox.

In the preceding summer Local 1272 had been organized in Davenport and plans talked of for a district council, which was to mark the beginning of a new era of organization in the tri-cities, and especially for the carpenters, and during that winter the district council was organized.

After the strike of 1893 Local 166 had a hard row to hoe, and only the staunch union principles, and the hard individual work of its members was all that carried it through the crisis. The officers served without pay, and the committees did the same, and indeed everybody put his shoulder to the wheel and finally the machine began to move, and ultimate result is, that Local 166 has a membership of nearly two hundred now, as against twenty-six in those days.

The pay for nearly ten years, from 1890 to 1900, stood about $2.25 per day. In 1900 eight hours constituted a day's work and 28½ cents per hour, then 30 cents, 32½ cents, 35 cents, 37½ cents, 40 and 45 cents, and finally in 1911, we are going to have 50 cents per hour. That is the way the pay keeps pace with the organization, and we feel proud of No. 166, because it has made better conditions possible. Because we have, since its organization, reduced the hours of labor two hours

per day, and because we can say on our twenty-fifth birthday, that we have doubled our wages.

Let us hope that what Local Union 166 has accomplished is only the start and that the work of organization will continue and show more progress in the future than in the past.

Fraternally yours,
FRED W. SCHWERIN,
Rock Island, Ill. R. S. L. U. 166.

A Protest Against Employment of Convict Labor.

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly publish in our official journal the subjoined resolution adopted by Local Union 1223, Santa Fe, N. M., in protest against the employment of convict labor on the streets of our city:

"Whereas, The labor unions of the United States have been endeavoring to better the working conditions of the workers in general, and

"Whereas, The city of Santa Fe has seen fit to employ convict labor on the paving of the streets of the city, notwithstanding that there are many laborers who are good citizens and need this work to support their families; therefore be it

"Resolved, by L. U. 1223 of the U. B. of C. and J., That we protest against this work being done by the convicts and request the business men and the city authorities of Santa Fe to put a stop to it and give this work to the laboring men who live here and support the city.

"W. P. MORRISON,
"JOHN T. LIVINGOOD,
"J. B. PETTIJOHN,
"Committee."

The Santa Fe New Mexican, in a recent issue, has the following comment on the subject which is worthy of note:

"The New Mexican stands with the labor unions against the employment of convict labor in competition with free labor, but when it comes to employing New Mexico convicts on road and street work, they are not in competition with free labor, for such road and street work which they do now would not be done at all if that class of labor were not available. It would not only be inhuman but unpardonable and gross waste of public money to permit the convicts to spend their days in idleness, and they must be put to some employment. Such employment should be non-competitive as far as possible and preferably public work, such as the beautifying of a capital city, or the construction of good roads which otherwise would not be built. Labor unions must learn to be discriminating. If they swat wildly at everything in view they hurt their own cause more than they do the men or system which they seek to swat. Presumably, members of labor unions are all taxpayers, all contribute each year a goodly share to the running of territorial, county and city governments, and as such they should have a voice in the disposition of that money. If they are not taxpayers, it comes with bad grace from them to insist taxpayers' money should be spent for labor which the community can now obtain free of charge. The convict labor system is bad and should not be permitted to compete with labor, but it is just as certain that road and street and other public work is the only and the proper kind of work on which convicts should be employed and in which they should be taught habits of industry so that when they leave the penitentiary they do not fall as a burden upon the taxpayers of whom union labor is or should be a part."

Fraternally yours,
C. E. SANFORD, R. S. L. U. 1223.
Santa Fe, N. M.

A Joyous Evening.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 991 of Winchester, Mass., held its annual "Ladies' Night" April 19, and, we are proud to say, it was in every way a success. The members turned out to a man and there were many visitors.

The program consisted of music, speeches and singing, in which the following took part:

Address of welcome by John G. Cogill, who in an able manner revived the work of a Local Union since its inception some eight years ago.

Address on "Condition of the Unorganized," by John Hannigan, president Massachusetts Trades State Council.

On "Labor Organization," Chas. A. Dean.

Monologue sketch by Mr. McGregor.

Address on "The Sweatshop," by Mrs. M. K. O'Sullivan.

Song, Mr. McGregor.

All then repaired to the banquet hall, where a bountiful repast was served, at which one hundred participated.

Since the Local Union was organized, eight years ago, we have reduced our working hours from sixty per week to forty-four and our wages have increased from $2.00 per day of fourteen hours to $3.82 for eight hours. Fraternally yours,

E. A. GOGGIN, R. S. L. U. 991.

Winchester, Mass.

McNamara Kidnapping Savors of Russian Procedure.

Editor The Carpenter:

Inclosed find a copy of a letter sent to Governor Marshall of Indiana. Kindly have the same printed in the next issue of our official journal.

By order of Local Union 476, New York City. Fraternally yours,

C. ROMANELLO, R. S.

L. U. No. 476, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Machine Wood Workers and Turners.

"New York, April 26, 1911.

"Hon. T. R. Marshall, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"This Local Union has instructed me to present to you this our most earnest protest against the action of the authorities of your State in the case of Secretary-Treasurer McNamara of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, the reported action of your signing requisition papers and permitting the accused to be removed from your State without benefit of counsel and without being granted the examination and hearing in court to show cause why he should not be extradited, so violating every constitutional right supposed to be afforded every American citizen.

"It savors strongly of a procedure in Russia instead of the fair way of a free country. In fact, it looks like a legalized kidnapping similar to the Haywood affair in Idaho.

"Further, if the books and papers of organizations of laboring men can be seized summarily by the authorities of your State, which same authorities seem unable to get the books of the Beef Trust, or any other trust, even upon orders from court, it would seem to be time that labor organizations will consider the removal of headquarters from Indianapolis to some point where their legal rights will be respected.

"If the evidence against the accused is so plain and convincing as these private detectives would have us to believe, then surely there was not a shadow of reason for this hasty kidnapping.

"This Local Union will remember this matter at the next election and register a stronger protest at the ballot box.

"By order of Local Union No. 476.

"Respectfully yours,

"C. ROMANELLO,

"Recording Secretary."

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter.

Constitutional Rights Are Denied.

Washington, April 22.—When the Postoffice Department commenced its present efforts to deny the men employed in the railway mail service the right to organize by official orders, public and secret, discrimination, coercion, discharge, reduction in rank and pay, and by these reprehensible methods forcing them out of the service, it evidently did not anticipate that much opposition would be encountered. Contrary to expectation the men in this branch of the service almost unanimously resented any attempt on the part of the department depriving them the right of association, as an invasion of their constitutional rights. As a silent answer to the department forbidding organization, several unions have been formed, and with rapidly increasing membership. Four charters have been issued from headquarters this week. From many sections come the report that local unions are in the process of formation.

Senator LaFollette congressionally took up the cause of the railway mail clerks by issuing a letter and inclosing a blank containing a list of questions. This letter and blank was mailed to the clerks. The Sen-

ator assured the clerks receiving his communication that all answers would be considered confidential. As a result replies have been coming in at the rate of approximately 400 per day, and from present indications fully 90 per cent. will respond. The letters from the clerks clearly prove that the department has gone the full length to attain its end.

A few days ago two bills were introduced in Congress, one by Senator LaFollette, S. 1162, and one by Congressman Lloyd, H. R. 5970. The latter bill was referred to the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. The Senate bill has been referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. Following this comes a bill introduced by Congressman Howard of Georgia, House Resolution 102, which demands a "thorough and searching inquiry into operation and conduct" of the Postoffice Department. Among several subjects specifically designated to be inquired into are the following:

"1. If un-American practices of intimidation and coercion of postal employes exist.

"2. If employes in the railway mail service, under threat of suspension, have been denied the right to organize for mutual protection and to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor."

Upon the introduction of these bills effort was immediately made to get a hearing before the House committee to which had been referred the Lloyd bill. As a result a hearing was had on Thursday, April 20, and President Gompers and Secretary Morrison appeared on behalf of the American Federation of Labor. President Gompers outlined the structure and scope of the labor movement and emphatically insisted that as the American labor movement was constructed in accordance with American institutions, no department of government or official had the right to deny to the men employed in the classified service the exercise of their constitutional guarantees. He also read before the committee the obligation taken by members of the American Federation of Labor, and challenged anyone to dispute the fact that the obligation in any way precluded the individual conforming to the same and at the same time comply with the obligation imposed upon men by the department in the efficient discharge of their duties.

Secretary Morrison then produced a mass of documentary evidence to prove that the postoffice department has openly and secretly discriminated against the American Federation of Labor. Much of the evidence consists of letters from a number of railway mail clerks, containing lists of questions that have been propounded to them, and the similarity of these questions at once indicate that they had been framed by one individual. Secret orders of the department were also presented.

By this time the committee began to realize the importance and magnitude of the case, and as the lower house has ruled that no committees shall remain in session during the debate on the reciprocity measure, the committee was compelled to adjourn as the house was about to be called to order. No definite time has been set for another meeting, but it will occur next week. At that time no doubt some representative of the postoffice department will be present.

The activities of the department in this direction has caused intense interest, and a number of congressmen have introduced bills that relate directly to the mail service. The fact that former Postmaster-General Cortelyou publicly acquiesced in the formation of unions among the men in the classified service is decidedly interesting, and throws an unwelcome shadow over the actions of the present head of the postoffice department.

Brewery Workers Win.

Washington, April 22.—Telegraphic advices contain the cheering news that the brewery workers, after a heroic struggle of long duration, have signed an agreement with every firm and agency in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., employing members of that craft. The splendid fight being conducted by the California unionists is beginning to bear fruit, and from further advices received other settlements are in sight.

Mail Service Autocrat.

Washington, April 22.—"Divine Right" Baer, the coal king, will be compelled to

enter the lists to defend his reputation if Superintendent Vaille of the thirteenth division, railway mail service, has capacity to keep the pace he has set by his declaration concerning the rights of men employed in the railway mail service. Comment is needless. Just scan the statement of the superintendent published in the Seattle Times:

"The railway mail clerks have an organization," said Mr. Vaille this morning, "known as the Railway Mail Association. Its membership is confined to clerks in the railway service, and it is recognized by the department and always has worked in harmony with it. This organization is a fraternal order. It provides its members benefits in case of accident and promotes the social interests of its members.

"Some of the younger element, however, believe that the association is not radical enough. It is these who are most active in organizing the labor union in the East. The object of the union is to procure for its members more pay at a cost of less work, ignoring the right of the service to the best work they can perform.

"Railway mail clerks have no place in the ranks of skilled labor, and for one to affiliate himself with a union is to place his work on a par with that of a stevedore or a mechanic.

"If they regard themselves merely as laborers working for hire, it is impossible that they should bring to the performance of their duties the enthusiasm born of love for their work and a full realization of the responsibilities placed upon them. No man who regards himself merely as a skilled laborer can be a good postal clerk and be the proper man for our service. A time server has no place in our service and it is better off without him."

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, upon receiving the information regarding the attitude of Superintendent Vaille, gave out the following:

The railway mail clerks are a mighty fine body of men. I know they do not share the opinion of Mr. Vaille in regard to mechanics, nor any other class of workers. I suppose Mr. Vaille is so in love with his work that he could not be coaxed to leave it by the offer of increased wages. He works for sheer love of it.

Mr. Vaille does not regard himself as a skilled laborer. If he did, according to his statement he "could not be a good postal clerk and be a proper man for the service." In other words, every man not a postal clerk, who works at any occupation, no matter how skilled, is a time server. The man who builds the great guns and warships, the man who constructs the most delicate mechanisms in existence, according to Mr. Vaille, are time servers, and would not be a class of men that should be employed by the government.

Now, let us look at the other side of the picture and see what there is about the work that Mr. Vaille does that calls for a master mind, or even special skill. Mr. Vaille is a division superintendent; he does not even have to know the offices in his division. The railway mail clerks keep them in mind. To perfect themselves they had to give several years to the work in the first instance, and are compelled to work a certain number of hours each day to keep themselves in possession of all the necessary information to do the work. All Mr. Vaille has to do is to carry out the instructions of the general superintendent. What superior brain force is necessary to do that? He does not create anything that it would be necessary to bring "to the performance of his duties the enthusiasm born of a love for work, and a full realization of the responsibilities placed upon him."

The work that gives the greatest pleasure to any one is the work that enables a man to create some useful thing, or a thing of beauty. The man who takes a piece of iron and forges a horse shoe has pride in it because it is the product of his skill. The printer who sets, the pressman who prints colored advertisements, or books of advertisements which are pleasing to the eye; the jeweler who moulds out of gold and silver beautiful emblems; the painter, the photo-engraver, the carpenter, aye, the mechanics of every trade, skilled or unskilled, are always in love with their work; if they were not, they could not acquire the skill necessary to excel in their particular craft or calling.

Button Workers Still on Strike.

Washington, April 22.—News reached headquarters a few days ago that an amicacable agreement had been arrived at between the button workers of Muscatine, Iowa, and their employers. Immediately following this information telegraphic advices came in stating that the employers, after having agreed to a plan of settlement, repudiated it within twenty-four hours. The people of Muscatine are in entire accord with the button workers in their effort to get a living wage, and since the repudiation by the employers of their agreement the sympathy of the public has been intensified. The status of affairs at the present time is that the button workers will win the contest.

Florida Unionists Active.

Washington, April 22.—Organized labor of the State of Florida is up and doing and will seek to have the legislature enact into law an employers' liability bill, establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, together with other constructive legislation.

On the Job.

Washington, April 22.—Officials of the State Federation of Labor of California, materially aided by the organizations of San Francisco, have made a record in obtaining legislation during the recent session of the legislature of that state. Among other laws passed the following are the more prominent:

Employers' liability and workmen's compensation act; eight hours for women; the repeal of a law which made it a misdemeanor to "entice a seaman to desert," this bill or repeal having been passed by two previous sessions and twice vetoed by Governor Gillett; a child labor bill forbidding minors under eighteen years to work between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning; a full train crew bill. Free labor bureaus are to be established in San Francisco and Los Angeles; a lien law which will enable members of the building trade unions to secure unpaid wages due them; a law to compel advertisers for labor to state truth if strike or lockout is in force.

A number of other laws were passed, and with the strict enforcement great benefit will result to workmen.

Hair-Splitting Decision.

Washington, April 22.—While there have been many decisions rendered by American courts that are abortive, which has led to great abuses and a general decline of respect and confidence in the judicial branch of the government, yet England is apparently striving, in some instances at least, to emulate judicial practice of this country. A workingmen's compensation act is in force in Great Britain, and under its provisions all wage earners are included. Recently a taxicab driver was injured in cranking his machine and applied for compensation provided by law where the injury received compelled cessation of work. The taxicab company refused to acquiesce in the demand and the case was taken to court. The Westminster county court decided against the driver. It was then appealed to the court of appeals, which sustained the decision of the lower court. Another appeal was taken to the house of lords, and this august body also sustained the decision of the court of appeals. But the curious mental twist of the minds of those making the decision is worthy of close scrutiny, and while pathetic, is also amusing. The meat of the decision is as follows:

"That a driver who receives a percentage of his cab's earnings by way of payment, instead of a fixed salary, is not a workman within the meaning of the workingmen's compensation act."

Anti-Injunction—Anti-Trust.

Washington, April 22—Last Saturday Mr. Wilson introduced his bill in the House "To regulate the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions and procedure thereon and to limit the meaning of 'conspiracy' in certain cases." The number of the bill is H. R. 5328. It was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. The full text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States,

or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employe, or between employers and employes, or between employes, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, or involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which iujury there is no adequate remedy at law; and such property and property right must be particularly described in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his, her, or its agent or attorney. And for the purposes of this act no right to continue the relation of employer and employe, or to assume or create such relation with any particular person or persons, or at all, or to carry on business of any particular kind, or at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered, or treated as property or as constituting a property right.

Sec. 2. That in cases arising in the courts of the United States or coming before said courts, or before any judge or the judges thereof, no agreement between two or more persons concerning the terms or conditions of employment, or the assumption or creation or termination of any relation between employer and employe, or concerning any act or thing to be done or not to be done with reference to or involving or growing out of a labor dispute, shall constitute a conspiracy or other civil or criminal offense, or be punished or prosecuted, or damages recovered upon as such, unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done would be unlawful if done by a single individual; nor shall the entering into or the carrying out of any such agreement be restrained or enjoined unless such act or thing agreed to be done would be subject to be restrained or enjoined under the provisions, limitations and definitions contained in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Employes' Compensation Law.

Washington, April 22.—Detailed information has just been received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor relative to the employes' compensation law recently passed by the state legislature of Washington. The new law covers the subject in the most comprehensive manner.

A tax is to be levied upon all employers of labor ranging from .020 to .100 per cent. per year upon the amount of the average pay roll, according to class. Industry is divided into various classes, forty-seven in number. A death benefit of $75 is provided for, and in addition monthly payments are to be made to the widow during widowhood, and $5 per month for each child under the age of sixteen at the occurrence of the injury until such child shall have reached sixteen, but total payment shall not exceed $35 per month. Upon marriage of widow a lump sum equal to twelve times her monthly allowance, $240 shall be paid her, but the pay for children under sixteen shall be continued as above. The law relating to permanent disability or death reads as follows:

"For every case of injury resulting in death or permanent total disability it shall be the duty of the department to forthwith notify the state treasurer, and he shall set apart out of the accident fund a sum of money for the case, to be known as the estimated lump value of the monthly payments provided for it, to be calculated upon the theory that a monthly payment of $20 to a person thirty years of age is equal to a lump sum payment, according to the expectancy of life as fixed by the American mortality table of $4,000, but the total in no case to exceed the sum of $4,000."

The sum thus arrived at will be placed at interest to provide the monthly payments given above.

Loan Sharks Must Go.

Washington, April 22.—It is a matter of common knowledge that the city of Washington harbors countless numbers of loan sharks that prey upon government employes, extorting from them fabulous rates of interest and frequently dictating promotions as the result of their death grip upon the salaries of their victims. It is said that many "respectables" assume the detestable Shakesperean role, and with a "stand-in" with heads of departments

have been beyond the reach of any one desiring to prohibit this practice.

But the obnoxious practice is now to be actively fought. Many of the residents are at last aroused, and there has been a bill introduced in Congress to correct this abuse. The bill provides that each person, firm or corporation loaning money in this manner must be licensed, furnishing a bond in the sum of $5,000. In violations of the law penalties are provided from a fine ranging from $25 to $200 and by imprisonment from five to thirty days, or both fine and imprisonment.

Compliment Weekly News Service.

Washington, April 22.—Since the inauguration of the Weekly News Letter two weeks ago a large number of congratulatory communications has been received at headquarters. Washington, aside from being the headquarters of the trade union movement, together with Congress in session the greater part of the year, is an ideal location as a news-gathering point. So far as the labor movement is concerned it is strongly reflected in all its details at A. F. of L. headquarters. From the legislative end it is possible to watch minutely the doings of the national legislature and inform the union population of the entire country the important happenings from week to week.

Kansas Legislation.

Washington, April 22.—Kansas unionists did themselves proud during the last session of the state legislature. A workingmen's compensation law was secured. Also a law requiring all coal mines to be provided with bath houses, with a shower attachment. Also that all coal mines must be thoroughly equipped with a telephone system. A railroad liability law similar to the federal act, power headlights for locomotives, and secured the establishment of a school of mines and metallurgy.

Enamelers Win.

Washington, April 22.—The strike of the members of the Enamellers' Union of Port Hope, Ontario, on account of the discharge of the president for his membership in the union, and on account of the efforts of the management to prevent the formation of a union, has been adjusted by Organizer Flett and all of the men returned to work with the assurance that no further discrimination would be made against them on account of their membership in the union.

Atlanta Builders' Exchange.

Washington, April 22.—Kirby of the Manufacturers' Association has a new role. Finding that the organization of which he is the head was incapable of destroying union labor, he now is the generalissimo of organizations now being formed in the South and other localities under the title of Builders' Exchanges. Copies of resolutions adopted by the Atlanta (Ga.) Builders' Exchange have just reached the headquarters of the A. F. of L. These resolutions start out with an inflation equal to the resolution promulgated by the "three tailors of Tooley street," and with the sensational announcement that "they advocate nine hours as a proper workday." The compilers of the resolutions refer with avidity and pride to the hearings before the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives during the closing hours of the Sixty-first Congress. They do not have a word to say, however, of how armor plate fell in price from $725 per ton to $300 per ton as the result of union labor's agitation. They also forget (?) to mention the fact that as a result of the government deciding to construct battleships in its own navy yard that the contract price of private ship building companies fell from $313 per ton displacement (the Oregon's price) to $180 per ton displacement (the Utah's price) and during that period all material entering into the construction of vessels having increased in price, armor plate being purchased by the government direct not entering into the contract price.

The fact that the government has demonstrated its ability to construct vessels itself in its own navy yard, has also demonstrated, as shown above, that private shipyard owners have been receiving exorbitant prices for constructing government vessels. Even though the government may be expending larger sums in the construction of ships of a certain size and burden than contract yards will build

them for, yet total cost to the government falls below that which it would be compelled to pay were not the government prepared to do its own work.

But aside from all these considerations, there is a human side. The eight-hour day is a reasonable and rational workday. Of all the nations of the earth the American Republic should establish the highest standard for the workmen of our day. The destiny of this country does not rest on the successful financial operations of a few ship building concerns at the expense of the working people, but upon its ability to equalize the burdens and equitably distribute to the great mass of the people a greater share of the wealth which they produce. The eight-hour day is here, and here it is going to stay, backed by a wholesale and humanitarian spirit.

Arrested and Kidnapped.

Washington, April 29.—The dispatches from Indianapolis, Ind., containing the news of arrest and kidnapping of Secretary McNamara of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, together with two other men, charged with being the perpetrators of the explosion which destroyed the Los Angeles Times Building, came as a shock to the labor world. The manner in which these men have been arrested and spirited to California, the unlawful seisure and retention of the national union's property, deserves the severest condemnation and criticism.

The question of guilt or innocence of the crime charged is not a matter to be determined by detectives or antagonistic employers' associations, but by an impartial jury after both sides have had their day in court.

The methods employed in the arrest and the subsequent kidnapping suggests that in the execution of the forms of law much partiality is used. A conspicuous incident is brought prominently into view at this time when it is related that Governor Mount of Indiana refused to honor a requisition of the Governor of Kentucky to deliver William S. Taylor to officers of the law, the latter having been indicted for the murder of Governor William Goebel. Succeeding governors of Indiana assumed the same attitude as did Governor Mount. In that case hearings were had, but these governors refused to honor the requisition.

Governor Marshall, however, without for a moment considering the rights of the citizen of his state, honored in secret a requisition for the union official and the other men. When organized labor protested the governor then declared, although belated, that should any other citizen of Indiana be demanded by another state in connection with this affair he would be given a hearing before being released to the officers of the state demanding him. If Governor Marshall is right in the stand he latterly took, then he must be wrong in the former.

The fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States declares that "no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The great mass of citizens of our country are arriving at the conclusion that the enforcement, disregard or technical administration of law is largely determined by the strata of society in which the accused moves. Some years ago the state of Texas indicted the Standard Oil Company for violation of its anti-trust statute, and a requisition was made upon the governor of New York for John D. Rockefeller to answer the charge before the courts of that state. No difficulty was experienced by Mr. Rockefeller in evading the process.

Scarcely a column has been printed relating to the lynching of two Italians in Tampa, Fla., by a committee composed of business men. This same business men's committee also raided the labor halls of that city, wantonly destroyed the furniture and, bandit-like, secured the cash in the money drawer and spent it among the members of the invading committee.

The Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles and the Electors' Association have been prominently designated as the prime movers in planning the present sensation. The Los Angeles organization is too well known for comment. But the Erectors'

Association, then there comes another story. It is alleged to be a subsidiary concern or closely allied with the American Bridge Company, and the latter company is supposed to be a part of United States Steel. The American Bridge Company is the concern that, through "Deacon" Hiram Moe and Senator Conger, debauched the New York Legislature to secure lucrative contracts. The confessions of the "Deacon" and Conger revealed the character of the American Bridge Company.

Just behind us, March 23, the terrible tragedy of the Triangle Waist Company occurred. To the idol of dollars were sacrificed 141 lives. Harris and Blanck, the manufacturers, had been informed of the danger, but heeded it not. The catastrophe came, but these colonels of inhumanity were not even arrested. In their avarice for more gold another factory was opened and, upon inspection, found to be equally as bad a fire trap as their former place of business. But they are still doing business.

The accused iron workers have been charged with the crime of having destroyed the Times building and the lives of twenty-one people. Months after the tragedy, with a grotesque and sensational setting, arrests have been made, and the columns of the press have been bulging with assertions of what is to follow, with the evident intent and studied purpose of inflaming the public mind to the point where the reprehensible acts of detectives and their allies may be lost sight of.

No good citizen, be he a member of a labor organization or not, desires crime to go unpunished. If the men charged with this terrible catastrophe be proven guilty then punishment should be inflicted.

To the minds of labor men experienced in the struggle for the right there is a conspiracy interminable in its ramifications, and more dangerous than is generally believed. Organized labor's sphere of influence has rapidly and potentially increased in the past half decade, and in this land of dollars the captains of industry realize that the men of labor are becoming an ever increasing force for the amelioration of all forms of abuses against humanity. With the steady advance of this humanizing influence greed and avarice must recede and more equitable relations established. Organized labor is inured to hardship, the justice of its creed is unquestionable and its courage undaunted. The men of labor protest that special innovations be inaugurated in an effort to cast odium upon it, but it is willing and ever ready to meet in the open every antagonist, with hope and faith firmly imbedded that justice will eventually prevail.

Women Chainmakers.

Washington, April 29.—The employment of women in the iron trades in Great Britain does not appeal to the American trade unionist. It is common, however, in the country mentioned, and in many establishments the women workers are stripped to the waise while in the actual performance of their duty. This custom, according to the moral code of ethics of our movement, is degenerating and would not be tolerated. In the Cotton Factory Times of Oldham, England, reference is made to women chainmakers, and it is interesting to note that these women have been granted an increase in wages. The paper says:

"Everybody knows Miss Mary Macarthur of the Women's Trade Union League. She has spoken at many weavers' shop meetings in Lancashire, and has also addressed public meetings on their behalf and in support of trade unionism generally. She is the embodiment of ardor and enthusiasm and untiring in organizing and propaganda. She has labored much for some time for the women chainmakers of Gradley Heath, Staffordshire, securing them substantial advances in wages."

Immigrant Distribution.

Washington, April 29.—The Industrial Removal Office of New York City distributed in the ten years in which it has been in operation nearly 55,000 persons over 1,300 cities in this country and Canada. Most of these persons were Russian Jews, and included clerks, teachers and mechanics whose trades have, by the relentless march of industrial progress, been rendered obsolete. A part of the work

consists of efforts to popularize the idea of distribution and to spread among the dependents upon wages the opportnnity for a livelihood presented in the interior of the country. It also has a tendency, it is claimed, to encourage the immigrants to rely upon their own powers and resources and thus contribute to the solution of their own social problems.

Another Injunction.

Washington, April 29.—A copy of a restraining order recently issued by the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, against the International Association of Marble Workers has just been received. It beats the ordinary labor injunction by a mile or two, and deprives the union from:

"Inducing or soliciting persons to leave the service of the complainants; from calling upon the employes of the company for the purpose of inducing them to leave their employment; from attempting to induce persons to abstain from working or accepting work from the complainants; from organizing or maintaining any boycott against the complainants; from calling strikes, or endeavoring to have strikes called against buildings in which employes of complainants are employed; from paying or promising to pay strike benefits; from further maintaining or assisting to maintain the strike against the complainants."

All of which things labor unions have the legal right to do, yet the judge in this instance, as in many other instances, becomes in composite form the legislative, judicial and executive authority.

Looking Brighter.

Washington, April 29.—Detailed information has just been received at Headquarters that the parade held in Los Angeles on April 15 was a splendid success, with 25,000 union men in line. Every organization in the city is increasing in membership. The strike at the Bakersfield Iron Works is still on, but indications point to an early settlement. The trial of the pickets recently arrested is proceeding, the selection of a jury now being in progress. The Manufacturers' Association is bending every energy to prove a conspiracy.

The Open (Peon) Shop.

There are two classes in modern society —the capitalist class and the working class.

The capitalist class gets together on the field of exploitation and at the ballot box, and thereby get 83 per cent of the wealth, in spite of the fact that they do not produce any.

The working class have not yet gotten together sufficiently on the field of production nor at the ballot box, and therefore they only get 17 per cent of the wealth, in spite of the fact that they produce it all.

The capitalist class are going to try and disorganize the working class further through the open shop, so that they must get 99 per cent. of the wealth they do not produce, and the working class one per cent of the wealth they do produce.

The purpose of the open shop is: Low wages, long hours, child slavery, prostitution, dangerous factories, industrial war and murder, high cost of living, and a general demoralization and degeneration mentally and morally as well as politically of the masses of the people.

I challenge an open-shopper to deny it. —Murray Youtz, Bakers' Journal.

"Our present system constitntes a new feudalism. The laborers are now massed about the shop or factory as formerly they were massed around the castle or manor house. They work in the company's mill, live in the company's house, trade at the company's store, walk on the company's streets, send their children to the company's school, and worship, if they will, in the company's church. * * * As the serf worked that the baron might enjoy the rude luxury of his time, so these men labor that the capitalist may enjoy the more refined luxuries of our time.

"Not always will thousands of boys from nine to fourteen toil in coal mines and nnder conditions that would sap the strength and vigor of grown men; not always will little children toil amid the noise and dust of our great factories; not always will underfed and underpaid women labor in sweatshops, stitching life and soul into garments that are to be sold over bargain counters."—Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow.

Middletown, Conn.—Owing to scarcity of work and unsettled trade conditions in this city we would advise all traveling carpenters to keep away until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—Trade is fairly good here with good outlook for the season. There is a demand for good workmen at present, but for union men only; no other need apply.

✣ ✣ ✣

San Diego, Cal.—All traveling brother carpenters are hereby requested to give this city a wide berth until further notice, as we are expecting trouble May 15th next, when we go out to enforce the Building Trades Council working card.

✣ ✣ ✣

Superior, Wis.—All carpenters are hereby warned to keep shy of this city as well as Duluth, Minn. Trade is very dull at present and we have a large number of members of this district already walking the streets unable to secure employment.

✣ ✣ ✣

Beeville, Tex.—There is a rush of carpenters to this place which is wholly unwarranted by prevailing trade conditions. Work is very scarce here at this time and as a result more than half of resident carpenters are idle. Traveling brothers will do well to remain away until conditions have improved.

✣ ✣ ✣

Mystic, Ia.—We would warn all transit carpenters not to place any credence in reports stating that work is plentiful in this city, but to consider them as gross exaggerations. There is no more work here than our home brothers can handle, and outsiders coming here at this time are liable to get stranded. Keep away and escape disappointment.

✣ ✣ ✣

Flushing, N. Y.—We would urgently request transient carpenters to avoid this city and vicinity until further notice. This district is overrun with men from New York, Brooklyn and parts of Long Island to such an extent that it is next to impossible for a local man to obtain work. Remain away for a while at least, and give our local brothers a show.

✣ ✣ ✣

Salem, Ore.—This city is fairly overrun with carpenters, both union and non-union, who have come here on the strength of boosting advertisements and newspaper reports stating that business is flourishing in this place. These ads and reports are misleading; there is no boom here whatever; trade is dull and traveling brothers are earnestly advised to remain away.

✣ ✣ ✣

Centralia, Wash.—As a result of misleading and extensive advertising in the various newspapers, this city is fairly overrun with carpenters, union and non-union. There is no boom here whatever; trade is dull and work scarce. There are numbers of carpenters on the street idle, and any newcomers will surely get stranded. Migrating brothers are warned to keep away from this vicinity.

✣ ✣ ✣

LaFayette, Ind.—While our demand for shorter hours and a slight increase in wages has been granted by all contractors who employ union men, last season, it still remains for us to straighten out the non-union concerns. For this reason it would be well for all migrating brothers

to steer clear of this city and not have the city overcrowded with idle carpenters. Keep away until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Madison, Wis.—At the rate carpenters are coming to this city lately, they bid fair to overflow the town, and there being many non-union men among them, we are trying to get them into our organization and have our hands full and lot of trouble. We would request all sister Local Unions to advise their members that Madison, Wis., harbors more carpenters at this time than can possibly obtain employment, and many to spare.

❖ ❖ ❖

Holyoke, Mass.—As a result of advertisements for carpenters, appearing in the newspapers, large numbers of them are coming to this city, and this at a time when many of our home brothers are on the street idle with poor chance to secure employment for weeks to come. Aside from this, the mill-men of this city are demanding shorter hours, and trouble is likely to ensue. Traveling brothers will readily see that conditions existing here do not warrant the coming here of more carpenters, and we trust they will give Holyoke, Mass., a wide berth.

❖ ❖ ❖

Duluth, Minn.—All traveling carpenters are hereby warned to stay away from this city, as three-fourths of our members are out of employment with no likelihood of obtaining any for some time. There is no building being done here and no sign of any in the near future, yet the steel trust and real estate firms are booming this city, which has the effect of luring scores of men here, only to walk the streets with our home brothers. Don't be deceived by booming ads. They are run for the purpose of flooding this city with idle men, with a view to take advantage of the situation and cut down our wages, which has already been done with the few of the building laborers who are fortunate enough to have employment.

❖ ❖ ❖

Gary, Ind. As the members of Local Union 985 of this city have been on strike since January 27, this year, it is our desire that Gary, Ind., be placed on the stay-away list. The strike has been caused by the contractors declaring for the open shop, and ever since they have tried their utmost to flood this city with non-union labor. We regret to state, however, that also a lot of brothers from other localities come here with a clearance card, which, by reason of being on strike, we cannot accept. Other members of the U. B. come here and conceal the fact that they are union men, but hire out as non-union men with the unfair contractors. We have discovered several such cases. We urgently demand that brother carpenters keep away from this city for the present. We have our hands full fighting the open shop, without fighting so-called union men.

❖ ❖ ❖

New Canaan, Conn.—We desire to call the attention of all transit brother carpenters to the peculiar situation and unsettled trade conditions existing here. Four of our principal contractors have signed our agreement, thereby granting a slight wage increase. The bulk of the contractors, however, at this time of writing, still remain obdurate as to a minimum wage scale and insist on having too or three classes. These bosses are advertising in New York and Norwalk papers for men, and there were a number who answered in person as far as the railroad station. The brothers here, however, succeeded in turning the majority back by paying their carfare. We hope and trust that all sister Local Unions will immediately take action in our behalf by warning their members not to come to this place at this time, and we also hope that migrating brothers will not be so small as to take advantage of the situation. Remain away from New Canaan, Conn., until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Beware of R. E. Biscoe.

New Orleans, La.—For the protection of other Local Unions and District Councils, we would warn against one R. E. Biscoe. He is soliciting advertisements for a union label bulletin. He is working

Local Unions and District Councils throughout the country. He produces some very fine letters from our Local Union here, also one from Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. He contracted to get out two frames for us; got out the first and made proper returns, but on the second one he failed to make any returns at all, and left for parts unknown. He also defrauded one of our members. Any brother learning of his whereabouts will confer a favor by notifying our business agent, L. H. Landry, 2817 Annunciation St., New Orleans, La.

R. E. Biscoe is of slender built, about 5 feet, 9 inches in height, black hair and small black trimmed mustache, easy speaking and of pleasant address; will try to impress you that he is going to stay in town and seek some other line of business; he claims to be a bookkeeper. Beware of him!

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Information Wanted.

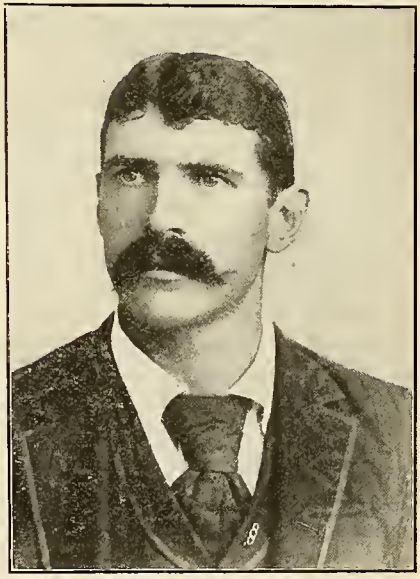
Charles E. Earnest, a member of Local Union 708, West Newton, Mass., on the

CHARLES E. EARNEST.

morning of April 12, 1911, left his home as usual to go to his place of employment in Newton Center, but did not appear at the job, and no tidings of him have since been received by his anxious wife and family. Height, 5 feet, 11 inches; age, 57 years; weight, 170 pounds; has sandy hair, light complexion, blue eyes and heavy scar across his left thumb. He possesses a perfect set of teeth, is quite broad shouldered and when walking is slightly tipped forward. Any information as to his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his grief-stricken wife and children. Address M. L. Chivers, B. A., 251 Washington St., Newton, Mass., or Mrs. Chas. E. Earnest, 10 Peabody St., Newton, Mass.

❖ ❖ ❖

Peter W. Keggen, a member of Local Union 1002, Newark, N. J., left his home on the evening of April 17th to attend the meeting of the Local Union, but did not appear and has never been seen since.



PETER W. KEGGEN.

He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, weight about 165 pounds, 50 years of age. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife.

MRS. PETER W. KEGGEN.

114 New St., Newark, N. J.

$50 Reward

For any information or the arrest of Wm. J. Miller, formerly a member of Local Union 1527, Wheaton, Ill. He was foreman on a job and trusted with pay for men, and he left the city with the money. Age, 38 years; height, 5 feet, 8 inches; weight, 150 pounds; small scar on forehead. Members or readers who can locate him will please send information to Carpenters' District Council, Cleveland, O., or to W. R. Yager, 320 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.

Philip Morton Van Steenberg, a carpenter, who left New York City in 1902 and was last heard of in San Francisco, California, in 1903, where it is said he was a member of Berkeley Local No. 483, is inquired for. It is very necessary that the whereabouts of this party be known in order that he may be communicated with, as he is interested in the settlement of an estate. All communications should be addressed to W. J. Blair, attorney-at-law, Prudential Bldg., Newark, N. J.

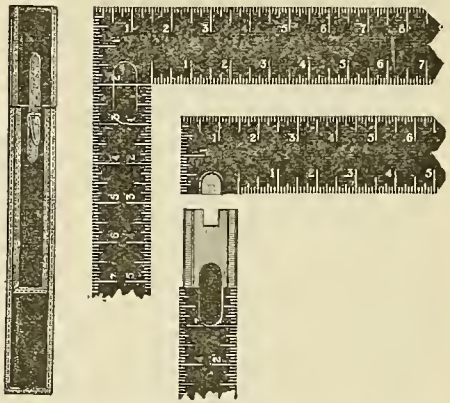
❖ ❖ ❖

St. Louis, Mo.—All carpenters, cabinet makers and machine hands are requested to remain away from St. Louis, as we have our strike still on which was called on April 1 for an increase of wages and the eight-hour day. Secretaries of carpenters' unions are requested to make this known at once to all members. The employers are sending out misleading and deceptive statements and advertisements in the papers of the large cities throughout the country promising good pay and saying nothing about the strike being in progress here. To save all mechanics from meeting disappointment through these lying advertisements of the bosses you are urged to make the truth known about our strike in St. Louis.

A New Take Down Square.

THE NICHOLLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ottumwa, Iowa, are putting on the market a new TAKE DOWN SQUARE; one that separates without the aid of a screwdriver, as there is no screw or cams used, it locks automatically.

The tongue completely separates from the body of square, there being no part of tongue attached to body when separated, making it very convenient to carry, as it takes up smaller space than any other TAKE DOWN SQUARE on the market. It will go into a space 2x24 inches.



The main feature of this new TAKE DOWN SQUARE is that it will always stay true. It is so constructed that the tongue is held so as to take up the constant wear which comes in taking square apart and putting it together, thereby producing constant accuracy. The more this square is taken apart and put together the firmer the joint.

They guarantee this square to be True and remain so under ordinary use. This square is manufactured in Nos. 3 and 100 Standard, also No. 100 Rafter Framing, in oxidized, coppered black (white or yellow figures) galvanized, old copper and nickel-plated.

The No. 100 Rafter Framing has the famous NICHOLLS Rafter Framing Rule, giving cuts and lengths for common, hip, valley and jack rafters for seventeen different pitches of roof.

The Nicholls Manufacturing Company will gladly send you one of their direction sheets describing their framing rule upon request.

If your dealer will not supply you, they will send you one of their TAKE DOWN SQUARES, express prepaid, at the following prices:

	Polished.	Oxd. Cop. or Gal.	Nickel-plated.
No. 3 Standard...	$2.50	$2.75	$3.00
No. 100 Standard...	2.75	3.00	3.25
No. 100 R.....	3.00	3.25	3.50

Rustproof canvas case with each square.

When reading a newspaper, always consider who is publishing it and in whose interest it is published. If it is published in the interest of capital, don't fail to read between the lines.

Patronize the merchants advertising in this journal, we accept ads only from fair concerns.

TRADE NOTES

Successful Trade Movements.

Murphysboro, Ill.—We had no trouble whatever in obtaining a five-cent raise in wages on April 1st. This makes our minimum scale 45 cents per hour at eight hours work per day.

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Barre, Vt.—We have been successful in our demand for a wage raise, and our new scale of $3.20 per day of eight hours, which is an advance of 20 cents per day, went into effect April 1st, this year, and we had no difficulty with the contractors.

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Lincoln, Ill.—Our demand for an advance in wages from 32 cents to 37 cents minimum per hour was granted by the employers without any opposition, but we had to compromise on the working hours and accept nine hours instead of eight hours as per our demand.

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Bartlesville, Okla.—Our new minimum scale of wages of $4.00 per day of eight hours, an advance to 40 cents per day, went into effect April 1st without any opposition. Our contractors and builders seem to be perfectly satisfied with the new situation and we do not expect any trouble later on.

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Belleville, Ill.—The master builders have accepted and signed the agreement presented to them by our Local Union 433. The new agreement contains a few changes, one of which is the change in our minimum rate of wages calling for 52½ cents per hour. It went into effect April 1st, and is to remain in force for two years. Our former rate was $4.00 per day; our working hours are and have been eight per day.

Beaver Valley, Pa.—Everything has been satisfactorily adjusted at a conference between a committee from the D. C. and a committee from the master builders, held March 24, 1911. We originally asked for a raise to take effect May 1st, but we decided to accept the master builders' proposition granting us a minimum scale of $3.60 per day of eight hours, to take effect July 1st, next. Until that date our wages will be as at present, $3.25 per day.

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North Vancouver, Can.—All our contractors, with the exception of one or two who are employing but a few men, having promised to pay the new scale of $4.50 per day, there has been no difficulty whatever on account of our demand, which took effect April 13th. At any rate, all our members are working and receiving the new rate of wages, an increase of 50 cents per day, and unless something unforeseen occurs, there is good reasons to believe that all will be well.

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Kewannee, Ill.—Having obtained the signature of all our contractors to our new trade agreement, the same took effect April 1st, and Local Union 154 has won out in this movement. We are now receiving 40 cents per hour for eight hours work per day. Our former wage scale was $3.00 per day.

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Davenport, Ia.—We are pleased to inform the brothers of the U. B. that we have a two years agreement, to take effect May 1st, providing for 50 cents minimum per hour and strictly closed shop, with the master builders of the tri-cities, safely stowed away among the file of the D. C. Our old scale was $3.60 per day; our working hours were and are now eight per day.

Hamilton, O.—We take the pleasure of informing the brothers of the U. B. that we have at this writing succeeded in securing the signatures of eight of our principle contractors to a two-year agreement. Other firms are expected to sign up in the next few days and indications are that by May 1st all contractors will be in line. Our agreement calls for an increase in wages from $2.80 per day of eight hours to 40 cents per hour minimum, beginning May 1, 1911 and ending April 30, 1912. The second year, from May 1, 1912, to April 30, 1913, the minimum rate is to be 42½ cents per hour, work ceasing the second year at 12 m. Saturday. The signers of the agreement also agree to employ none but union men.

All Aboard! For Success.

If we wish to obtain the successful accomplishment of any purpose, or proposition we may have undertaken, it is absolutely necessary that we embrace every opportunity presenting itself to us in an honorable way; that we be prompt in our actions; courteous at all times, as well as ambitious; cautious as well as courageous, then, with perseverance persistently following in our footsteps, there is no reason why we should not eventually stand on the platform of Success. Then:

All aboard! the train is ready,
  And will leave upon the hour;
Steam is up, and clear the signal
  Shows beyond the switch-man's tower.
All aboard! if you are going
  By the "Never Fail" express;
Have your baggage checked and labeled
  For the "City of Success."
Don't stand chatting with your neighbor
  Don't prolong the last embrace—
Train dispatcher "Promptness" will not
  Wait for you in any case.
Hurry to "Opportune's" window,
  Have the price, and make the deal
For the little bit of paste-board,
  Stamped with agent "Honor's" seal;
Then lay hold on porter "Courteous,"
  Always smiling, trim and neat;
In the forward car "Ambition"
  He will find for you a seat.
In the cab sits "Cautious Courage,"
  At the throttle is his place—
Keen his eye—with nerves of iron
  Guides his engine in the race.
Fireman "Pluck," with visage grimy,
  Watching by the furnace door,
Keeps the fire-box hot and glowing,
  While the drivers grind and roar;
Then conductor "Perseverance"
  With his trainmen "Push and Pull"
Tend to all the intricacies,
  Of the running time schedule.
On we swing past wayside stations
  In a cloud of smoke and dust;
Making no stop at "Vexation"—
  Time is precious, so we must
Rush on through the town "Temptation"
  With its gay, alluring scenes,
Then through "Difficulty" dashing
  While the warning whistle screams;
On toward our destination,
  Steadily we onward press,
'Till we draw up by the platform
  In the "City of Success."

—D. Bissett, L. U. 51, New York.

The Yankee Quick Return Spiral Ratchet Screw Driver No. 130.

The "Yankee" Quick Return Spiral Ratchet Screw Driver, No. 130, manufactured by the North Bros.' Mfg. Co., and now in the market, is the regular pattern No. 30 with a spring added in handle, as shown in cut, which causes the handle to come back for the next push, in driving screws in or out.

It is a "quick return" and more rapid as well as convenient in practical use than pulling the handle back.

It has been in practical use in the factory of the manufacturers for many years and especially appreciated by men who are driving screws most of the day and in narrow, deep places where the left hand cannot be used to hold the chuck end of the driver. It can be successfully used with only one hand driving the tool, as the spring keeps bit in position as it forces the handle back for the next stroke. A few minutes' practical use will demonstrate its great advantage when many screws are driven. Except some slight changes necessary in construction of parts to get the spring in handle, it is exactly same as the No. 30 "Yankee" Spiral Ratchet Driver. It takes the same bits and attachments.

This tool is packed in box with spiral extended to full length by spring. It can be carried with spiral closed and held by milled collar in front of shifter case, but care should be taken in releasing collar, as spring will cause spiral rod to jump out suddenly and with force enough to perhaps injure anything it might strike.

The extreme length of tool with bit in chuck is 20½ inches when extended. It can be closed and locked with the milled collar in front of shifter case if desired. When closed the extreme length with bit in chuck is 15 inches.

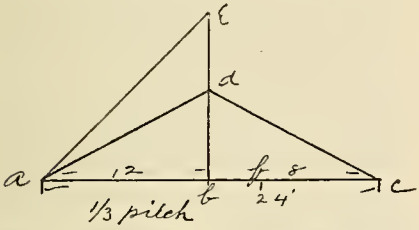
CRAFT PROBLEMS

Roof Framing.

(By J. J. Lewis, L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal.)

The diagram shown here below, if followed according to directions, is applicable for any pitch roof.

First, find width of building on 24 feet, then find center at A-B on 12 feet; now find one-third of width of building at F; one-third of width is one-third pitch. Now make a point at B-D equal to one-third of



width of building; now draw line at A-D, which is the length of common rafters. The cut is 8x12—8 for top, 12 for bottom. This is for a straight roof.

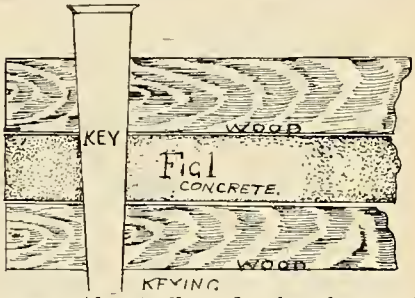
For a hip roof draw a line at B-E equal to line at A-D; this gives the common rafter in place as it is in roof; then draw line at A-E, which gives you the length of hip or valley rafter in place in roof. The cut of hip or valley for one-third pitch is 8x17 feet—8 for top, 17 for bottom. The first jack will be 3 feet 3 inches shorter than the common rafter at 32 inches (C to C), the bevel cut for the jack rafter set bevel at E. This cut is for top, where it intersects with hip. All other cuts are same as for common rafter.

Use this rule for pitches by using center: If for one-fourth pitch, space one-fourth width of building upon center line, then draw line from that point to A, then using that line for your common rafter, or for your perpendicular line, which will be the common rafter in hip. If you follow this rule you will be able to frame any roof of whatever pitch.

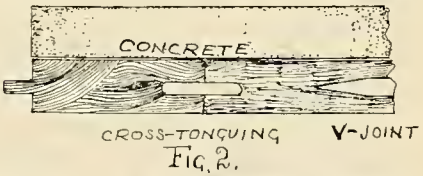
Joinery and Cement Beams.

(By George Rice.)

Joinery of wooden and metal pieces with concrete in the formation of parts of buildings is one of the interesting factors of the

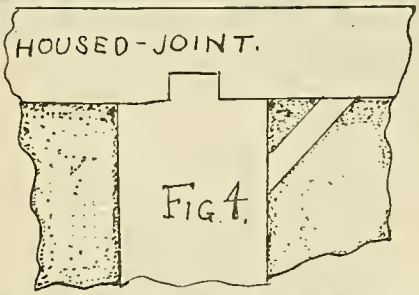


present. Almost all woodworkers have various plans for adjusting and connecting concrete parts in conjunction with the framework of structures, some of which plans are

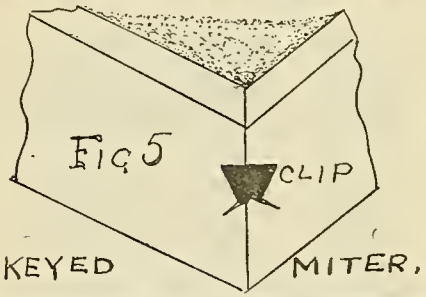


introduced in the illustrations. Figure 1 shows a mode of connecting a concrete thickness within two wooden pieces, using a hardwood key for the service. Several strips

of concrete or wood can be joined in the same way. The flush key is put in at the back, as a rule, leaving the front smooth. Keyed joints are often employed to unite on

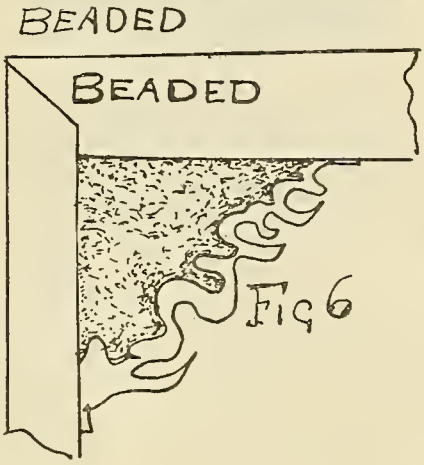


the cross-tonguing plan, as shown in Figure 2, in which a cross-tongue and a V-joint are exhibited. The thickness of concrete is adjusted on to P as shown. This tongue is often termed a slip and sometimes is made

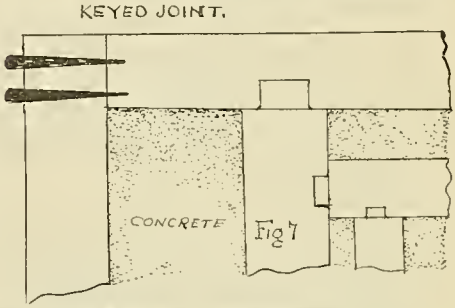


of wood, and again of metal, according to the conditions. It is a useful method of connecting a number of boards longitudinally.

Dovetailing the end of a piece of wood with the end of a stringer of concrete is

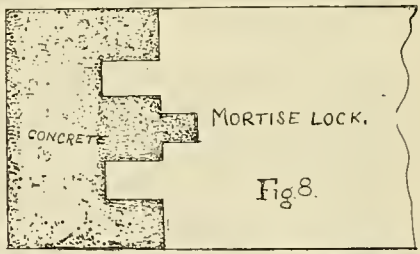


shown in Figure 3. The process of making the dovetail is of course more difficult than that of making many of the other types of unions. However, the dovetail connection has its place in the concrete and wood joinery and has to be used occasionally. There are several classes of dovetailing utilized for the service in question, all kinds of which the writer has observed in practical

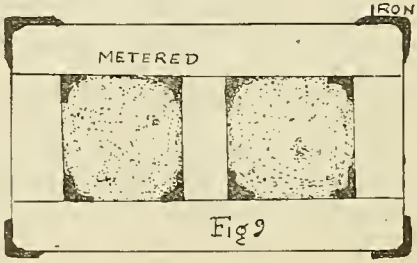


use under different circumstances.

The style of mitered dovetailing is used in some cases. The wedge-shaped dovetail is another style. The common and the lay patterns of dovetailing are popular. Types of alternate cuttings for dovetailing are also used. The housed joint plan in Figure 4 has a place in the cross-framing line in con-



junction with concrete parts. Sometimes these joints are glued and blocked, or fastened with glued keys. The keyed miter union with a clip connection is shown in Figure 5. Beaded joints come into service, when a combination is required similar to that shown in Figure 6.



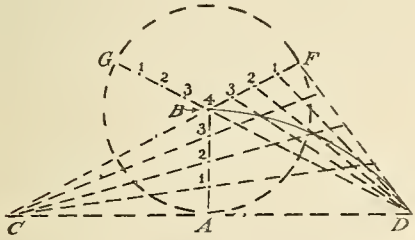
A combination keyed joint in unison with bedding of concrete is shown in Figure 7. Figure 8 illustrates a mortise lock, and figure 9 a metered type of pattern with iron corners. In addition to these forms observed by the writer as in use for general purposes by the workmen on concrete and wood structures, common framed joints with mortise and tenon were seen. Bare-faced tenons with shoulders are utilized for special work and angle joints with tongued keys amy be found. Beaded and tongued angles in different combinations are used. Clamping is likewise getting common in the concrete and wooden section unions. Scribing and chamfering are included in the work and the progress continues.

How to Find the Curve of an Arch Without a Center or Radius.

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Let A-B, or 4, be equal to the height or rise, and C-A-D the span length or chord. To find the exact arch of a circle, which will act as an arch over this opening, proceed as follows:

With B as center, and radius A-B strike the circle in dotted lines A-G-F, divide A-B into four or more equal parts, numbering



same 1, 2, 3, 4, as indicated, produce through B-F and D-G, cutting the circumference at F and G. Divide B-F and B-G into the same number of parts as A-B, which, being joined, will give intersecting points through which the circular arc D-4 may be traced. A similar operation must be gone through for the curve over C-A, or the pattern may be reversed for the left-hand side. Should the curve be a large, long sweep, it is advisable to use plenty of points and bend a strip around them.

Making the Side-Cut on Jack Rafter.

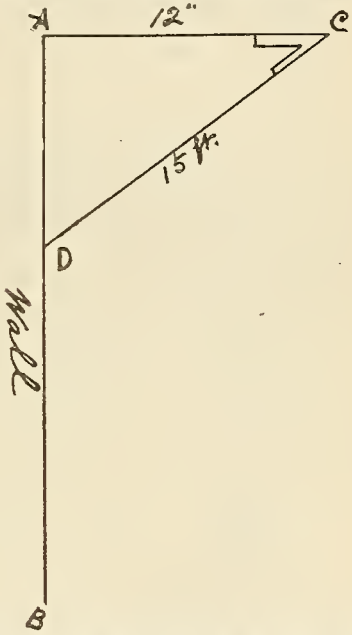
(By Wm. Innes, L. U. 461.)

Editor The Carpenter:

The rule suggested by Brother Edmunds in the December, 1910, Journal, is a first-class rule.

This is a first-class rule as far as it goes, but it is not a general truth, as he thinks. For instance, he states that by applying the angle of 45 degrees on the seat of a rafter and marking the two sides, we can then get the top edge mark.

We cannot get the side-cut that way whenever the seat deviates from the angle of 45

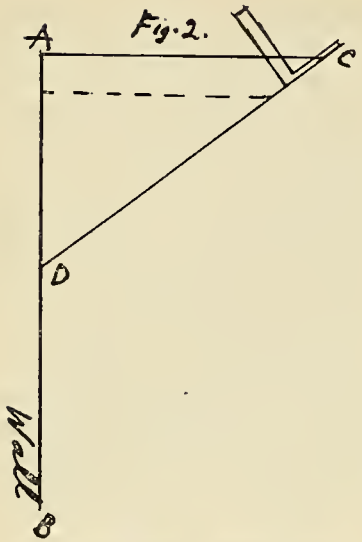


degrees, which may happen on many kinds of roofs, a triangular and trapezium roof being the furthest from the 45-degree application.

The following is not difficult and always true:

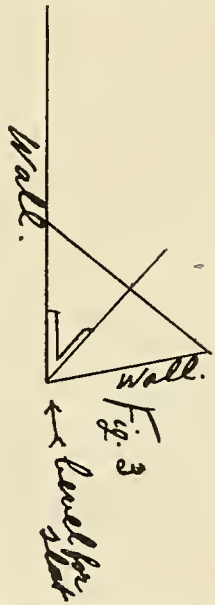
Here A-C is length of rafter, and level wall is A-B, and C-D is length of hip or valley, and the true bevel is seen at C at Fig. 1.

To find it by steel square, hold the square on plan, as shown at C, noting the figures on blade and tongue, then transfer it to jack or cripple, as shown at A-C in Fig. 2. The broken line shows jack or cripple.



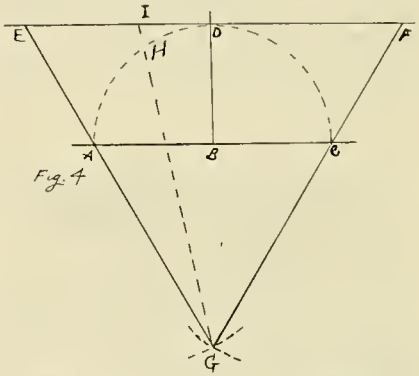
We can also get the true side-cut by bisecting the angle of wall and applying that bevel to the cut-seat of the common rafter, and marking both sides to top edge, thus:

The following theorem shows how to obtain length of any circle, or any part of a



circle, by a straight line, and it ought to be known to all mechanics and mathematicians. Of course I will state here that circles cannot be measured exactly. It shall also seem absurd to nine-tenths of the carpenters that a person having the keenest possible eyesight is unable to measure one straight line exactly. There are a few straight lines that can be computed exactly by figures, but more than one hundred unknown straight lines remain unknown, compared with one unknown, that may be figured.

Any brother desiring a demonstration may call for it through our regular channel and I will explain.



Here A-C is any size of diameter and B-D is its radius, E-F is a parallel line to A-C, touching curve A-D-C. Spread the compasses from A to C and curve from A to G, also from C to G; then draw a straight line through A-G to E and through G-C to F, and E-F is length of half circle, and twice E-F is the circle, and a half of E-F is one-fourth of circle, as E-D.

Number of Boards to a Square.

—10 Feet Long—

24 boards	5 inches wide.
20 boards	6 inches wide.
17 boards	7 inches wide.
15 boards	8 inches wide.
13 boards	9 inches wide.
12 boards	10 inches wide.

—12 Feet Long—

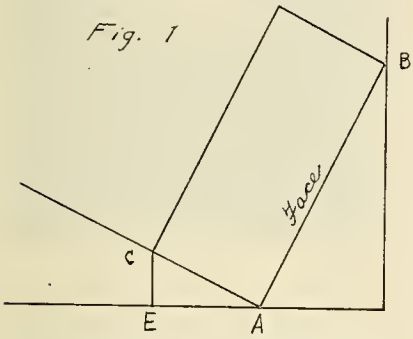
20 boards	5 inches wide.
16 boards	6 inches wide.
14 boards	7 inches wide.
12 boards	8 inches wide.
11 boards	9 inches wide.
10 boards	10 inches wide.

To space out any number of details, such as balusters or pickets, the thickness or width of same being given. If a limited number, place them together and measure their total width. Subtract this from the whole length to be spaced into, working in inches and fractions, and divide the number of details into the remainder.

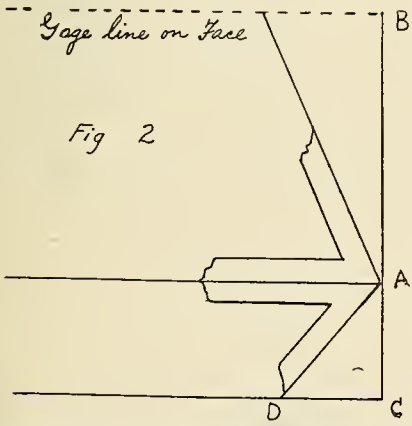
To Miter Bevels for Roof Facia of any Width or Pitch.

(By J. Barry, L. U. 509.)

The rule for finding bevels to miter facia, as shown in sketch, will apply to any pitch and to facia of any width (See Figs. 1 and



2 herewith). If the section of facia is laid out full size the bevels will be more accurate, but will be the same whether facia is



2 inches wide or more. Width of facia in above sketch 2 inches for want of more room.

Practical Architecture and Drawing.

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes, M. E.)

—Lesson 8—

Read Lesson 7.

Reading drawings, continued:

Kitchen Sink—The kitchen sink should be at least 18x26 inches in the bowl and have a drain board 21 inches wide and 24 inches long, or longer if there is room. Some persons prefer a table in addition to a drain board. I have never met a person who was accustomed to a well-constructed drain board but who insisted on having one in their new home. In many cases they want both a drain board and a drop-shelf or table.

Bathroom—The tub, seat and bowl, also the lavatory, are shown in the positions they are to occupy. The space around the tub should be about 3 inches and the several plumbing fixtures objects in a bathroom should be so placed as to allow and permit the door to open wide. This is not always possible in a small home, where the bathroom is necessarily made as small as possible.

Front Porch—Porches should be large and placed where they will afford shade and comfort in the summer time. A porch, to be of real use and comfort, should never be less than 8 feet wide. Many of our smaller city homes are built with porches only 6 feet wide, and as a result they are not roomy enough for comfort or convenience. Porch steps should be wide, long and of easy rise. Porch posts or columns should be large in diameter. Most houses have small diameter posts that look like—well, to say the least, not strong enough to support the weight on them. Of course they are strong enough, but they don't look it. I am glad to notice that in this section homebuilders are getting away from the "slender" turned ornamental balusters for porches, and are now using a heavier and square baluster, and a more massive one in appearance, of rail.

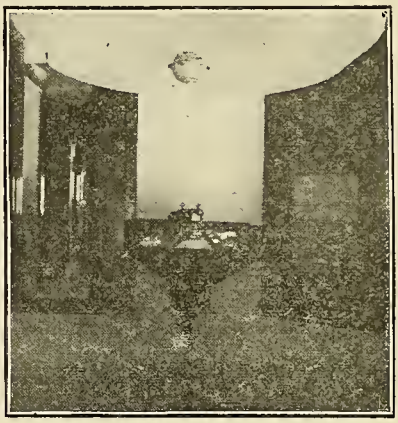
I have received several letters recently with this thought expressed therein: "I want to learn to read blue-print plans. What is the best way for me to proceed?" This question has been asked me in different forms, perhaps oftener than any one question asked me by my students during the

past twenty-five years. My answer has been in every case, "Make drawings of plans." That is, copy in lead pencil the blue-print plans of the house you are working on or those of any other house you can get. You will find that, when you have the drawing copied, that you will know what every line is on the blue print for and will have a good knowledge of the sizes and arrangements of the rooms, the positions of the doors and windows, the sizes of the doors and windows and the positions and sizes of such other parts as may be in any or several of the rooms. You will know where the stairs are placed, if they are open or box, what openings there are for heating and plumbing, and so on and on. After you have copied the plans of several houses (they may not look as neat, or be as nicely drawn as the architect drew his) you will begin to think about doing some original designing or drawing of plans for a house as you think it should be built. When you reach this stage you are in good shape.

Our illustrations this month show interior views of the house illustrated in our last

lesson. Figure 1 is a photograph of the entrance, or as it is more often called, the reception hall. The stairs are of the usual construction, stock post, rail and square balusters, rising nine steps to a landing and then rising five steps toward the center of the house. This construction requires a very short hall on the second floor (See the floor plans in December, 1910, issue of The Carpenter.

An especially attractive feature of this entrance hall is the small bay window, triangular in shape, flat seat and triangular top. The cosy effect of this window, with its telephone and a book or a magazine or two, is well worth the small extra cost. The artificial lighting of this room is from a specially designed lantern painted a dull black and fitted with opalescent glass. This room is a good example of what can be done with a small entrance hall and stock materials at



an exceedingly low cost. Figure 2 is a photograph of the dining-room, looking toward the front through the sliding doorway, which is partly open into the entrance hall. The feature here is a china closet built across one corner of the dining-room. For most small houses this is one of the best ways of constructing such a closet. There are various modifications which are only matters of detail that adds to or detracts from the appearance of such a closet. Where space permits I prefer to build the closet in the wall (same as a clothes closet) with ornamental leaded glass doors. The artificial light fixture is of iron painted black and fitted with opalescent glass.

(To be Continued.)

To Find the Capacity.

Multiply the square of the mean diameter in inches by the height and this product by .0034, the result will be the answer in gallons.

Verhandlungen des General-Exekutiv-Board.

30. und 31. Januar.

Die Revision der Finanz- und anderer Bücher der G. O. wird an diesen beiden Tagen fortgesetzt und der G. S. angewiesen diese Verhandlungen im Februar Journale zu veröffentlichen.

1. Februar.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

Der Bericht des Rechnungsexperten wird mit den Büchern der G. O. verglichen und beide als richtig befunden.

Nach Verlesen und Annahme des Protokolls folgt Vertagung.

R. E. L. Connolly, Sekretär.
Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sekretär.

Erste Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1911.

1. Februar.

Folgende Mitglieder des Board sind anwesend und werden durch John E. Potts von Boston, Mass., installirt: Chas. H. Bausher, D. A. Post, John H. Potts, R. E. L. Connolly, John Walquist, W. A. Cole und Arthur Martel.

R. E. L. Connolly wird als Vorsitzender und Chas. H. Bausher als Sekretär für die folgenden zwei Jahre erwählt.

Die Generalbeamten werden benachrichtigt, daß sich der Board konstituirt hat bereit ist Geschäfte abzuwickeln und Vorschläge entgegenzunehmen.

Der G. Sch. übergibt dem Board die Quittung der Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, mit amerikanischem Hauptquartier in der Stadt New York, für seine geleistete Bürgschaftsgebühr im Betrage von $150.00 für den Zeitraum vom 1. Februar 1911 bis 1. Februar 1912.

2. Februar.

Die Vergebung des Kontraktes für den Druck des offiziellen Journals wird in Erwägung gezogen und dem G. S. behufs Einholung von Angeboten seitens Union-Drucker, und für 80,000 Exemplare, Instruktionen erteilt, und wird er angewiesen am 8. Februar Bericht zu erstatten.

Der G. S. unterbreitet Angebote vier verschiedener Drucker für den Druck der revidirten Konstitution in englischer, deutscher und französischer Sprache und wird der G. S. beauftragt mit dem Einsender des niedrigsten Angebotes einen diesbezüglichen Kontrakt einzugehen.

3. Februar.

Der Berichts des 1. Vize-Präsidenten Quinn wird verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Der Bericht des Komites welches die General-Konstitution gemäß der angenommenen Amendements revidirte liegt vor, und da der Board in Sekt. 20 einen Irrtum findet, wird der G. S. angewiesen denselben zu berichtigen.

Der Bericht des Komites welches das Resultat der Urabstimmung über die Amendements feststellte liegt ebenfalls vor und ergibt, daß folgende Vorschläge angenommen wurden 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 und 32.

Von den unter'm 22. November 1910 unterbreiteten Speziel-Vorschlägen wurde nur derjenige angenommen welcher die Streichung der Bezeichnung „Benefit" wo immer dieselbe in der Konstitution vorkommt, und deren Ersatz durch das Wort „Geldschenkung" (donation) vorsieht.

Der Board beschließt, daß die revidirte Konstitution am 1. März 1911 in Kraft treten soll; deßgleichen das revidirte Ritual, und wird der G. S. angewiesen allen L. U.'en mitzuteilen, daß sie verpflichtet sind das neue Ritual anzuschaffen.

Dem G. S. werden bezüglich des Drucks der Rituale und Mitgliedsbücher Instruktionen erteilt.

Der Board unterzieht die Preisliste über Material in Erwägung, nimmt Preisermiedrigungen vor und setzt die Preise fest wie sie auf der letzten Seite der Konstitution aufgeführt sind.

Der G. S. erscheint vor dem Board und berichtet, daß die Drucker Firma Folk & Keelin in Nashville, Tenn., Mitgliedsbücher in Leinwand-Einband anstatt in Leder-Einband wie kontraktlich festgemacht und auch anderes minderwertige Material in kontraktwiderlicher Weise geliefert habe. Doch seien alle Bücher nun bis auf einhalb Dutzend welche er dem Board zur Besichtigung vorlegt, vergriffen.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en werden genehmigt: Charleston, S. C., D. C.; Fitchburg, Mass., D. C.; L. U.

63, Bloomington, Ill.; 154 Kewanee, Ill.; 169 East St. Louis, Ill.; 174 Joliet, Ill.; 201 Wichita, Kan.; 337 Whitesboro, N. Y.; 597, Centerville, Iowa; 637 Hamilton, O.; 747 Oswego, N. Y.

Der Vorsitzende ernennt ein Komite zur Aufnahme des Inventars der G. O. der Befund dieses Komites ist im März Journal veröffentlicht.

4. Februar.

Der Vorsitzende teilt mit, daß ihm sein Vorgänger W. Schardt die in seinem Verwahr gewesenen Bürgschaftspapiere des G. S. G. Sch. übergeben habe. Dieselben werden geprüft und der Vorsitzende beauftragt einen Behälter in einem Sicherheitsgewölbe für deren Aufbewahrung zu miethen.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender L. U.'en werden sanktionirt: L. U. 762 Quincy, Mass.; 790 Dixon, Ill.; 947 Ridgeway, Pa.; 967 Oceanic, N. J.; 1142 Neosho, Mo.; 1292 Huntington, L. J., N. Y.; 1355 Crawfordsville, Ind.; 1472 Rockville, Conn.; 1485 Laporte, Ind.; 1832 Escanaba, Mich.; 1681 Lethbridge, Can.; 1945 Altus, Okla.; 7 Minneapolis, Minn.; 1524 Miles City, Mont.; 307 Winona, Minn.

Von L. U. 1343 Redlands, Cal., läuft Bericht über den Gang der Gewerksbewegung ein.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1393 East Boston, Mass., wird nicht genehmigt weil nur ein neuntel der Mitglieder an der Abstimmung über die Frage ob die Forderung gestellt werden soll, teilnahm.

6. Februar.

Der Board macht folgende Geldbewilligungen zu Organisationszwecken: Milwaukee, Wis., D. C. $500.00; Toronto, Can., D. C. $300.00; Wilmington, Del., D. C. $200.00; Winnipeg, Can., D. C. $200.00.

Appellation der L. U. 586 Sacramento, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. den Anspruch W. A. Langs auf Unfall-Geldschenkung abweisend. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. S. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Appellation der L. U. 1270 Montreal, Can., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle Harris Horowitz, Frauen-Sterbegeldschenkung betreffend. Aus denselben Gründen die den G. S. veranlaßten den Anspruch abzuweisen, weist der Board die Appellation ab.

Gesuch der L. U. 696 Tampa, Fla., um finanziellen Beistand in ihrer von dem Unternehmertum bedrohten Lage, und um Entsendund eines Organisators. In Erledigung des ersten Punktes wird der L. U. die Summe von $500.00 bewilligt; die Organisatoren-Frage wird an den G. P. verwiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 476 New York City um Abgabe eines Gutachtens über die Rechte einiger ihrer Mitglieder. Da diese Angelegenheit eine Gesetzesfrage involvirt, wird dieselbe an den G. P. zur Erledigung verwiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 1440 Lead, S. D., um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer Bemühungen, Gesetze im Interesse der Arbeiter durchzusetzen. Wird abgewiesen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 143 Canton, Ohio, um Entsendung eines Organisators wird an den zuständigen Generalbeamten, den G. P. verwiesen.

Von L. U. 377 Alton, Ill., läuft Teil-Ausweis über vom Board zur Unterstützung ausgeschlossener Mitglieder bewilligte, und von der L. U. verausgabte Gelder ein. Da in der Strik-Liste die ausbezahlten Beträge nicht seitens der Mitglieder mit ihrer Namensschrift quittirt sind, wird die ganze Angelegenheit an den G. P. zur Untersuchung verwiesen.

7. Februar.

Gesuch der L. U. 228 Pottsville, Pa., um weitere finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer ausstehenden Mitglieder. Der G. P. wird ersucht sofort einen deputirten nach Pottsville zu senden und eine Revision der Finanzen der L. U. vornehmen zu lassen. Es wird letzterer die Summe von $300.00 bewilligt die ihr jedoch erst verabfolgt werden soll nachdem der Bericht des Deputirten in der G. O. eingelaufen ist.

Von Rock Island, Ill., läuft Ausweis über dem Tri-City D. C., am 16. Juli, für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder ein. Wird zu den Akten gelegt.

Ein Schreiben läuft ein von dem Label Departement welches auf das in Wasserdruck bestehende Union Label der Papiermacher-Union aufmerksam macht und ersucht darauf zu bestehen, daß alle von der G. O. zu versendenten Drucksachen mit diesem Label versehen ist. Der G. S. wird angewiesen das Schreiben dahin zu beantworten, daß die G. O. bereits dem Wunsche nachkommt.

Verschiedene Schreiben von Huntington, W. Va., Ashland, Ky., und Cattlesburg, Ky., in welchen es sich um eine Jurisdiktions-Frage und die Gewährung eines Charters an die L. U. in Kenova, W. Va., handelt, werden an den G. P. verwiesen dem die Entscheidung in solchen Fragen zusteht.

Gesuch der L. U. 1008 Brooklyn, N. Y., die General-Konstitution auch in hebräischer Sprache drucken zu lassen. Wird bis zur April-Sitzung zurückgelegt und soll der G. S. unterdessen die annähernde Zahl unserer Mitglieder ermitteln die eine Konstitution in dieser Sprache benötigen.

Von El Paso, Tex., läuft ein Situationsbericht ein welcher erörtert und den Akten einverleibt wird.

Der L. U. 104 Dayton, Ohio, wird die Summe von $300.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Ueber die deponirten Gelder des General-Fonds wird beraten und beschlossen die, in der First National Bank in Tampa, Fla., deponirte Summe von $25,000.00 zurückzuziehen und in der Mechanics National Bank in Fort Worth, Tex., unter 4 Prozent Ver-

zinsung und gesichert durch die American Surety Co. in New York, zu deponiren.

8. Februar.

Appellation J. F. Pankewics gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 1913 Vista Grand, Cal. Die sich auf diese Angelegenheit beziehenden, vorliegenden Dokumente werden an den G. P. verwiesen mit dem Gesuche Boardmitglied Cole nach dem Orte zu entsenden um eine durchgreifende Untersuchung des Falles vorzunehmen.

Appellation Martin Ottensens von L. U. 247, Chas. Pedersons von L. U. 606, Berger Johnsons von L. U. 1347, John L. Roberts von L. U. 322 und Joseph Koch von L. U. 322, gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Buffalo, N. Y., D. C. gegen Appellanten. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und der Appellation stattgegeben.

Für den Druck des Journals liegen drei Angebote vor, das niedrigste ist das der Cheltenham Preß, welcher der Kontrakt zugesprochen wird, und zwar zu einem Kostenbetrage von $1,967.65 per Monat für Druck und Versandt von 80,000 Exemplaren unter Benutzung von Unionpapier. Der G. S. wird instruirt eine jede Journal-Ausgabe die nicht kontrktgemäß hergestellt ist, zurückzuweisen.

Appellation der L. U. 361 Duluth, Minn., gegen die Handlungsweise des G. P. eine von der L. U. eingereichte Rechnung für geleistete Organisationsarbeit im Betrage von $79.10 zurückweisend. Die vorliegenden Papiere werden an den G. P. verwiesen mit der Empfehlung obiger L. U. eine angemessene Vergütung ihrer, durch Organisiren der L. U. 1399, entstandenen Unkosten zu verabfolgen.

9. Februar.

L. U. 1198 Independence, Kan., macht in einem Schreiben Mitteilung über in ihrem Distrikt zur Verwendung kommendes Nicht-Union-Material. Die Angelegenheit wird dem G. P. überwiesen mit der Empfehlung die bestmöglichste Hilfe zu leisten.

Appellation F. M. Wolfs von L. U. 103 Birmingham, Ala., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen J. W. Croß, Präsident der L. U. indem letzterer eine am 26. Dezember 1910 von der L. U. abgehaltene Sitzung als ungesetzlich erklärte. Der Board findet, daß der Präsident der L. U., da dieselbe Sekt. 167 der Gen. Konstitution außer Acht ließ, im Recht war und weist die Appellation ab.

Appellation A. J. Hazelbakers gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Kansas City, Mo., D. C. gegen Appellanten. In diesem Falle verlangte der D. C. von Appellanten, daß er eine Freikarte löse und legte ihm ein Geldstrafe auf als er sich dessen weigerte weil nur temporar in Kansas City unter einem St. Louiser Kontraktor in Arbeit stehend. Da Sekt. 137 der Konstitution vorsieht, daß in einem solchen Falle ein Mitglied nicht gehalten ist eine Freikarte zu lösen, wird die Entscheidung des G. P. umgestoßen und der D. C. angewiesen die Strafsumme an Appellanten zurückzuerstatten.

Appellation der L. U. 144 Macon, Ga., und B. F. Smiths gegen die die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 56 Savannah, Ga., gegen B. F. Smith. Das Beweismaterial ergibt, daß L. U. 144 B. F. Smith, ein ausgeschlossenes Mitglied der L. U. 526, ohne die Zustimmung letzterer erwirkt zu haben, aufgenommen hatte; die Appellation wird daher abgewiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 1151 Batavia, N. Y., Fred Lang,, der am 31. Juli 1910 sechs Monate rückständig war, wieder als gutstehendes Mitglied aufnehmen zu dürfen. Der G. P., dem das Gesuch vorlag, entschied, daß F. Lang nur als neues Mitglied wieder aufgenommen werden kann und der Board schließt sich dessen Entscheidung an.

Die Kontrakte für den Druck der Mitgliedsbücher und Rituale wird an diejenigen Drucker die das niedrigste Angebot machen vergeben.

Von dem Detroit, Mich., D. C. läuft Ausweis ein über die vom Board in seiner Juli-Sitzung, für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Summe von $500.00. Der Ausweis wird dem D. C. als unbefriedigend zurückgeschickt und von ihm detaillirte Angaben über Ausgaben in Quittungen hiervor verlangt. Ebenso soll der D. C. erklären wie er dazu kam einen Teil dieser bewilligten Summe dem Organisator einzuhändigen.

10. Februar.

Die Frage der Deponirung der Generalfondsgelder wird nochmals in Erwägung gezogen und beschlossen die Summe von $25,000.00 aus der Capital National Bank in Indianapolis zurückzuziehen und dieselbe unter 4 Prozent Verzinsung in der Hamilton National Bank in Chattanooga, Tenn., zu deponiren, unter Versicherung seitens der der American Surety Company in New York. Es wird ferner beschlossen eine gleiche Summe aus der Rockland National Bank in Boston, Mass., die nur 2½ Prozent Zinsen bringt, in der Third National Bank in Baltimore, Md., unter 3 Prozent Verzinsung, und versichert wie oben, zu deponiren.

Gesuch des Bay County (San Francisco, Cal.) D. C. um weitere Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder. Demselben liegt Ausweis über für Streikunterstützung und für Organisationszwecke früher bewilligte Gelder bei. Zur Verwendung für dieselben Zwecke wird die weitere Summe von $713.80 womit die diesbezügliche Verpflichtungen des D. C. bis zum 7. Januar, an welchem Datum der Board die Unterstützung einstellte, gedeckt sind.

Dem Tri-Counties (Saginaw, Mich.) D. C. wird die Summe von $300.00 und dem Macon, Ga., D. C. werden $200.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1322 Wahnesboro, Pa., wird sanktionirt.

Der Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1265 Monmouth, Ill., wird Genehmigung versagt weil die Abstimmung hierüber zeigte, daß die Mitglieder der L. U. der Forderung nicht das nötige Interesse entgegenbringen.

11. Februar.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender L. U.'en und D. C.'s werden genehmigt: L. U. 1633 Mayaquez, Porto Rico; L. U. 87 St. Paul, Minn.; Portland, Ore., D. C., und L. U. 557 Bozeman, Mont.

Vom Nashville, Tenn., liegt Ausweis über vom Board bewilligte und verausgabte Gelder vor und wird demselben die Summe von $200.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Folgt Vertagung bis zum 3. April 1911.

C. H. Bausher, Sekretär.

Frank Duffy, G. S.

Tarifbewegung der Holzarbeiter Deutschlands

(von A. Heins, Wiesbaden.)

Die Gewerkschaft der Holzarbeiter Deutschlands ist gesonnen, aus der etwas verbesserten Conjunktur des Geschäftes etliche Vorteile für ihre Mitgliedschaft herauszuschlagen; sie ist vollkommen im Rechte, wenn sie in der Hinsicht die Initiative ergreift, denn so lange zu warten, bis es den Arbeitgebern einfiele, ihren Arbeitern auch nur die geringste Verbesserung in Bezug auf Lohne und Arbeitszeit zu gewähren, hieße ihre Interessen aufs Gröblichste vernachlässigen.

Das fällt nun zum Glücke den organisirten Holzarbeitern nicht im entferntesten ein, vielmehr sind die meisten der mit den Arbeitgebern bis Dato abgeschlossenen Verträge bereits seit vorigen November gekündigt, und haben die Verhandlungen zum Teil bereits mit den Arbeitgebern begonnen; welcher Art die Verhandlungen sein werden, und welche Punkte von besonderem Interesse vorliegen, entnehmen wir einem Artikel des hier erscheinenden „Holzarbeiter:"

„Der Ablauf der im November vom Holzarbeiterverband gekündigten Tarifverträge rückt näher, und es ist darum verständlich, wenn in den in Frage kommenden Städten die Frage, ob Krieg oder Frieden, eifrig diskutiert wird. In den letzten Wochen wurden zwischen den Verbandsvorständen eifrig Besprechungen gepflogen, um den Modus für die Tarifverhandlungen festzusetzen. Danach soll in der gleichen Weise verfahren werden, wie in früheren Jahren, wo das Hauptgewicht auf örtliche Verhandlungen gelegt wurde. Erst wenn diese resultatlos verlaufen, soll unter Beihilfe der Verbandsvorstände weiter verhandelt werden. Wenn sich auch hierbei ein Resultat nicht ergibt, soll eine „zentrale Schlichtungskommission" eingreifen. Von der Generalversammlung des Arbeitgeberschutzverbandes wurden in diese Vertreter aus Fürth in Bayern, Stuttgart, Breslau, Kassel und Bremen delegiert, während der Holzarbeiterverband seine vorjährigen Vertreter wieder zugezogen hat. — Die örtlichen Verhandlungen sollen sofort aufgenommen werden. Die Forderungen werden schleunigst formuliert und den Arbeitgebern überreicht, so daß die örtlichen Verhandlungen in den nächsten Tagen beginnen werden.

Bei den früheren Verhandlungen ergaben sich viele Schwierigkeiten daraus, daß fast jeder Ort für die einzelnen Vertragsparagraphen eine andere Fassung hatte. In der Regel wurde der Aufbau des eigentlichen Vertrages erst vorgenommen, wenn die materiellen Fragen erledigt waren. Wenn tagelang verhandelt war, wurde in manchen Fällen die redaktionelle Fassung des Vertrages überhastet, und manche Unklarheit kam hinein oder blieb darin, die nachher zu unliebsamen Auseinandersetzungen führte. Für die Zentralvorstände der vertragschließenden Verbände war die Entscheidung in Streitfällen wegen der verschiedenartigen Fassung äußerst schwierig, und machte sich darum auf beiden Seiten das Bestreben geltend, möglichst einheitliche Fassungen für die einzelnen Vertragsparagraphen zu finden. Vor drei Jahren wurde schon eine solche bezüglich der Schlichtungskommission, der Vertragsdauer resp. Kündigung und der besseren Bedingungen vereinbart. Diese Fassung haben dann seit dieser Zeit alle neuabgeschlossenen Verträge erhalten. — In den letzten Monaten haben die Verbandsvorstände in Gemeinschaft mit der zentralen Schlichtungskommission über weitere einheitliche Vertragsparagraphen verhandelt. Es ist nun gelungen, eine größere Anzahl einheitlicher Bestimmungen zu vereinbaren, und zwar für den Vertragsumfang, für die Dauer der Arbeitszeit, der Pausen, Dauer der Arbeitszeit außer der Werkstatt, Ueberstunden, Sonntags- und Nachtarbeit, Durchschnitts-, Normal- und Mindestlohn, Fristen für die Lohnvereinbarung, Festlegung der Akkordpreise für neue Arbeiten, Vereinbarung von Akkordtarifen. Bedingungen für die Nachprüfung von Akkordpreisen durch die Schlichtungskommission, Lohnentschädigung beim Mangel von Material, von Maschinenarbeit, Werkzeug u. s. w., Entschädigung beim Vorziehen von einzelnen Stücken vom Gesammtakkord, Hinzuziehung von Sachverständigen, Abrechnung und Auszahlung des Lohnes und des Ueberschusses bei Akkordarbeit, sichtbares Aushängen der Akkordtarife, Einführung von Lohnbüchern, Entschädigung bei Montagearbeiten im Ortsbezirk und bei weiteren Entfernungen mit und ohne Uebernachten, Ungültigkeitserklärung der dem Vertrag widersprechenden Arbeitsordnungen, Verpflichtung der Parteien zur Durchführung des Vertrages, Bestimmungen bezüglich der lokalen Schlichtungskommissionen, Hinzuziehung von Unparteiischen, Entscheidungen der Schlichtungskommission durch die Verbandsvorstände,

Verantwortung für die Durchführung der Entscheidungen der Schlichtungskommission für die beiderseitigen Verbände und Vertragsdauer und Kündigung der Verträge u. s. w.

Dieses Muster von Vertragsbestimmungen soll bei den neuen Verhandlungen als Unterlage dienen; doch sollen die Ortsparteien nicht gezwungen werden können, dieses Vertragsmuster unter allen Umständen zu akzeptieren. — Durch diese Vereinbarungen werden die Verhandlungen wesentlich vereinfacht und die Entscheidungen der Zentralinstanz erleichtert. Festgehalten ist an der bisherigen prinzipiellen Auffassung, daß in jedem Fall Ortsverträge abgeschlossen werden sollen. Die Verhandlungen sollen schleunigst aufgenommen werden. — Die Holzarbeiter müssen eine den Teuerungsverhältnissen entsprechende Lohnerhöhung beanspruchen; auch werden sie eine Regelung der Arbeitszeit für die einzelnen Orte auf Grund des früher mit dem Arbeitgeberschutzverband vereinbarten Regulativs verlangen. Mit Entschiedenheit werden die Holzarbeiter am Abschluß vierjähriger Verträge festhalten, während der Arbeitgeberschutzverband dreijährige Verträge abschließen; sie werden daher auch diesmal den Wünschen der Arbeiter lebhaften Widerstand entgegensetzen. Die Holzarbeiter sind daher auf alles vorbereitet."

Aus obigem ist zu ersehen, mit welchen Schwierigkeiten unsere Kollegen in Deutschland zu rechnen haben; es ist nicht unmöglich, sogar eher wahrscheinlich, daß es einen harten Kampf zwischen Arbeiter und Boße absetzen wird; daß aber die gemäßigten Forderungen der Arbeiter mehr als berechtigt sind, kann kein Kenner der hiesigen Verhältnisse bestreiten. Von 1886 bis heute haben die organisirten Holzarbeiter Amerikas ihre Löhne von 2 und 2½ Dollars auf 4 Dollars in den kleinen, und 5 Dollars in den großen Städten erhöht, und in derselben Periode stieg der Arbeitslohn unserer deutschen organisirten Kollegen um ungefähr ebenso viele Mark; dennoch haben die deutschen Proletarier ihren Lohn im Holzarbeitergewerbe von 3 bis zu 5, in Ausnahmefällen auf 6 Mark pro Tag erhöht. Während nun in den Ver. Staaten die Union stark genug und Willens ist, jeglicher Steuer oder Lebensmittelpreis-Erhöhung durch eine Lohnerhöhung zu begegnen, scheint dies in Deutschland umgekehrt der Fall zu sein; denn jede, auch die kleinste Lohnerhöhung wird hier durch eine neue, indirekte Steuer wieder illusorisch gemacht. Zwar heißt es stets, das Volk zahle keine Steuer, auf Grund welcher Behauptung demselben zum Teil sein Wahlrecht vorenthalten wird; das ist jedoch eine der vielen offiziellen Lügen, da diese Steuerentlastung nur die direkten, wie z. B. die Einkommensteuer betrifft, während es grade die indirekten Steuer sind, die am schwersten auf den Schultern der niederen Klassen lasten. Eine große Ehre für deutsche Zustände ist es nun eben nicht, wenn im Reichstag sowohl wie im preußischen Landtage offiziell mitgeteilt wird, daß 46 Prozent der sämmtlichen erwerbsfähigen Einwohner des Landes aus dem Grunde keine direkten Steuern bezahlen, weil sie weniger als 900 Mark pro Jahr verdienen.

Wir könen deßhalb unsere deutschen Kollegen nur Glück wünschen, sie unserer Sympathie versichern; möge es ihnen gelingen, solche Menschen unwürdige Zustände zu beseitigen, was sie mit Hülfe ihrer stramm-disziplinierten Gewerkschaften und ihrer zielbewußten politischen Organisation wohl auch fertig bringen werden.

War—Why?

Give me a gun,
That I may blaze away
At him whom I ne'er met before this day;
Yea, e'en at him whose face I scarce can see,
He, afar off, a thousand yards from me.
Mad work? yea 'tis, for both of us poor fools—
For me and him, both of us merely tools.

Give him a gun,
That he may fire at me
If chance he gets. For that—let fate decree!
He's but a blot, a dot upon earth's crust,
But now 'tis me or him must bite the dust.
Quarrel? Not me; ne'er met the man before;
We're simply fools and tools, I say once more.

Arm both of us,
That each may shoot at each.
At home—his home and mine—the parsons preach
"All men are brothers." That I don't deny.
But if 'tis so, then I would ask you—why
We should be faced now, stranger friend and me,
Having no quarrel? 'Cause 'tis fools we be.

* * * * * * *

Give me my sight!
That's right!

* * * * * * *

Mate, give me thy hand!
At last we understand:
Guns, bayonets, swords, cannon, and all hell's tools,
These no men need when human reason rules.
Thy home is thine; sacred thy fatherland,
Mine doubly safe, while true to right we stand.
Hell's agents only—Vice, Ambition, Greed—
Thy foes and mine; from these we'll now be freed!

—Arthur Laycock in London Labor Leader.

R. O. O. F. S.

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La pension de retraite ouvriere en France

(par Alphonse Henryot.)
(Suite et fin)

Les travailleurs fraançais organisés par métiér, sont près d'accepter une pension de vieilesse lorsequ'ils ne seront plus capable de subvenir à leurs besoins, mais ils demandent, avec juste raison, que cette pension soit tiré et payé du même fonds que celle des ministres, des généraux et autres employés à gros émolument, et que l'on ne réduise pas d'avantage le salaire, assez minime, que l'ouvrier français reçoit aujourd'hui comme fruit de ses labeurs.

J'admet ces raisons et ces protêts, d'amblée, ce qui pourtant ne m'empêche pas d'accuser ces mêmes auvriers, d'avoir contribués pour une bonne part à cet état de choses, peu désirable.

Qui est-ce qui a fait cette loi? La chambre des deputés et le sénat, la législature, sur la proposition du gouvernement forcé par le parti socialiste. Quel est àprésent le rôle que joue en France le syndicalisme? Cherche-t-il à prendre la part qui lui est dû dans cette action législative? Non, malheureusement, et ce qui est pire, maladroitement non! Les syndicalistes français refusent d'élire des membres de leur métier, de leur classe, de leur propre organisation ouvrière, et de les envoyer comme leur portparoles à la Chambre et au Sénat; ils sont adversaires acharnés et résolus de l'action parlementaire, et laissent le soin de prendre et de défendre leurs intérêts à qui veut bien s'en occuper. Mais malgré cette absentention plus qu'insensée, pas un siêge, ni à la Chambre des députés ni au Sénat, ne reste vacant seulement ces siêges sont occupés par des gens, défendants d'autres intérêts, une autre classe, la classe bourgeoise et capitaliste, qui ne sont pas si obligeants de laisser la place à ceux qu'ils ont mission de l'exploiter.

Les syndicalistes, en protestant contre cette loi, qui malgré bien des défauts, conserve quelques qualités, on fait le jeu de la classe capitaliste et ont rendu la tâche difficile aux représentants socialistes, qui ont lutté longtemps et avec grande énergie pour sauver le peu qui reste d'une loi bien intentionnée, mais mal réussi. Si à côté des deputés socialistes un nombre assez grand de syndicalistes auraient défendu cette loi, d'accord avec les quelques radicaux bourgeois, la montagne législative n'aurai pas accouchée de cette souri, de cet avortement bourgeois; cette loi aurai pu prendre une tournure plus conforme aux intérêts de la classe des travaileurs. Il est encore temps d'y rémédier à present; qu'aux prochaines élections, les syndicalistes prennent une part active cherchant à manier avec concernement cette arme, délaissée par eux jusqu'à ce jour, et tombée entre les mains de leurs adversaires, et ils pourront rémodeler la loi d'une manière plus éfficace et plus à l'avantage de ceux qui doivent en profiter.

Nos amis syndicalistes de France ont commis cette même faute en se réfusant de se servir du suffrage, que nous reprochons constament à nos amis de la fédération générale du travail aux Etats-Unis, et il y a rien de surprenant qu'ils soient puni, comme ces derniers, par où ils ont péchés.

Un nouveau Trust international.

(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Je viens de trouver l'article suivant dans le "Bulletin international des ouvriers du bois," que j'ai jugé d'une importance suffisante pour le traduir et le communiquer à nos camarades de langue française en Amerique; le voici:

"Souvant on a fait des reproches aux organisation ouvrières des différants pays, en condamnant leurs rapports internationaux; d'après ce que l'on enseigne aux enfants du peuple, l'étranger de tout pays

est toujours plus ou moins l'enemie héréditaire; d'entretenir avec lui des relations d'amitié ou d'intérêt est consideré une "trahision aux intérêts nationaux." Principalement en Allemagne, le titre d'International était considéré comme l'équivalent de tendances destructives de la part des travailleurs organisés.

Il suffit de jeter un regard scrutative sur les relations internationales du grand capital; il n'existe rien au monde de plus international que l'argent, et il n'y a pas de partie de la population qui soit moins séparé par des frontières géographiques que la classe des exploiteurs capitalistes. Ce qui est fait de la part des travailleurs, et classé comme trahision nationale, devient immediatement de science économique, lorsque l'action émane de la classe capitaliste; l'Etat lui même s'empresse d'aider ce mouvement international en donnant des fonds et des subsides financiers à l'établissement d'une entente internationale capitaliste.

Toute une armée de consules et d'ambassadeurs est entretenue, des guerres coûtant des millions sont organisés, afin d'aider la classe possédante à ramasser des millions sur des marchés internationaux, et c'est encore par millions que se chiffre, le montant du budget de la marine, qui crée des navires de guerre destiués à conserver ce qui fut obtenue par ces guerres coloniales.

Il est vrai que les impôts à payer a la Douane dans chaque pays, présentent quellques difficultés aux exploiteurs internationaux, mais on a trouvé des voies et moyens pour remédier à ces inconvenients; on a fondé des syndicats de production et de vente (des trustes, comme on les appelle en Amerique), les formes de cette union capitaliste internationale sont très variées et finiront par éffacer petit à petit les frontières géographiques, qui jusqu'à ce jour entravèrent tant soit pen l'extension du profit cherché par la classe possédante.

L'industrie du bois, par certaines raisons, ne marche pas précisément à la tête de cette concentration internationale; son développement n'a pas été tel pour lui assurer la marche en tête dans les grands industries, ce qui n'empêche que certaines branches du bois montrent déjà des tendances assez prononcés dans cette direction; nous citerons ici la fabrications des instrument à musique, des meubles de bureau, (office furniture) chaises et fauteuils, etc., que tous se réjouissent d'une grande exportation. Rien qu'en Allemagne, l'exportation de pianos se montait en 1909, à 33 millions de marks, (8½ million de dollars) le but de cet article présent est justement d'attirer l'attention de nos lecteurs sur nn nouveau truste international qui vient de s'établir dans la fabrication des instruments a musique, et qui a pris pour base la formation d'une société par action, ayant pris chartre, c'est à dire son incorporation, dans l'Etat de New Jersey, dans les Etats Unis de l'Amerique, en 1903, et fut lancé avec un capital de 10 million de dollars.

Cette société s'appelle "Aeolian Weber Piano and Pianola Co.," et se compose des établissements suivants: Aeolian Co., Votay Organ Co., Vocalion Organ Co., George Steck Co., Wheelock Piano Co., et Weber Piano Co., tous situés aux Etats Unis; ensuite l'Orchestrelle Co. en Angleterre, ayant son siège commercial à Londres, la Choralian Co. traitant avec l'Allemagne et l'Autriche et ayant siège à Berlin; enfin la fabrique de piano Georg Steck à Gotha, occupant àprésent environ 400 ouvriers et préparant le doublement de son personel.

Autant que nous sommes informés, la compagnie anglaise emploi environ 250 ouvriers, tandis que les établissements divers aux Etats Unis emploient pas moins de 2,000. A part ces établissements, ce truste dispose de nombreuses maisons filiales, tant pour la vente que pour l'adaption du pianola dans les pianos ordinaires; nous connaissons de ces succursales à Vienne, Prague, Budapest, Bukarest, Bruxelles, Rotterdam, Paris, et dans de nombreuses villes en Allemagne. Il n'est pas impossible que dans quelque temps on essayera d'établir des établissements de production dans la plupart des villes cités plus haut.

D'après un renseignement, pris dans un journal special des Etats Unis, la société Aeolian chercherait également à agrandir considérablement ses établissements américains. Elle s'occupera principalement de la fabrication d'un pianola petit forma; ell est àprésent en voie de construire de

nouveaux bâtiments, assez grands pour pouvoir fabriquer annuellement jusqu'à 15,-000 instruments de ce genre; dans plusieurs villes enropéennes des agrandissements analogues ont lieu, dans le but également de doubler la production du truste. Nous considérons donc comme étant du devoir essentiel de notre secrétaire international, a pursuivre ce movement du truste international, afin de pouvoir à notre tour, organiser sur une même et aussi vaste échelle les divers catégories d'ouvriers, employés à la fabrication de ces instruments.

Il est donc facile à comprendre, que cette organisation capitaliste internationale exercera une grande influence sur les travailleurs et leurs luttes dans l'avenir; ces luttes deviendront d'autant plus difficiles aux ouvriers à soutenir, que la force et le pouvoir de l'adversaire capitaliste aura pu s'affirmir; leur organisation internationale leur servira à les couvrir de toutes parts en cas de difficultés avec leurs ouvriers. Un entreprise tel que la Aeolian Co. ressemble au polype monstre, étandant ses bras autour du globe entier; dans leur lutte avec ce monstre, la partie ouvrière engagée dans un combat avec lui, ne voie toujours que le seul bras qui lui fait face, les autres bras se trouvant trop loin, sur d'autres continents, pour qu'ils puissent les voir et ne saura comprendre pourquoi, en se servant des moyens ordinaires de défense, les ouvriers ne réussissent à combattre le monstre avec le succès ordinaire. Le vieux moyen en usage, la grève, perdra be son éfficacité, tant que le polype réussira de se procurer ses besoins de produits dans les pays divers, de partout où se trouvent ses établissement de production. On ne pourra avec chance de succès mener une lutte sur un teritoire national contre un enemi organisé d'une manière internationale; les chances seraient trop inégales. Seul une lutte organisée sur un teritoire international, par une organisation ouvrière ayant des affiliés sur toute l'étendu du teritoire occupé par l'enemi, pourra sérieusement entamer ces combats sans risquer que, peu-être à leur insu, les combattants se frappent mutuellement; de même ce qui présente des moyens de luttes avec succès pour un groupement ouvrier, ne saura nuire, par son exemple, à d'autres, qui se trouvent eugagés dans les mêmes circonstances.

On aurai tort de croire que cette entente entre exploiteurs de pays divers reposerait seul dans leur intérêt économique réciproque; tel n'est pas le cas, la conférence qui eut lieu récement par les représentants des patrons et fabricauts de l'industrie du bois l'a clairement demontré; il y avait des délégués danois, autrichien et suédois parmi eux. A cette occasion les délégués autrichieens remercièrent chaleureusement les fabricants allemands du secour et des bons conseils qu'ils avaient prodigués à leurs amis autrichiens, lors du lockout viennois.

Le précédent démontre la nécessité de s'organiser sur une base internationale; nos camarades américains ont plus que toutes autres besoin de la solidarité internationale de leur camarades. Plus ils sauront faire augmenter leur salaire, ameliorer leur conditions de travail, plus ils pousseront les patrons à chercher de la main d'oeuvre à bon marché dans d'autres pays; on aura bon tirer un cordon autour des Etats Unis, bâtir un mur chinois et douanier autour de l'Amerique, le capital n'hésitera pas à bâtir des fabriques dans les pays où ils trouveront de la chaire à exploiter sous de meilleurs conditions qu'en Amerique. A mesure que l'exportation d'Amerique dans d'autres continents gênera les profits capitalistes, ces profits viendront en contact avec les impots douanières, et comme ces messures protectrices ne protêgeront plus ceux en faveur des-quelles ils ont été introduits, on les abrogera; déjà maintenant, nous voyons que les éléctions dernières aux Etats Unis ont été fait sous l'issue de la révision du tarif douanier; le haut tarif aura fait son devoir, et comme le nêgre, sera renvoyé après avoir perdu son utilité.

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No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
14749	Lars J. Engdahl	7	$200.00
14750	Patrick Berkery	10	200.00
14751	C. Stutesman	14	200.00
14752	John A. Baldwin	22	100.00
14753	P. B. Steward	22	200.00
14754	Thomas Wiseman	22	200.00
14755	Henry Dinkelkamp	45	50.00
14756	Mrs. Marguerite Guinard	95	50.00
14757	Mrs. Jennie M. Henley	131	50.00
14758	Benjamin Fuller	193	200.00
14759	V. H. Gibbs	214	200.00
14760	Samuel Tammi	273	200.00
14761	Mrs. Ellen Gilchrist	325	50.00
14762	Wm. Sicke	327	200.00
14763	Thomas L. Peers	388	200.00
14764	Mrs. Katherine O'Toole.	774	50.00
14765	Richard Morrison	1062	50.00
14766	Wm. Ose	575	125.00
14767	Mrs. Sophia D. Molnar	72	50.00
14768	Thomas Wakefield	256	50.00
14769	Mrs. Louise Bellair	303	50.00
14770	Jacob Paleen	361	200.00
14771	Frank Armelino	391	100.00
14772	Mrs. Ida Gustavsen	391	50.00
14773	Michael Conklin	451	200.00
14774	Fred Zedlach	467	200.00
14775	A. P. Richardson	483	200.00
14776	John H. Mason	493	50.00
14777	Walter C. Heldeman	526	200.00
14776	Mrs. Emma L. Cowden	526	50.00
14779	Arthur T. McMahon	616	200.00
14780	Thos. Jay Adams	792	200.00
14781	Ivar Sabo	917	50.00
14782	Samuel L. Keekner	1209	50.00
14783	John B. McDermott	1367	200.00
14784	Chas. Sidebottom	1582	200.00
14785	Mrs. Vadey McKee	1612	50.00
14786	Samuel Prather	1769	50.00
14787	Charles Heler	1784	200.00
14788	Mrs. Mattie L. Ford	1792	50.00
14789	Jens Andersen Luxhoy	65	200.00
14790	Mrs. Esther Dobkin	182	25.00
14791	Mrs. J. D. Miller	696	50.00
14792	Mrs. Katherine Pappert.	1100	50.00
14793	Wm. M. Grimm	105	200.00
14794	Mrs. Gertrude B. Crouch	747	25.00
14795	Geo. L. Costello	1015	50.00
14796	Alois Rucigay	1784	200.00
14797	Mrs. Lizzie Hazel	1893	25.00
14798	Mrs. Freada Evart	87	50.00
14799	Horace Brown (dis.)	492	400.00
14800	Alexander Trottier (dis.)	1548	400.00
14801	Mrs. Annie M. Smith	1824	50.00
14802	Thomas Hickey	8	50.00
14803	Sidney S. Hall	42	50.00
14804	John Miller	375	200.00
14805	Arthur Allen	437	200.00
14806	John N. Johnson (dis.)	624	400.00
14807	Louis Edwards	667	200.00
14808	John M. Thistle	921	50.00
14809	Joseph Nagy	1365	200.00
14810	Wm. J. Gibbs	10	200.00
14811	Alfred Caron	730	200.00
14812	John C. Young	10	200.00
14813	Peter Lindquist	36	200.00
14814	Vincent A. Altman	58	200.00
14815	Mrs. Augusta Sundberg.	58	50.00
14816	Mrs. Helen Germillot	219	50.00
14817	Mrs. Elizabeth Hein	237	25.00
14818	J. M. Hamilton	301	200.00
14819	Frederick Steneck	447	200.00
14820	John Olyer	591	50.00
14821	Mrs. Josie E. Morrell	754	50.00
14822	Sarkis Boyadzian	1105	200.00
14823	Geo. R. Sullivan	1526	200.00
14824	Mrs. Laura E. Warner	29	50.00
14825	Mrs. Lillian M. Hamm	43	50.00
14826	Martin Dahlberg	645	200.00
14827	Wm. Williams (dis.)	738	400.00
14828	Mrs. Florence F. Hurley	750	50.00
14829	Fred O. Donley	1072	200.00
14830	Eric Anderson	1635	200.00
14831	John Schanz	1790	200.00
14832	James Field	167	200.00
14833	D. J. Reilly	261	200.00
14834	Emerick Szuch	327	100.00
14835	Ernest Nowack	1051	200.00
14836	G. H. Fairchild	1835	50.00
14837	James E. Drury	1234	50.00
14838	John Walberg	1498	200.00
14839	J. F. Barbeau	7	200.00
14840	Gustave Sarneson	12	200.00
14841	Mrs. Lizzie Schray	64	50.00
14842	Peter P. Little	191	200.00
14843	Mrs. Gurter M. Freeman	377	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
14844	Leopaldo Velasco	655	50.00
14845	Frank E. Frank	1272	200.00
14846	Mrs. Bencie Gutierlez	1618	50.00
14847	Francis Bickett	2	200.00
14848	Mrs. Susan Vawter	2	50.00
14849	Mrs. Bertha Ihling	8	50.00
14850	Mrs. Emma Harmer	534	25.00
14851	Wm. Mischke	1352	200.00
14852	Wm. M. Handley	1445	200.00
14853	Peter Cutross	33	200.00
14854	Stephan Meier	291	50.00
14855	Mrs. Nannie L. Hood	345	50.00
14856	Mrs. Mary Burge	514	50.00
14857	Mrs. Della E. Ingraham	632	50.00
14858	Charles Hurlhey	644	200.00
14859	Mrs. Minnie Rudolph	875	50.00
14860	Casimer Kiebata (dis.)	1757	200.00
14861	Mrs. Eliza A. Krimminger	1874	50.00
14862	Mrs. Etta M. Bold	1011	50.00
14863	Wm. E. Starrett	33	50.00
14864	John Erickson	483	200.00
14865	Mrs. Mary Hanrahan	10	50.00
14866	Jacob Eifertsen	12	100.00
14867	Mrs. Elizabeth E. Brown	31	50.00
14868	Robert Maxwell	210	50.00
14869	Laurits Salvesen	457	200.00
14870	Edward Begley	577	146.50
14871	J. S. Coggins	1007	200.00
14872	Wilfred D. Brun	1021	200.00
14873	Mrs. Delia Lemaire	1021	50.00
14874	Mrs. Highland Mary Ogle	1391	50.00
14875	Tobias Fishler	31	50.00
14876	Wm. Laste	309	200.00
14877	Mrs. Eva M. Meller	309	50.00
14878	J. A. Morris	331	200.00
14879	Wm. Monaghan	416	50.00
14880	Fred Dreher	1596	200.00
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14882	Herman F. Laabs	1748	50.00
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14884	C. C. Wood	547	50.00
14885	Mrs. L. E. Redwood	600	50.00
14886	Wm. C. Rohl	1624	50.00
14887	Simon Nelson	87	200.00
14888	H. C. Fagre	7	200.00
14889	F. M. Lepore	111	50.00
14890	John Campbell	29	50.00
14891	Mrs. Marie Heim	138	50.00
14892	Pierre Fortin	342	200.00
14893	Mrs. Barbara Heuvisland	519	50.00
14894	Thomas Wm. Conway	683	200.00
14895	Gilbert O. Mears	887	50.00
14896	Mrs. Maggie L. Clapper	1142	50.00
14897	Hector McPhee	340	200.00
14898	Mrs. Olivia Boden	457	50.00
14899	Aaron Archer	895	50.00
14900	Handel Fowler	1046	50.00
14901	Walter F. Hulse	281	200.00
14902	Mrs. Josephine Goetz	338	50.00
14903	James Mullen	493	50.00
14904	Mrs. Augusta Garside	602	50.00
14905	Mrs. Caroline Schmidt	1420	50.00
14906	J. W. Walker	1933	50.00
14907	James McFarlane	1	200.00
14908	John H. Berdan	10	50.00
14909	Christopher Schmidt	19	50.00
14910	Pius McKinnon	22	200.00
14911	Christian P. Kauper	24	50.00
14912	Geo. N. Harvison	31	100.00
14913	Frank Sedina	54	200.00
14914	Nels A. Carping	62	200.00
14915	Chas. Perrault	134	200.00
14916	Wm. B. Hudson	176	200.00
14917	Mrs. Anna Wilke	181	50.00
14918	Mrs. Mary Fass	240	50.00
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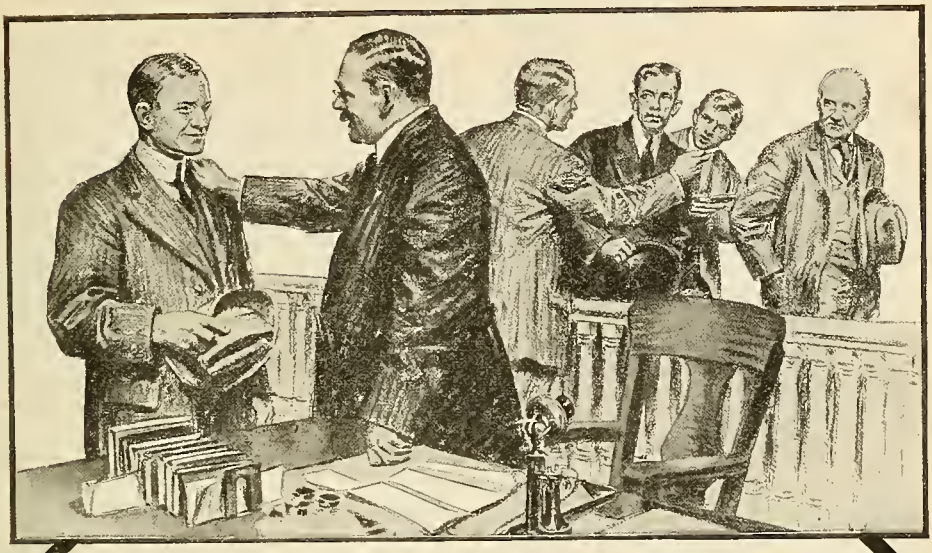

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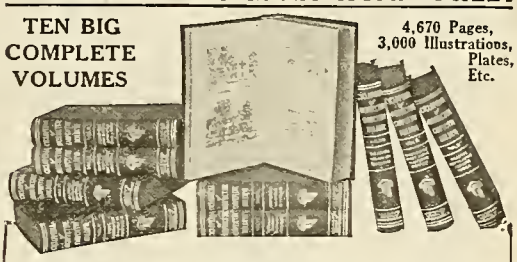

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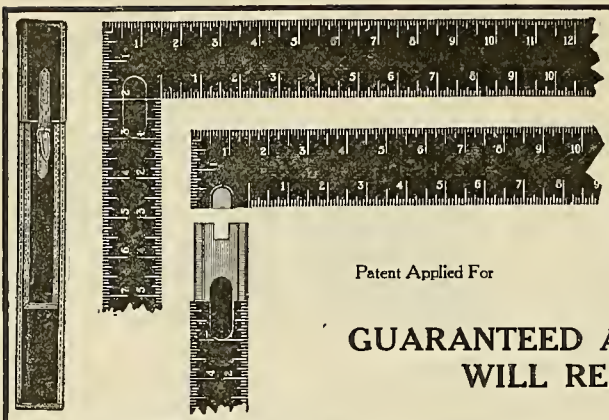

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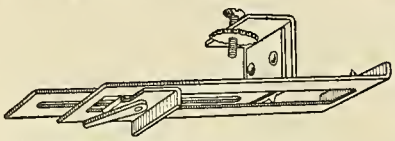

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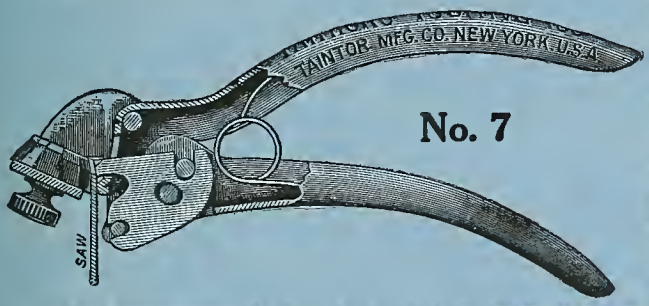

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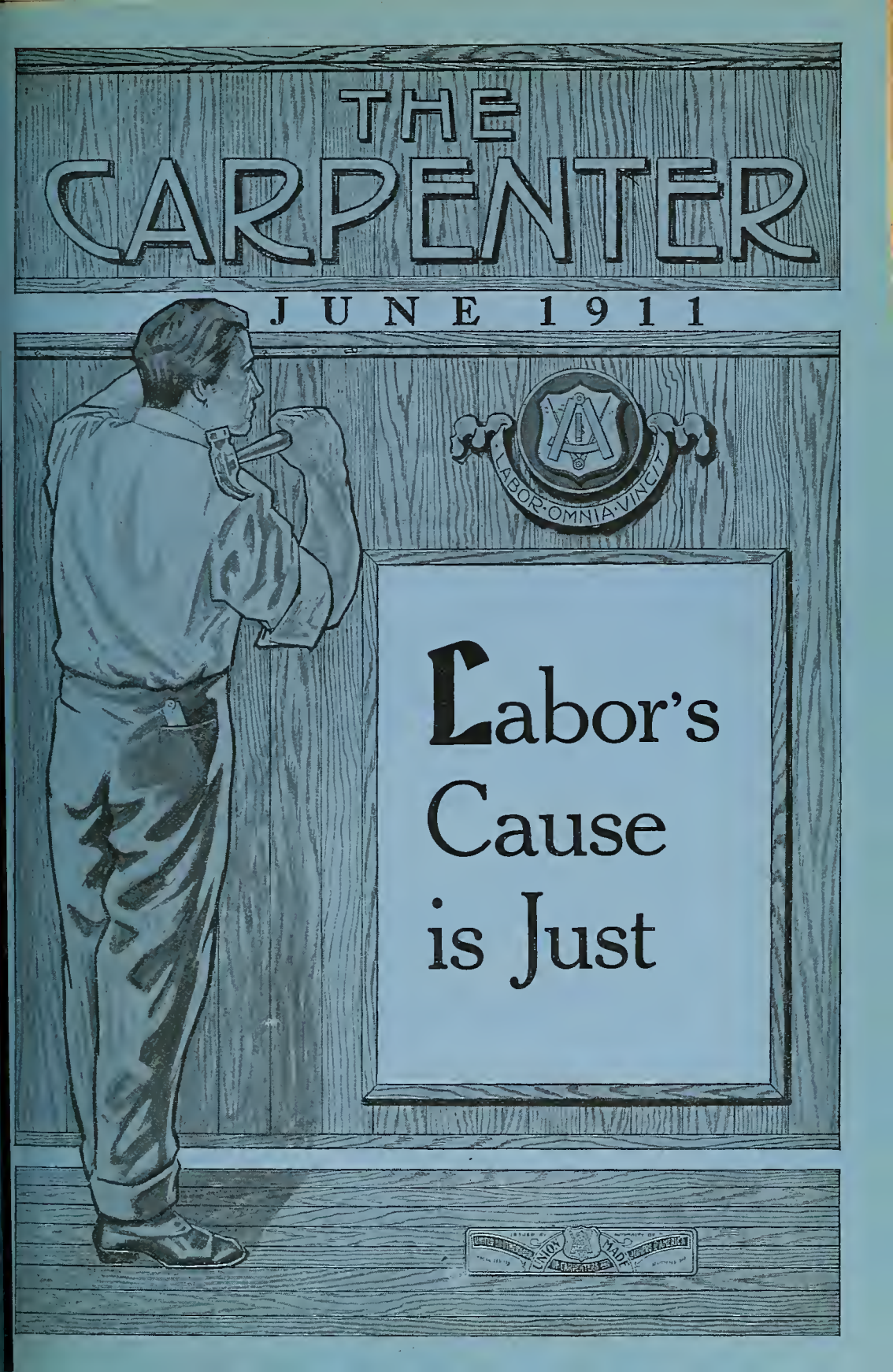

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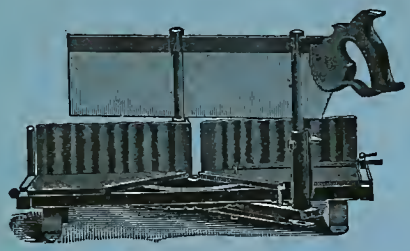

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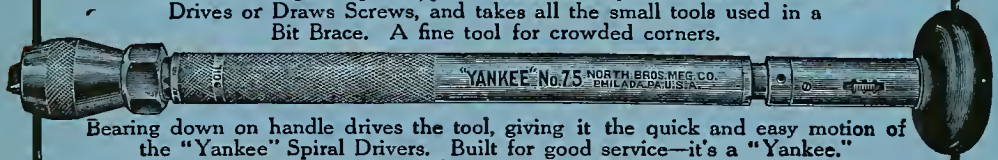

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXI—No. 6
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1911

One Dollar Per Year
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The Upward Road

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

Hark! there is a whisper stirring
  Breathing courage, hope and cheer,
Listen, all may catch the message
  Faint and far, though sweet and clear;
'Tis the news that dawn is nearing—
  Day of promise bright and fair,
For the weary and discouraged
  New hope banishes despair.

Labor set the whisper going
  And abroad the news has spread,
How the world's bad road is turning
  To the better way instead;
Mankind reached greed's utmost limit
  And is still dissatisfied,—
Men have gloated o'er their money
  While in want their brothers died.

Now the hope that thrills and comforts
  Labor brings to soothe earth's care—
Bears to weary hearts glad tidings,
  Tells the good news everywhere,—
In the light that soon is dawning
  Men shall find the path of good,
And the signboard at the turning
  Reads—United Brotherhood.

THE CARPENTER

COMPLYING WITH LAW.

(By Hon. Howard M. Robertson, Jr.)

NO notable effort, good or bad, was ever attempted, carried on or completed without meeting some counter or opposing force. The obtaining for working people of a higher wage and of more equal wage standard, as also of bettering their social, moral, intellectual and general industrial condition and recognition throughout the country was and will remain a work of magnitude and munificence notable in the highest view, the credit for all of which very properly belongs to organized labor's bodies and their membership.

Against them is opposed the physical and mental and the financial and pernicious influence and might of capital, the hope and effort of which is to utterly destroy the existence of these bodies so helpful to the laboring people and to accomplish the downfall of the warriors who have been fighting for the uplift and power of their fellow-workers.

I trust I shall not be charged with using any forceful language. It is the calm, impassionate American people whom I wish to address, for I have faith in them to believe they are intelligent enough, indeed more, to answer to no conscience but their own, to be swayed by any opinion that neither does not, nor can, stand upon reason and justice, and perhaps this is all I shall say in the personal sense.

It is, in the moral view, more a crime to deal a deadly blow to the warriors against industrial slavery than it is to strike down those who deal such blows.

The former are, we know, fighting for and in a cause in which all humanity, save a class, is interested in a humanitarian way, the excepted class endeavoring to establish themselves as masters of the living life.

Equally it is a moral crime to condemn on the word of one or a few or a many who, for mercenary gain, weave webs of incriminating evidence and testimony against those whom they know are guiltless of crime or are overconfident in man's honor and the purity of life.

Such weavers and confident persons are ubiquitous, but we see the former being the silent, secret and subtle instruments of capital's power, press and opinion, and the latter before the public, bravely, boldly and openly battling that power, press and opinion, all believing it is not right to defend wrong doing or condemn all or a many or a few unless proof is absolute, positive and pure.

We live in an age which is presumed not to withhold from God the reverence, gratitude and obedience, which conscience regards, if not religiously, at least morally, due the Great Being whom the civilized world recognizes as supreme over our existence and destiny. That world does not, therefore, assume that He teaches us to transgress His laws, or man's, and not live peaceably and harmoniously with and for our fellow-creatures.

Now it is not to preach any religious doctrine, but rather to present what philosophers call natural evil, moral evil, natural good, moral good.

The deduction of thought is that natural evil inclines to a morbid and mercenary desire to harm, and that moral evil prompts to malice, hatred and revenge; natural good to solemn and serious endeavors and moral good to ethical and honorable life.

To bring human nature under control of and develop it according to reason is the normal function of freedom in human life and its affairs. When this freedom is raised to high ideals a natural good is done, but when lowered, a natural evil.

To exploit without reason or justice is to exploit a natural evil, while to exploit and protect an unblemished character and reputation or expose, without fear or favor, the antonymns of such character and reputations is not merely the essence, but the actuality of moral good.

This is the feeling—the very thought of laboring people of today. Still, let me present a class, not of the labor element, which we know is in our midst. Let a representative come under view. He is one who, im-

bued with the conceit, not the nobility of pride, appears resorting to unscrupulous and pernicious methods and means to ignobly enrich himself financially and wear a crown over a life of notoriety as infamous in aim and purpose as it is base in existence—the kind that is naturally and morally evil and void of natural and moral good.

Only recently a prominent labor leader, whose character and reputation never brought the blush of shame to the mother who bore him, was, by a typical representative of the unscrupulous class, aided by the latter's base associates and their concrescive and conspiring methods and hirelings, hurried, in the duration of three hours and thirty-seven minutes, not from his residence, but his office, before a judge to whom the statute gives no authority or jurisdiction over such or any such case, and four hours later carried, by automobile, not by railroad, without stop or supper, to a border town, thence out of the state by rail, with no opportunity to, personally or by attorney, avail himself of legal privilege or protection, and this is not a natural, but a moral evil, in sad contrast with the sudden betrayal of the Redeemer of mankind.

The guilt or innocence of the labor chief is not in question. The concern is, Was the law respected or ignored?

The Governor, honoring the requisition, did not, in his discretion nor according to the spirit of his official obligation, inquire whether any of the legal or constitutional rights, state or national, guaranteed to a citizen, had been or were being violated. The warrant calling for a fugitive from justice was to recite not merely the fact of the demand, but the charge upon which it was based and the time and place, when and where the alleged offense was committed. The document should have been directed and delivered to a "sheriff" or "constable" and the accused brought before a "circuit," "superior" or "criminal" court or judge "nearest or most convenient of access." None of these prescriptions were followed in their order, nor was the sheriff or any constable informed or called upon to serve. A circuit, superior and criminal court judge was at all times near and convenient. None was notified or called upon. The case was taken before a "police" judge and it is very properly inquired whether he had jurisdiction when there was a "criminal" court in the city. This police judge was called at an hour between 5 and 6 o'clock of a Saturday afternoon, when business generally is usually ended for the day and week. It does not appear that the accused admitted anything other than the correctness of his name. Neither the Governor nor any other official inquired whether the accused was taken before the courts as in statutory order named, or arrested by a "sheriff" or a "constable," was in his home state and not in the complaining state at the time when and the place where the crime alleged was committed, or whether the costs incurred had been paid by the foreign state's agent.

I am of the opinion that errors sufficient appear showing official neglect of official duty, official disregard of the state law, absence of proper jurisdiction and violation of (amended) Article IV and Article V, Constitution of the United States.

This case is, within the meaning of the national constitution, a subject on which judicial power is capable of acting, providing it was submitted to and was acted on by account of proper criminal jurisdiction and in manner required by law, *but not otherwise;* and it is a rule of constitutional law that a court cannot take jurisdiction when some other or higher or superior court has prior or exclusive jurisdiction or can take cognizance of a case and administer with reference to it. I am also of the opinion that the state's Supreme Court could mandate the Governor to produce the accused within the state for legal arraignment, but more certain that United States District or Supreme Court would take jurisdiction.

Few things can happen more disastrous than the decay and death of a negative system, no longer fit, before another and fitter regulative system has grown up to replace it.—Herbert Spencer.

Joiner (to his apprentice)—Well, Willie, have you sharpened all the tools?

Willie—Yus—all but the 'and-saw, and I haven't quite got all the gaps out of it. —Sketch.

THE STRIKE.

(By Rev. F. S. Betten.)

THERE are a great number of strikes every year in the United States. Thousands of workingmen, mostly combined in unions, declare to their employers that the wages are too low or their working hours too long, that the treatment they receive at the hands of their foreman is despotic, etc. If they cannot reach terms agreeable to both sides, the strike is entered upon as the last resource of the workingman. The factory remains empty, nobody or only a few wait on the customers in the department store, the street car company has no conductors to run the cars. The strike will always, though not in equal degrees, affect the public. In many cases it may almost stop all the public life of a city or town.

There is indeed no doubt among the great writers on social matters as to the legality of the strike, which they say is the most extreme, but in itself not an unlawful means of the workingmen to enforce their claims—provided that certain conditions be fulfilled.

The first condition is that the claims of the strikers be just. This is evident. The best means become unlawful and criminal if used to obtain something which I have no right to obtain. They are thereby changed into an act of robbery. It is therefore of paramount importance that the aims of a strike be just. The advantages to be expected from a strike as a rule are higher wages or their equivalent. So we have to see, first of all, which wages are just, which wages a workingman may justly claim and consequently strike for.

A man's labor supports him and his wife and children, and that in reasonable comfort. The lowest amount which is required for this end is, therefore, the lowest wage the workingman may justly demand. His employer is bound in conscience to pay him at least that much—how great this amount is, it is difficult to say, as it will change according to the manifold conditions of time and place. It would be much easier to mention, perhaps, a sum which is in any case below the standard.

We must demand "a reasonable comfort," because without some ease and pleasure no good family life is possible, nor will the worker without some recreation be able to perform his duties. "All work and no play made Jack a dull boy," and worse than that, a life without joy will embitter a man, and it is even apt to kill in him all higher ideas. On the other hand the workingman may not rightfully expect to derive the same advantages from the concern for which he is working as the owner of the factory. There must be a high premium on risking large sums of money for industrial enterprises, otherwise nobody will do it. The physician, too, and the lawyer who do work of a much higher nature and importance, and who had to devote many years to hard studies before they earned the first dollar, rightfully claim a much higher reward for their services than a common laborer.

But if a workingman has the right to demand the lowest amount of wages, it does not follow that he is obliged to be content with it. He may do so, of course, but if he chooses, he may by lawful means obtain better wages from his employer. As it is difficult, however, to assign the lowest wage limit, it is perhaps even more difficult to exactly point out the highest amount which workingmen may aspire to. Luckily this as a rule is not necessary; commonly the employers will not allow the wages of their laborers to raise too high. Workingmen, however, are not allowed to demand a wage which evidently exceeds the limit.

By these considerations we are enabled to establish our principles: (1) The employer is bound in conscience to pay his workers at least the lowest wage. (2) He is not obliged to pay him more. (3) The laborer is bound in conscience not to demand more than what he knows to be the highest wage. Workingmen, and in general all employes, may justly strike first of all for the lowest wage limit, because it is their strictest right to receive at least that amount of pay. But

as far as the object or purpose of the strike is concerned, they would also be allowed to strike for an increase of their wages, as long as the amount they demand is not evidently higher than the highest wage limit. It also seems to follow that when a strike is on for the lowest wage, all must join who can in any way do so, because there is more at stake than private interest.

If the purpose of a strike is to obtain higher pay, though the wages so far received are tolerably good, there is no duty whatever to join it if a person is satisfied with what he gets. If, however, he has promised to join either expressly or by the fact that he belongs to a union, he is bound to keep his promise, especially as by giving it he helped to bring about the strike.

What was said so far of the amount of wages for which a strike may be entered upon is easily applied to similar purposes of a strike, for instance, improvements in the workrooms, shortening of hours, recognition of the unions, etc., though in regard to some of such purposes special remarks might be useful.

Not less important for the character of the strike than its purpose are the circumstances under which it is to be undertaken. The strike is a war in peace and it has many of the great evils of the war attached to it. As it would be a terrible crime to conjure up the horrors of war for some private ends and not for the true welfare of the nation, so it would be criminal to call a strike or promote the agitation for it unless there is the honest intention of doing so solely for the welfare of the workers. A similar crime would be committed if there were not a well-founded hope, both that the strike will succeed and that it will not lead to grievous excesses. If contracts with the employer have not yet run out, the strike may not be started, unless the employer has evidently violated his own obligations in important matters.

Taking all this into consideration, it is not surprising that serious-minded men who are true friends of the people seem more inclined to dissuade than approve of a strike. Pope Leo XIII is among these. He does not at all condemn the strike in itself. "Such paralyzing of labor," he says, "not only harms employers and employes alike, but is extremely injurious to trade and the interests of the public; moreover, on such occasions violence and disorder are generally not far distant, and thus it frequently happens that the public peace is imperiled. The laws should forestall and prevent such troubles from arising; they should lend their influence and authority to the removal in good time of the causes which lead to conflicts between employers and employed." Such laws should safeguard the rights of both parties as well as the right which the public has to order and quiet.

"When there is a question of defending the rights of individuals, the poor and helpless have a claim to special consideration. The richer classes have many ways of shielding themselves, and stand less in need of help from the state, whereas those who are badly off have no resources of their own to fall back upon and must chiefly depend on the assistance of the state.

"And it is for this reason that wage-earners, who are undoubtedly among the weak and necessitous, should be specially cared for and protected by the government. This protection must extend to all their rights, not only the right to such a remuneration as just affords them the means of a tolerably decent existence, but also the right to see their wages raised, if this can be obtained by lawful means and without injury to anybody."

Probably no country has done so much in the line of protective labor legislation as Germany. In our own country, too, there are a goodly number of excellent laws, both United States and state laws, for the safeguarding of the workingmen's interests; some of them, unfortunately, are not strictly enforced. But there is vast room for improvement. Among many other things, the strike, its beginning and progress should be in a fair way regulated. Whether it ever is advisable to prohibit striking at all it would be difficult to decide.

One of the greatest authorities on economics, Dr. Retzbach, says:

"As long as there is no better way for the workingmen to adjust their grievances, we cannot deny them the right of striking."

THE CARPENTER

LABOR'S TEXT—UNIONISM.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Come thou spirit of the union,
Bring thy healing remedy;
Bless the weary, heavy laden—
Teach the world fraternity.

Labor is a divine law. Obeying this law cheerfully is man's wisest course. Occupation is essential to man's happiness as well as prosperity through life. "Life is duty," and labor is inevitable as death.

"By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread" was man's sentence, but in that sentence mercy tempers justice and the curse bears a blessing. There are those who would evade the divine law and escape the sentence of toil.

Among the empty-pated idle—the drones and parasites of humanity's busy hive—to "sponge" is more honorable and praiseworthy than to work. These false ideas are especially prevalent among the broken down aristocracy—the pitiful remnant of a bygone past—and they create in the present active age a ridiculous reflection of faded ancestral glory.

In labor lies the secret of contentment. Since Adam and Eve's departure from Eden all human progress and achievements have been the result of labor. Men must work to keep out of mischief.

In reason and moderation labor is a joy and pleasure; beyond this point, when carried to excess, it becomes irksome and is turned into an evil. There is usually some abnormal reason when men overwork. Continued and excessive toil we may very reasonably conclude is an involuntary proceeding and investigation of conditions would furnish abundant proof to that theory.

When one is financially embarrassed, so to speak, whether it is his fault or his misfortune, a good job is the surest way to relieve the situation. If he will not work, he does not deserve comfort.

"It is nothing against you to fall down flat, but to lie there—that's disgrace."

Then there is the other side of the picture. For every seven or eight people needing a job there is one seeking their service. The competition of the seven or eight poor people keeps them poor, and the more urgent their need, the fiercer the competition becomes to the detriment of the employe and the advantage of the employer.

"A poor man's poverty is his destruction," and through it the rich man increases his own wealth. The extremes of poverty and wealth becoming more and more pronounced, industrial conditions resolved themselves into a problem. For curbing avarice and lifting grievous burdens imposed upon the dependent poor, unionism best meets the requirements of mutual justice.

Of all plans evolved by ancient or modern industrial systems, none have been found comparable to unionism. Imperfect as organization has been in its early stages, its growth and power, as matched against malicious detraction, carping criticism and the spiteful denunciation of enemies, may be considered as unparalleled.

Measured by the work already done for improvement of conditions and easing the fetters of poverty for working people, the vast possibilities for unionism's noble achievements for the good of humanity can scarcely be estimated. Among the wise and great it has found friends. Its principles teach the brotherhood of man and advocate a demonstration of the divine idea of a righteous government.

Unionism, in plain and comprehensive administration, has proven to be the wisest and most practical adjustment of industrial differences.

Unionism has had a long, hard struggle with opposition, but labor's cause is a righteous one—a just and humane one—and in the unequal conflict it has not only survived the attacks of calumny, it has won the respect and confidence of the public.

In the right and for the right, unionism unabashed goes steadfastly on with its outline of a stupendous undertaking. Dignity, endurance and courage mark its steady progress. In its constant quarrel with corruption, greed, graft and oppression the complete annihilation of the labor union has often been planned and predicted.

Knockout blows have fallen like the fury of hailstorms about the bulwarks of unionism, but it stands the test. When the "smoke of battle" has cleared away, union-

ism emerges strong and firm as ever, ready to pick up the thread of the argument and begin all over again.

The spirit of unionism has impressed the beauty of brotherhood on the thought and conscience of the world. That spirit would draw us nearer together in love and sympathy. In this turbulent age of restlessness and change, of discord and discontent, the more of human kindness we extend the more of infinite love will be manifest. In keeping the Golden Rule, active Christianity is a requisite. Through this we establish the brotherhood of man and claim the Fatherhood of God.

And such is the spirit of unionism:

May its principles of justice
Sway all classes for the good,
Till industrial strife shall vanish
In United Brotherhood.

THE WOOD-WORKING INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA.

(By H. F. in International Woodworkers' Bulletin.)

Prior to the discovery of gold, in 1851, owing to the isolated position of the country; the activity in the woodworking industry in Australia was scarcely in evidence. Industrial permits at that epoch were chiefly confined to the production and preparation of foodstuffs. There was an absence of incentive towards any decided progress and no sign of industrial development until the decline in the activity in the gold fields, when large numbers of immigrants were thrown out of employment. Most of them, having passed their early lives in the great cities of the British isles, they, in their search for a chance to earn a livelihood, naturally flocked to Melbourne and other large centers, which led to the establishment of the first artisan communities. The construction of the first railroad in 1854, and the re-establishment of regular steamship traffic between Australia and Europe in 1856, and likewise favorable national legislation, had the effect of stimulating industrial activity. It helped to encourage manufacturing enterprises and to enhance the production of raw materials. These and other causes contributed to a fairly prosperous industrial development. It must, however, be borne in mind that, owing to the sparseness of population, Australia is even today not in a position to maintain any industries on a very extensive scope, also that until the formation of the present Federation of the United States of Australia in 1901, the industrial and commercial fields were restricted and limited by intercolonial tariffs.

A complete account of the growth of manufacturing industries in Australia during any lengthy period is not available, as the necessary statistical data, on an identical and reliable basis, has not been collected by the several States for the past years.

The number of manufacturing establishments, where four or more persons are employed, or where motor power is used, increased from 11,771 in 1904 to 12,859 in 1908, and the number of persons employed from 203,339 in 1904 to 257,526 in 1908.

The number of factories, and the number of persons employed in the various branches of the woodworking industry are shown in the following table:

Branches of Woodworking Industry.	1904.	1908.
Number of Factories:		
Furniture, bedding and upholstery	454	483
Coach and wagon building, etc.	1,060	1,105
Other woodworking trades	1,122	1,322
Number of Persons Employed:		
Furniture, bedding and upholstery	5,214	7,117
Coach and wagon building, etc.	8,161	10,784
Other woodworking trades	16,285	21,310

"Other woodworking trades" comprise establishments manufacturing boxes and cases, joinery, cooperage, saw mills, wood turning, etc.

The total number of factories in the woodworking trades increased from 2,636 in 1904 to 2,910 in 1908, and the total number of persons employed from 29,660 in 1904 to 39,211 in 1908. Each person employed in a factory, in whatever capacity, has been tabulated as a "factory employe,' the same is the case with every proprietor who works in his business.

In 1908 the number of factories and of employes in each branch of the woodworking industry in the several States of the commonwealth was as follows:

Number of Factories:

States.	Furniture, etc.	Coach and wagon building, etc.	Joinery and other woodworking trades.
New South Wales..	147	334	543
Victoria	196	390	303
Queensland	57	127	227
South Australia ...	41	135	87
Western Australia.	25	51	58
Tasmania	17	68	104

Number of Persons Employed:

States.	Furniture, etc.	Coach and wagon building, etc.	Joinery and other woodworking trades.
New South Wales..	2,703	3,532	6,300
Victoria	2,354	3,786	4,817
Queensland	837	1,137	3,512
South Australia ...	799	1,463	1,267
Western Australia.	283	466	3,799
Tasmania	141	398	1,615

New South Wales and Victoria, they having a more favorable climate and a denser population than the remaining States, are the leading manufacturing States of the commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the production of all establishments, exclusive of those in the State of Tasmania, for which particulars are not available, was £96,669,282, of which amount the sum of £59,401,040 represents the value of the materials used. The difference between these two amounts, viz., £37,268,242, represents the amount by which the value of the materials was enhanced in the process of manufacture. The total amount of salaries and wages paid in factories in all the States during 1908 was £19,886,432, the corresponding amount exclusive of the State of Tasmania being £19,192,840.

In the same year the value of production of the woodworking industry amounted to £9,525,064 (furniture trades, £1,622,403; coach and wagon building, £2,141,544; other woodworking trades, £5,761,117), and the value of materials worked up to £4,719,980 (furniture trades, £790,051; coach and wagon building, £907,814; other woodworking trades, £3,022,115), the net value of production being £832,352 in the furniture trades, £1,240,730 in the coach and wagon building trades, and £2,739,002 in the other woodworking trades. Salaries and wages paid during the year 1908 amounted to £3,238,604 (furniture trades, £556,878; coach and wagon building, £759,881; other woodworking trades £1,921,845).

Reliable data as to rate of wages paid all classes engaged in the woodworking industry is not obtainable because of lack of statistics. It may be stated, however, that in Victoria the "Wage Board" for the furniture branches on June 14, 1909, fixed the minimum wage for cabinetmakers, carvers, etc., in cities and towns, at 1s. 2d. per hour, or £2 16s. per week of forty-eight hours, and wages for machine hands at 1s. 4d. per hour. The minimum rate of wages to be paid male apprentices employed wholly or partly in the manufacture or repairing of furniture was fixed by the board as follows: For the first year 6s., for the second year 10s., for the third year 15s., for the fourth year 17½s., for the fifth year 22½s., for the sixth year 27½s. per week of forty-eight hours, and after the sixth year the minimum wage for journeymen.

The furniture workers' "Trade Board" of Brisbane (the capital of Queensland) on November, 1910, decided that the wage rate to be paid wood carvers, who are also engaged in designing, shall be 1s. 4½d.

per hour; all other wood carvers, cabinetmakers, chairmakers and wood turners to receive 1s. 1½d. per hour, and bamboo workers and machine woodworkers 1s. 1d. per hour. The hours of labor are forty-four per week.

Wage Boards for the furniture branches are also in existence in the States of New South Wales and South Australia. In Western Australia the working conditions in the coach building trade have been regulated by an award of the State Court of Arbitration, and those of woodworkers employed in railway shops by a collective agreement entered into between the trade union and the Commissioner of Railways.

No Time Like the Old Time.

There is no time like the old time,
  When you and I were young,
When the buds of April blossomed
  And the birds of springtime sung.
The garden's brightest glories
  By summer suns are nursed;
But, O the sweet, sweet violets,
  The flowers that opened first!

There is no place like the old place,
  Where you and I were born;
Where we lifted first our eyelids
  On the splendors of the morn;
From the milk-white breast that warmed us,
  From the clinging arms that bore,
Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us
  That will look on us no more.

There is no friend like the old friend,
  Who has shared our morning days;
No greeting like his welcome,
  No homage like his praise!
Fame is the scentless sunflower,
  With gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose,
  With sweets in every fold.

There is no love like the old love,
  That we courted in our pride:
Though our leaves are falling, falling,
  And we're fading side by side.
There are blossoms all around us,
  With the colors of our dawn,
And we live in borrowed sunshine
  When the day-star is withdrawn.

There are no times like the old times,
  They shall never be forgot!
There is no place like the old place—
  Keep green the dear old spot!
There are no friends like our old friends,
  May heaven prolong their lives;
There are no loves like our old loves—
  God bless our loving wives!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1911

Elsewhere in this issue we are printing a statement from the executive officers of the International trade unions with headquarters in Indianapolis, in the McNamara case. In this statement the executive officers, including those of our own U. B., emphatically declare that, notwithstanding that McNamara has been tried in some of the newspapers and by them found guilty, and notwithstanding that manufacturers' and merchants' associations and other associations of employers of labor have met and officially rendered a verdict of guilty, they will accept no verdict except the one that is rendered by a legally constituted court and jury.

That the position taken by the union officials is generally endorsed by labor organizations is shown by the numerous resolutions of protest against the kidnapping of McNamara which have been and are being adopted by organized labor in almost every city and town all through the country.

Our General Secretary has issued a special circular letter to all Local Unions of the U. B. asking for financial aid for the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in their fight to preserve the rights of their members as citizens and union men and in the defense of McNamara, to which we hope our members will liberally respond.

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From communications reaching the general office from members of foreign woodworkers' organizations shortly arrived in this country, and from inquiries from Local Unions as to the terms under which foreign members may be admitted into our U. B., it appears that many of our Local Unions have failed to take cognizance of the decision dealing with this subject rendered by the G. E. B. as early as in their October meeting, 1907. To avoid future misunderstandings, conflictions and unnecessary delay in the admission of foreign members, and for the information of the Local Unions here above alluded to, we are here quoting this decision:

"Local Unions of the U. B. are hereby permitted to admit members in good standing and in possession of a paid-up membership card covering at least one year's membership in any bona fide foreign carpenters' organization and qualified for membership according to the constitution of the U. B. Provided, that said membership cards must be forwarded by the Local Union receiving the application to the G. O. of the U. B., and if approved there, the applicant may be admitted to membership in the U. B. free of any initiation fee and entitled to the privileges and benefits (donations) of the U. B. according to those sections of the constitution governing newly-initiated members."

It is true this decision leaves it optional with our Local Unions to dispense with the initiation fee or not; but since its rendering in 1907 our U. B., through the G. E. B., has entered into agreements with the Associated Carpenters and Joiners' Society in England and with the Cabinetmakers' Society of Liverpool, England, guaranteeing their members free initiation. Nor is there anything to hinder other foreign woodworkers' organizations to enter into like agreements with us if they so desire. Free initiation should therefore not be denied any foreign member who is in good standing and otherwise eligible to membership in our U. B. This privilege will do much to assure us the good will of foreign organizations; it will be an inducement for their members landing on our shores to at once apply for membership in some of our Local Unions, which is as essential to us as the immediate depositing of their clearance card by our own transient members with the Local Union in the locality where they have obtained employment. And last but not least, this privilege granted foreign members will work for closer relations between our U. B. and foreign organizations, as well as for the very desirable closer bond of unity among the woodworking craft of this and other countries.

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In recent issues we reported and commented upon injunctions granted against our U. B., the A. S. of C. and J. and our New York City membership in particular, in the Irwin & Casson case and the Albert J. Newton case, and now close on their trails comes another decision rendered by Judge Coxe in the United States Circuit Court by which a preliminary injunction restraining not only the same parties, but also the master carpenters of New York City, from carrying out an agreement by which only union made wood trim is to be used in buildings in Manhattan.

The injunction was obtained by the Anti-Boycott Association, through which a suit has been brought in an endeavor to break up what is called the "building trust."

The complainants are really eight manufacturers of wood trim in States in the South and West, who say that because of a combination in restraint of trade between the employers and the unions in New York City all wood trim made in an open shop is barred from Manhattan.

In his decision Judge Coxe said that seldom had he a more perplexing controversy to decide. Then he adds:

"It must be conceded, I think, that the moving papers disclose a situation which, if sustained by proof, indicates that the complainants' right to conduct their business in a perfectly legitimate manner may be interfered with and impaired by methods which are indefensible.

"The right of every American citizen, whether employe or employer, to gain an honest livelihood by his own toil and endeavor is inherent in our organic law and should be protected by all the power of the government."

Judge Coxe says he has given the matter considerable thought and concludes that the rights of all concerned will be protected until a permanent injunction may issue by having the complainants, who are nonresidents, file a bond of $10,000 to cover any damage to the defendants occasioned by the injunction. On the other hand, the defendants may give a surety bond of $25,000 to cover any damages to the complainants by acts prohibited by the injunction.

As the complainant manufacturers are running their factories on a system of long hours and low wages, they can sell their products much below a fair value and they are the most unfair competitors in the market. One of these firms, the Pain Lumber Company of Oshkosh, Wis., which is employing in its factories 400 to 500 men, and also about 200 girls and women, at running all kinds of woodworking machinery, is paying the latter from 6 to 9 cents per hour. The ordinary men receive the magnificent compensation of $18.00 for two weeks' work. The best mechanics average $23.00 for two weeks by working overtime. Working hours are ten and a half and sometimes twelve per day. Wages are paid every two weeks. These and other still more startling facts will be disclosed by the defense at the hearing for a permanent injunction.

Viewing it from a humane standpoint, the situation is not near so perplexing as Judge Coxe sees it, for the elimination of the scandalous conditions existing in the complaining manufacturers' factories, and the instituting of union hours and wages, would at once remove all cause for objection on the part of the union carpenters in Manhattan against the complainants' products, which would indeed be a God-send and a blessing for the hosts of men, women and girls in their employ.

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In recent years the representatives of organized labor, as well as the labor press, have frequently taken occasion to criticise and denounce some of our judges for interpreting and twisting the laws of the land to suit their biased minds, but none of their utterances were as strong as those of Representative Boher from Missouri in an attack made on the courts during the recent debate on the admission of Arizona and New Mexico into the union. We are here quoting some of the most significant of his arguments:

"Is it a good objection to the admission of Arizona into the Union because you have the recall of judges? Let me say to you that more crimes have been perpetrated against the liberty and lives of the people of this world by judges of courts than were ever perpetrated by the people themselves. Who was the bloody Jeffrys, the hanging judge?

"Was not he the judge of a court? Who condemned the Savior and sent Him to the cross? Was it not a judge?

"Who condemned Charlotte Corday to the guillotine? Was it the people? Oh, no; it was the judge of a court. Who sent Robert Emmet to the gallows? A court. Who sent the witches in Massachusetts to the stake? Was it the people? Oh, no; it was a judge every time.

"Let me tell you that I believe the liberties of the country are safer in the hands of the people who believe in the constitution and laws of this country than they are in any organization, whether judicial or any other, that the people themselves have created.

"Gentlemen of the committee," said Boher, "I do not know why a judge is a sacred person. I know two federal judges today that if I had the power to recall them I would vote to do it, and 90 per cent. of the voters in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska would join me.

"Oh, but the recall must not apply to the judges. Who creates courts and elects judges? The people, of course. Since when, then, has the creature become stronger and greater than the creator? The power that makes can certainly be trusted to unmake, change or alter their work."

The aged are the most pitiable victims of capitalism. They should be pensioned liberally. They should have all the comforts of life. Society should provide for them.—W. H. Barbour.

The combined social will may thus be so adjusted as to exert its full force in one harmonious and irresistible effort to the accomplishment of the supreme social end.—Denley.

Who Cares.

A toil-worn man, with calloused hands,
With forehead scared by labor's brands—
Worked out—worn out—who understands?
What do you care?

A woman, wan and faint and weak,
The roses faded in each cheek—
She finds the rest of her kindred seek.
What do you care?

A child, who trudges to his work
Where dangers and diseases lurk,
And, gaunted, fears his task to shirk—
What do you care?

The army of them! Far and wide
They falter onward, hollow-eyed—
We pass by on the other side—
What do you care?

If hunger haunts the poor and low,
If want dogs them where'er they go,
It is a thing we do not know.
What do we care?

If of their very blood and lives
We reap the profit that survives—
What of the homes where sorrow hives?
What do we care?

Why can't we care? O that we could
Clasp hands and know things as we should
And feel the thrill of brotherhood!
Why can't we care?

—Wilbur D. Nesbit.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Ill.

General Executive Board.
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Shillito St., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 236 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proceedings of Special Session of General Executive Board held in New York City.

March 13, 1911.

The following members of the General Executive Board—Chairman R. E. L. Connolly, Chas. H. Bausher, D. A. Post, J. H. Potts, J. Walquist, A. Martel and General Secretary Duffy—met on the above date at the Earlington Hotel, 49 W. 27th street, New York City, at the request of General President Huber and C. H. Bausher, Secretary of the G. E. B.

The G. E. B. rules that all future special meetings of the Board must be called by the chairman of the Board. Special meetings of the Board shall be called by the chairman of the Board when, in his judgment, the interests of the U. B. require it, or when he is requested to do so by the G. P. or by a majority of the Board.

General President Huber having been called to his home, owing to the serious illness of his son, the Secretary of the Board explained matters and reason of special session, and placed before the Board for consideration the injunction sought in the U. S. Circuit Court by the Paine Lumber Company, Ltd.; Gould Manufacturing Company, The R. McMillen Company, Curtis & Yale Co., W. D. Crooks & Sons and Bristol Door and Lumber Company against the U. B., the Joint District Council of New York City and others.

The Board called on Thos. Atkinson, secretary U. S. Executive Board of the A. S. of C., and requested that a conference be arranged for between the Executive Board of the A. S. of C. and the Executive Board of the U. B.

March 14, 1911.

All members present, including Brother Cole and General Secretary Duffy.

The Board having been apprised of the death of General President Huber's son, the following telegram was sent:

Wm. D. Huber:—

General Executive Board, in session here, learns with regret of the death of your boy, and extend to you and Mrs. Huber their sympathies in your hour of sorrow.

(Signed by all the members of the Board and General Secretary Duffy.)

The matter of the injunction was again taken up. Officers of the Joint District Council appeared before the Board with information relative to the contemplated injunction.

The Secretary of the Board stated that General President Huber and himself, as Secretary of the Board, had procured C. M. Beattie to appear in court as counsel in our behalf on March 17. The Board approved of this action. The Board secured the services of Wm. P. Mahoney as associate counsel with Mr. Beattie to appear in court on March 17.

March 15, 1911.

All members present.

Communication from Secretary Atkinson, of the A. S. of C., stating that their Executive Board would met us Thursday evening, March 16. The G. S. is requested to notify Secretary Atkinson that the Board was ready to meet the Executive Board of the A. S. of C. Thursday evening, March 16, at Earlington Hotel, as per his letter.

Communication from Secretary-Treasurer of the J. D. C. inviting the members of the Board to attend the meeting of the Joint District Council Wednesday evening, March 15. The invitation was accepted.

The balance of day consumed considering the case before us.

March 16, 1911.

All members present.

The Board met committee of the U. S. Executive Board of the A. S. of C., Brothers Atkinson and Tife. They informed us that the matter as yet was still in the hands of their Local Managing Committee; that as the injunction sought did not affect them nationally, their U. S. Executive Board had not taken any action in the matter, but that it was in the hands of their Local Managing Committee.

March 17, 1911.

All members present.

The Board held conference with attorneys, and with them attended court.

Request from Local Unions 1008 and 126, of Brooklyn, N. Y., that committees of above unions were desirous of a conference on matters that had been decided by the Board at January session. The G. S. is requested to notify said Local Unions to reduce their statements to writing and submit same to the G. E. B. at April session, as papers in both cases are at the General Office.

The Board held a conference with the Executive Committee of the J. D. C.; discussed the case at length and in detail. The committee expressed themselves as satisfied with the attorneys and requested that they continue with the case. The Executive Committee of the J. D. C. also informed the Board that a special meeting of the J. D. C. had been called for the purpose of considering financing this suit.

March 18, 1911.

All members present with exception of Brother Post, who was excused, as he had other important business of the U. B. to attend to.

The day was spent considering matters pertaining to the injunction suit.

March 20, 1911.

All members present with the exception of Brother Post.

The day was spent conferring with other parties interested in the injunction suit.

March 21, 1911.

All members present with exception of Brother Post.

The Board retained Messrs. Beattie and Maloney as permanent attorneys in the case.

The Board decided that the case should be handled locally by Secretary Bausher in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the Joint District Council.

March 22, 1911.

All present but Post.

The day was spent in further considering matters pertaining to injunction suit.

March 23, 1911.

The Board met, concluded the New York City session and adjourned.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER,
Secretary.

Proceedings of Second Quarterly Session, 1911, of General Executive Board.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 3, 1911.

The regular quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date by Chairman Connolly, with Bausher, Post, Potts, Walquist, Cole and Martel present.

The report of the G. P. for the quarter ending March 31, 1911, was read and filed.

Augusta, Ga. Request from the D. C. for sanction to secure renewal of trade agreement from April 1, 1911, to April 1, 1912. Sanction granted.

Cleveland, Ohio. Request from L. U. 1750 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect April 15, 1911. The G. S. is requested to refer this matter to the D. C. for their endorsement and filling out of schedule.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from ten to nine and a 10 per cent. increase in wages, to go into effect April 1, 1911. The papers in this case were laid over pending the arrival of a committee from the D. C. with latest information relative to progress of movement.

Kansas City, Mo. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 50 to 55 cents per hour and Saturday half-holiday, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at General Office.

Lafayette, Ind. Request from L. U. 215 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wages from 35 to 40

cents per hour and reduction of hours from nine to eight, to take effect April 3, 1911. Official sanction granted.

Glens Falls, N. Y. Request from L. U. 229 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for reduction of hours from ten to nine for millmen, to take effect April 1, 1911. Official sanction granted.

April 4.

All members present.

Lower Anthracite District of Pennsylvania. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of enforcing trade rules and an increase in wages for Girardsville, Tamaqua, Lansford and Frackville, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Montreal, Canada. Request from D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages and a reduction of hours from ten to nine, to go into effect June 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Sharon, Pa. Request from U. L. 268 for sanction and financial aid in support of establishing a minimum scale of wages, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Norfolk, Va. Request from L. U. 331 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from $3.25 to $3.50 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

New Canaan, Conn. Request from L. U. 409 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Belleville, Ill. Request from L. U. 433 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 50 to 52½ cents per hour for outside carpenters; also Saturday half-holiday and an increase in wages for millmen, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Murphysboro, Ill. Request from L. U. 604 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1911. official sanction granted.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Request from L. U. 617 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 50 to 56¼ cents per hour, to take effect April 10, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Fort Dodge, Iowa. Request from L. U. 641 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Waycross, Ga. Request from L. U. 779 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to establish an increased minimum scale of wages. Referred back to L. U. for information as to date when movement is to go into effect.

Columbus, Ind. Request from L. U. 1155 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Monmouth, Ill. Request from L. U. 1265 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Bartlesville, Okla. Request from L. U. 1659 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from $3.60 to $4.00 per day, to take effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

Somersworth, N. H. Request from L. U. 1673 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wages, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Official sanction granted.

April 5.

All members present.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request of the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from ten to nine and a 10 per cent. increase in wages. A committee from the D. C. appeared before the Board, explaining latest developments in detail. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O.

The matter of securing an expert accountant to audit our accounts quarterly was taken up. The G. S. is requested to secure sealed bids from certified public accountants ("licensed accountants"), to make quarterly audit and present same to the Board Monday, April 10, at 2 p. m.; also extend invitation to those desirous of submitting bid, to visit our office at their own expense to inspect the work required done.

Beaver Valley, Pa. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from $3.25 to $3.60 per day, to take effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Cincinnatti, Ohio. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from nine to eight for millmen, to take effect

May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Duluth and Superior, Minn. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

New York City, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages for Richmond Borough from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Philadelphia, Pa. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages for the Camden district from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect June 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Tri-City D. C. (Moline, Rock Island and Davenport). Request for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Derby, Conn. Request from L. U. 127 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.50 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Quincy, Ill. Request from L. U. 189 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from nine to eight and an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Kingston, Ont., Canada. Request from L. U. 249 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 31½ to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Erie, Pa. Request from L. U. 284 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from nine to eight and an increase in wages from 35 to 39⅜ cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

April 6.

All members present.

Joplin, Mo. Request from L. U. 311 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Northampton, Mass. Request from L. U. 351 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.50 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. The papers before the Board show that the schedule is incomplete and that this movement did *not* receive the necessary two-thirds affirmative vote of members voting. It is therefore referred back to the L. U.

Greeley, Colo. Request from L. U. 418 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. The Board sanctions this movement, with proviso that time for putting it into effect be deferred until the present agreement expires; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

New London, Conn. Request from L. U. 30 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.50 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Ashland, Ore. Request from L. U. 1231 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.50 to $4.00 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Official sanction granted.

Auburn, N. Y. Request from L. U. 453 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.00 to $3.40 per day and Saturday half-holiday, to go into effect May 15, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Cheyenne, Wyo. Request from L. U. 469 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Official sanction granted.

Saranac Lake, N. Y. Request from L. U. 600 for sanction and financial aid to establish union conditions, to take effect June 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Fresno, Cal. Request from L. U. 701 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.25 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Official sanction granted.

Clinton, Iowa. Request from L. U. 772 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction is denied, as papers in case show this movement did not receive the necessary two-thirds affimative vote of members voting.

St. John, N. B., Canada. Request from L. U. 919 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer into St. John.

Portsmouth, N. H. Request from L. U. 921 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wages from $2.75 to $3.00 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Official sanction granted.

Appleton, Wis. Request from L. U. 955 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from ten to nine, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Marquette, Mich. Request from L. U. 958 for sanction in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted.

Bridgewater, Mass. Request from L. U. 1046 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wages from $3.28 to $3.82 per day and Saturday half-holiday, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Official sanction granted.

Springfield, Mass. Request from L. U. 1105, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for Saturday half-holiday for millmen, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Calais, Maine. Request from L. U. 1936 for sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for reduction of hours from ten to nine and an increase in wages. Official sanction granted without financial aid, as the L. U. has not been organized the length of time required by Constitution.

Titusville, Pa. Request from L. U. 1130 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wages from $2.75 to $3.00 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Official sanction granted.

Charleston, W. Va. Request from L. U. 1207 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.50 per day, to go into effect June 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. 1644 (Parquet Floor Layers), endorsed by the D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 42½ to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $250, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

April 7.

All members present.

Toledo, Ohio. Request from L. U. 25 for financial assistance in support of men involved in a trade dispute. The Board appropriates $264.

The G. P. appeared before the Board in reference to the admission of the Associated Carpenters, of Philadelphia, Pa. The Board decides that the organization known as "Associated Carpenters" be accepted into the U. B. on the same terms as the A. S. of C. and the A. W. W. are admitted into our U. B. This ruling applies only to those men who come into the U. B. on or before April 30, 1911, from the Associated Carpenters, and that all the books of the Associated Carpenters be forwarded to the G. O.

The G. P. requested information and ruling in reference to the Independent Millwrights' organization, as this work comes under the jurisdiction of the U. B., as per Section 55 of the General Constitution. The Board rules that these organizations can be admitted into the U. B. on the same terms as the A. S. of C. and the A. W. W. are admitted, with the consent of the D. C.'s or L. U.'s of the respective localities.

Springfield, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 16 for financial aid in support of men involved in lockout. The Board appropriates $244.

Taylorsville, Ill. Request from L. U. 748 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages and a reduction of hours, to go into effect April 3, 1911. This matter is laid over and the G. S. is requested to secure the latest information as to the progress of the movement.

Worcester, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 43 3-4 to 47 3-4 cents per hour and Saturday half-holiday, to go into effect June 1, 1911. A representative of the D. C. appeared before the Board relative to conditions existing in Worcester and vicinity. Official sanction was granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Great Falls, Mont. Request from L. U. 286 for further financial assistance. Request is denied.

April 8.

All members present.

Northern D. C. of Massachusetts. Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied. The matter of organizing is referred to the G. P.

Rock River, Ill. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing millmen.

The Board appropriates $200. An itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Winnipeg, Canada. Request from the D. C. for further financial assistance for organizing purposes. As no accounting with receipted bills attached has been made to this office for a previous appropriation made by the Board, the request is denied.

Yanco, P. R. Request from L. U. 1474 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $50; an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Middletown, Conn. Request from L. U. 1512 for an appropriation as temporary relief for members unemployed. The request is denied.

Lead, S. D. Request from L. U. 1440 for financial assistance. The request is denied.

April 10.

All members present with the exception of Brother Potts.

Philadelphia, Pa. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation to pay men on strike in 1910 at the rate of $6.00 per week. The G. S. will notify the D. C. that our laws do not guarantee that this G. O. pay at rate of $6.00 per week. The recent referendum vote on this question plainly indicates that our members are not in favor of the G. O. paying that amount. The request is denied.

Webster, Mass. Appeal of L. U. 823 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the claim for funeral donation on the death of Adallar Barron, late member of L. U. 823. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Cleveland, Ohio. Request from L. U. 1750, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect April 15, 1911. The papers in this case had been returned to the D. C. for endorsement. The D. C. endorsed same, also sent a representative with credentials to appear before the Board to explain conditions. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Detroit, Mich. Appeal of L. U. 1114 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing the claim for funeral donation of late Brother H. Beaton, of L. U. 1114. The G. S. is requested to send for minutebook, daybook and ledger of L. U. 1114.

New York City. Communications from the D. C. relative to injunction sought by the Paine Lumber Company and others against the officers of the J. D. C. and National Officers of the U. B. The J. D. C. agrees to pay one-third of the court expenses in defending this suit. The Board accepts this proposition and agrees to pay the remaining two-thirds of the costs. The Board appropriates $666.67 to the N. Y. J. D. C. The General Officers, in conjunction with the officers of the J. D. C., will handle this case nationally.

Worcester, Mass. Appeal of L. U. 23 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefit of Patrick Dempsey, late member of L. U. 23. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed. The G. S. will notify Union 23 that the papers in the case before the Board from Union 23 do not bear the official seal of the U. B.

April 11.

All members present.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of L. U. 1011 from the decision of the G. T. in the claim for funeral donation on the late wife of Brother John W. Bold. As the G. T. has not passed on the merits of this claim, it is referred back for a decision.

The Board took up for consideration sealed proposals submitted by certified public accountants. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., of Chicago, agreed to audit cash receipts and disbursements quarterly for $125 per quarter; McGregor, Chase & Co., of Chicago, for $140 per quarter; Lybrand, Ross & Montgomery, of Pittsburg, for fiscal accounts, not including stockbook, $140 quarterly—stockbook included, $250 quarterly; Nau, Rusk & Swearingen, of Cleveland, Ohio, $375 per annum, payable quarterly upon submission of each quarterly report. As Nau, Rusk and Swearingen submitted the lowest proposal, the Board awarded the auditing of our accounts for 1911 and 1912 to this firm. The G. S. is requested to notify the firm to proceed with the audit. The Chairman of the Board is authorized to sign the contract. The proposal submitted by Guy H. Kennedy & Co., of Indianapolis, not being sealed, the Board did not consider same.

Motion made and carried that the G. P.'s, G. S.'s and G. T.'s allowance for expenses be increased to $1.50 per day while in Indianapolis, to conform with their allowance for incidentals while away from home.

Green Bay, Wis. Request from L. U. 1146 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade dispute. Action is deferred. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer into Green Bay.

Seattle, Wash. Request from L. U. 338 (millmen), endorsed by the D. C., for permission to circulate an appeal to sister L. U.'s for financial aid for organizing the millmen. Request denied. The G. S. will notify the D. C. that their seal is not the official seal of this U. B.

LaCrosse, Wis. Partial accounting received from L. U. 1308 for money appropriated by the Board in support of men on strike. The papers before the Board show that there is $200 unaccounted for. The G. S. will notify L. U. 1308 to remit the $200 to the G. O.

Los Angeles, Cal. Partial accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for organizing purposes was received. On January 10,

1911, the Board decided that the D. C. must forward an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to this office. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to comply with this decision.

Valparaiso, Ind. Request from L. U. 903 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wages and a reduction of hours, to take effect April 1, 1911. Laid over, awaiting additional information.

April 12.

All members present.

Lincoln, Ill. Request from L. U. 568 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wages and reduction of hours, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Official sanction granted.

Cameron, Texas. Request from L. U. 1643 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages and a reduction of hours. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement (outside carpenters) for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from nine to eight. Laid over. The G. S. is requested to procure latest information relative to present conditions existing in that city, also date when the movement is to go into effect.

Great Falls, Mont. Request from L. U. 286 for further financial assistance. Similar request was considered and acted on by the Board on April 7, 1911. The papers are filed.

Phoenix, Ariz. Request from R. H. Mattern of L. U. 1089 for permission to circulate an appeal for financial assistance. Request denied.

Liverpool, England. Request from the Amalgamated Union of Cabinetmakers of Liverpool for an agreement providing for an exchange of members on clearance cards without the payment of an additional initiation fee. The G. S. is requested to notify the Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Cabinetmakers that the decision of the Board rendered October 9, 1907, covers the proposition submitted. (See decision rendered October 9, 1907.)

Communication from D. F. Featherston, relative to overcharge for attending the convention of the A. F. of L. and B. T. D., held at St. Louis. The Board decides that delegates to conventions are entitled to wages for going to or from conventions whether traveling Sunday or any other day. The Board also rules that wages will not be allowed for overtime or Sundays during sessions of convention. On re-examination of the bills, the G. S. is requested to return to Brother Featherston $8.00, two days' wages for traveling Sundays to and from convention.

April 13.

All members present.

Communication from Wm. B. McFarlane, relative to overcharges for attending convention of A. F. of L. and B. T. D. at St. Louis. On re-examination of the bills, the Board finds that Brother McFarlane had not been allowed wages for traveling Sundays to and from convention. The amount of $8.00 is therefore allowed. The G. S. will notify Brother McFarlane that $13.50 is still due this office.

The G. S. reported to the Board that Brother C. Young had paid the overcharge for attending the A. F. of L. convention to this office under protest. The Board finds that Brother Young had not been allowed wages for traveling Sundays to and from convention. The amount of $8.00 is therefore allowed and the G. S. is requested to return to Brother Young this amount.

Communication from Wm. J. Kelly, relative to overcharge for attending A. F. of L. convention. The Board allows one additional day's wages to Brother Kelly on return trip, on account of his stopping off at the G. O. The G. S. will notify Brother Kelly that there is $17.50 due this office on bills for attending the A. F. of L. convention, and $11 excess on hotel charges for bill as organizer. The supplementary bill submitted by Brother Kelly, charging for overtime and Sunday work during sessions of the convention is not allowed by the Board.

Communication from A. M. Swartz, relative to overcharges for attending A. F. of L. convention. The Board allows one additional day's wages to Brothed Swartz on return trip, on account of his stopping off at the G. O. The G. S. will notify Brother Swartz that there is $17.50 due this office. Supplementary bill submitted by Brother Swartz for overtime and Sundays during sessions of conventions. is not allowed by the Board.

Papers before the Board show that the G. S. had notified Brother L. B. Regan to submit an itemized bill for attending convention at St. Louis. No bill having been rendered, the G. S. will notify Brother Regan to comply with the ruling of the Board and submit the bill.

The G. S. is requested to notify Brother T. F. Flynn to submit to this office an itemized bill for attending the convention of the A. F. of L.

N. Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Request from 1435 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 50 to 56¼ cents per hour, to go into effect April 10, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Delaware Co., Pa. Request from D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Providence, R. I. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect June 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Hamilton, Canada. Request from L. U. 18 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of minimum wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Barre, Vt. Request from L. U. 481 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wages from 37½ to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1911. Latest information received at this office shows that this movement has already been successfully inaugurated. The papers are filed.

Sheboygan, Wis. Request from L. U. 656 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for renewal of a trade agreement May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Montpelier, Vt. Request from L. U. 679 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wages from $2.70 to $3.00 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted.

Shreveport, La. Request from L. U. 764 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect June 5, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Waycross, Ga. Request from L. U. 779 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage, to go into effect July 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Woonsocket, R. I. Request from L. U. 801 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

April 14.

All members present.

Welland, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 969 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour, and a reduction of hours to nine per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Medicine Hat, Alberta, Can. Request from L. U. 1061 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour and a reduction of hours, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Holyoke, Mass. Request from L. U. 1350, millwrights and shop hands, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for Saturday half-holiday, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Pottsville, Pa. Partial accounting from L. U. 228 for appropriation made by the Board February 7th, received and filed.

Bay Counties, Cal. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes in Alameda county. The Board appropriates $600.00. An itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O.

Birmingham, Ala. Partial accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board in January, 1911, with a request for additional appropriation. The partial accounting is received and filed; the request for an additional appropriation is denied, as the accounting shows there is still an unexpended balance in the hands of the D. C.

Troy, N. Y. Request from L. U. 636 for an appropriation for organizing the millmen, endorsed by the D. C. The Board appropriates $50.00, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Cleveland, Ohio. Partial accounting from the D. C. for appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes September 26, 1910. Received and filed.

Wilmington, Del. Partial accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. Received and filed. The D. C. must submit complete itemized accounting.

Boston, Mass. Partial accounting from the D. C. for appropriation made by the Board for organizing millmen received and filed. The G. S. will notify the D. C. that this appropriation is not to be used for strike pay.

New York City. Communication from R. S. of L. U. 309 relative to appeal of Louis Feigin as recorded in minutes of January session. Upon examination of papers in the case, the Board finds the minutes should have read: "Appeal of Louis Feigin, a member of L. U. 309, etc." The G. S. is requested to so notify L. U. 309.

April 15.

All members present.

Macon, Ga. Communication from D. C. acknowledging receipt of former appropriation, received and filed.

New York City. Accounting from the D. C. for $666.67 appropriated by the Board in the Paine Lumber Company and others for injunction suit, received and filed.

Portland, Ore. Information from the D. C. relative to progress of trade movement to enforce trade rules. The Board appropriates $500.00 in support of the men on strike.

Seattle, Wash. Application from Jos. Sorensen of L. U. 338 as organizer for millmen, endorsed by the D. C. Referred to G. P.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Partial accounting from D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The accounting is not satisfactory; what the Board wants is an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached, as per instructions of January 10, 1911. Request for an additional appropriation denied.

April 17.

All members present.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Invitation from L. U. 291 to attend their twenty-fifth anniversary on April 30, 1911. The Board regrets their inability to attend the festivities, but extend to the officers and members of L. U. 291 our best wishes for future success and prosperity.

Tampa, Fla. Complete accounting from L. U. 696 for an appropriation made by the Board to assist them in maintaining trade conditions, received and filed. Request for further financial aid received. The G. S. will notify L. U. 696 to report to this office the number of men answering roll call each week.

Jamestown, N. Y. Request from L. U. 66 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for renewal of agreement, with additional clause providing for union conditions, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Henryetta, Okla. Request from L. U. 1943 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Complete accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes, received and filed.

Winnipeg, Can. Statement of expenditures from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes read. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to forward to this office an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached. The request for additional appropriation will not be considered until receipted bills reach this office.

Denver, Colo. An accounting read from L. U. 528 for money appropriated by the Board to support men on strike. The strike rolls show an unexpended balance of $20.00; the G. S. will request Union No. 528 to forward this sum to the G. O.

Communications from L. U.'s 1036, 126, 884, 1358, 426, 1464, 1093, 813 and 67 relative to the tabulation and publishing of the votes cast for General Officers in the recent election. The G. S. will notify these L. U.'s that the G. E. B. had nothing to do with the receiving or tabulating of the votes on General Officers, therefore cannot give any information other than that published by the Tabulating Committee in their report in the February issue of The Carpenter.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 1008 to have our General Constitution printed in Yiddisb. This matter was before the Board February 7, 1911. After due consideration the Board decided to deny the request.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Partial accounting from the D. C. of an appropriation made by the Board for organizing millmen received.

April 18.

All members present but Potts.

Raleigh, Ill. Appeal of L. U. 317 from the ruling of the G. P. in interpretation of Section 106 (new) G. C. The ruling of the G. P. is reversed and the Board rules that, according to the above section, members working in outside jurisdictions and returning home daily cannot be compelled to transfer their membership.

Green Bay, Wis. Later information from L. U. 1146 relative to progress of trade movement. The Board appropriates $480.00 in support of men on strike.

Sydney, N. S., Can. Request from L. U. 1588, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 28 to 30 cents per hour, to go into effect June 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Glace Bay, N. S., Can. Request from L. U. 1278, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.52 per day, to go into effect June 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Watertown, Wis. Request from L. U. 1403 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Paterson, N. J. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to enforce union conditions, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Stroudsburg, Pa. Request from L. U. 501 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages and Saturday half-holiday for outside carpenters and increase in wages for millmen, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Astoria, Ore. Request from L. U. 917 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day, to go into effect May 1,

1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

St. Louis, Mo. Information from the D. C. relative to progress of trade movement. The Board appropriates $1,052.00 in support of the millmen on strike.

Lead, S. D. Request from L. U. 1440 for additional financial aid. The Board reaffirms decision of April 8, 1911.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. 513 from the ruling of the G. P. on a point of law in the matter of Chris. Kamm, a member of L. U. 513. The Board sustains the G. P. in the ruling on point of law.

Portchester, N. Y. Communications from the D. C. relative to jurisdiction dispute between Portchester and Greenwich, Conn. This entire matter is referred to the G. P., with request to send the Board Member of the Second District to Portchester and Greenwich immediately on adjournment of the Board.

Binghamton, N. Y. Request from L. U.'s 233 and 1900 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

April 19.

All members present but Brother Potts.

Holyoke, Mass. Appeal of J. E. Chabot, of L. U. 351, of Northampton, Mass., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Holyoke D. C. vs. J. E. Chabot. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Sacramento, Cal. Appeal of Chas. O'Neil, member of L. U. 22, San Francisco, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Sacramento D. C. vs. Chas. O'Neil. This entire matter is referred back to the G. P. to decide on the legality of the fine imposed. The G. P. will instruct the D. C. to furnish the appellant with a copy of their answer to the appeal.

Sacramento, Cal. Appeal of C. S. Prouty, member of L. U. 22, and G. B. Peppin, of Union 483, San Francisco, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Sacramento D. C. vs. C. S. Prouty and G. B. Peppin. This entire matter is also referred back to the G. P. to decide on the legality of the fine imposed.

Quebec, Que., Can. Request from L. U. 730 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Newport, Ky. Appeals of James Cronin, member of L. U. 698, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of James Cronin vs. L. U. 698. The decisions of the G. P., rendered December 13, 1910, and February 23, 1911, are sustained and the appeals dismissed.

April 20.

All members present.

Boone, Iowa. Request from L. U. 315 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Macomb, Ill. Information from L. U. 1883 that the men were on strike to enforce demands. Action deferred, awaiting additional information.

New London, Conn. Information from L. U. 30 relative to progress of trade movement. The Board appropriates $260.00 in support of men on strike.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1008 for the Board to reopen the case of L. U. 1008 vs. Samuel Burstein. L. U. 1008 having submitted no new evidence bearing on the case decided January 5, 1911, the papers are filed.

Beaver Valley, Pa. Communication from the D. C. stating that the movement for improved trade conditions had been satisfactorily adjusted, read and filed.

New Castle, Pa. Request from 206 for permission to circulate an appeal for financial aid to support a Business Agent. The request is denied.

Kansas City, Mo. Appeal of L. U. No. 4 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 4 vs. the D. C. The decision of the G. P., rendered February 27, 1911, is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

St. Louis, Mo. Committee from the D. C. presented credentials and appeared before the Board relative to progress of trade movement in that city.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. Request from L. U. 1806 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

April 21.

All members present.

Taylorville, Ill. Communication from L. U. 748 in regard to request for sanction of a trade movement that came before the Board April 7, was read. As the communication states that the movement was successful, no further action is necessary. The papers are filed.

Wheeling, W. Va. Request from the Ohio Valley D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request is denied. The communication does not bear the seal of the D. C. An appropriation previously made by the Board has not been accounted for by the D. C. The G. S. will again notify the D. C. to submit to this office an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached.

Waterloo, Iowa. Request from L. U. 1859 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement to establish a minimum wage of 31 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted.

Pittsburg, Pa. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation to assist in having labor legislation passed in the Pennsylvania Legislature. The request is denied.

Alton, Ill. Request from L. U. 377 for an appropriation to assist their members in financing contracts for erection of buildings. The request is denied.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Appeal of W. H. Holtke, a member of L. U. 667, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of W. H. Holtke vs. the Hamilton County D. C., in regard to consolidating the Hamilton County D. C. and the Kenton and Campbell County D. C.'s. The decision of the G. P. is sustained, on the ground set forth therein, and the appeal is dismissed. The district councils are instructed to submit the question of consolidation to a referendum vote.

Wichita, Kan. Communication from L. U. 201 in regard to conditions prevailing due to trade demands that went into effect April 1. The G. S. is requested to secure from L. U. 201 definite information as to the number of members involved each week.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of T. J. Lelivelt, F. S. of L. U. No. 13, from the decision of the G. P. relative to the purchase of a 1,000-page ledger purchased by Brother Lellvelt from this office. The papers in the case show that Brother Lelivelt ordered a 1,000-page looseleaf ledger and that same was shipped to him. That after receiving the 1,000-page ledger, Brother Lelivelt informed this office that he meant a 1,000-leaf ledger instead of a 1,000-page ledger. The G. S. will request L. U. 13 to return to this office the 1,000-page ledger and give credit to L. U. 13 for the amount paid.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. Appeal of E. B. Coats from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Niagara Falls D. C. vs. E. B. Coats. The papers in the case show that appellant was fined for not transferring his membership from a millmen's local to a local composed of outside carpenters while appellant worked on outside work, both locals being affiliated with the Niagara Falls D. C. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained on the grounds that a member cannot be compelled to transfer his membership except as specified in the constitution.

April 22.

All members present.

Detroit, Mich. Appeal of L. U. 1114 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Henry Beaton. The decision of the G. T. is reversed, and the claim ordered paid, as the books of No. 1114, sent to this office as per request of the Board on April 10, show that the late member was a member more than six months.

Waterbury, Conn. Request from L. U. 260 for sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a Saturday half-holiday, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction is denied, on the ground of lack of interest, as shown by the members of the local in voting on the proposition, also on account of lack of proper organization. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to that city.

Philadelphia, Pa. Appeal of L. U. No. 8 from a decision of the G. P. in the case of P. McLaughlin vs. L. U. No. 8. The papers in the case are referred back to the G. P. to decide on all points of law contained in the appeal.

Taylorville, Ill. Appeal of G. M. Freeman, a member of L. U. No. 63, Bloomington, Ill., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 748, Taylorville, Ill., vs. G. M. Freeman. The appeal is sustained; the decision of the G. P. is reversed, and L. U. No. 748 ordered to give G. M. Freeman a trial according to the constitution.

April 24.

All members present.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of the D. C. from a ruling of the G. P. in disapproving a proposed amendment to the D. C. by-laws, to be known as Section 40. The ruling of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed, as the proposed by-laws would exceed the power granted by the constitution of the U. B.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation to assist in supporting members on strike. The Board donates $4,000.

The General Officers of the various International Unions having headquarters in this city met in the Boardroom for the purpose of holding a conference.

April 25.

All members present.

Portland, Ore. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $375.

Green Bay, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 1146 for an additional appropriation in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $350.

Toledo, Ohio. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $320.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation in support of the members of millmen's local on strike. The Board appropriates $716.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Communication from the D. C., containing information in regard to conditions of a trade movement in that city, was read and filed.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. Communication from L. U. No. 617, containing information in regard to conditions of a trade movement in that city, was read and filed.

Wallingford, Conn. Communication from L. U. No. 1626, containing information in regard to a lockout in that city. Also request for permission to circulate an appeal for financial aid among the Local Unions of the U. B. The matter in regard to the lockout is received as information. The request to circulate an appeal for financial aid is denied.

The Board rules that the supplies sent to new locals as a charter outfit from this date shall consist of one charter, one 100-page ledger, one 100-page daybook, fifteen constitutions, fifteen duebooks, 100 applications, 100 L. U. note paper, two rituals, one Treasurer's cashbook, one R. S. orderbook, one F. S. re-

ceiptbook, one Treasurer's receiptbook and one rubber seal.

The balance of the day was spent in a conference with the national officers of the various labor organizations that are located in this city.

April 26.

All members present.

Pottsville, Pa. Report of an audit made of money appropriated by the Board to L. U. No. 228 for strike and organizing purposes to March 1, 1911, was read, accepted as a complete accounting and filed. This accounting does not include the appropriation of $300 made by the Board February 7, 1911, but not forwarded until March.

Detroit, Mich. Communication from the D. C. in regard to an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes at the July (1910) session, was read, and the G. P. is requested to deputize the member of the Board from the Third District to make a complete investigation of the expenditure of this donation.

St. Paul, Minn. Telegram received from L. U. No. 87 in regard to a conference held with their employers, was read as information and filed.

Chicago, Ill. Communication received from the D. C. in regard to the matter of erecting hollow steel and metal trim manufactured by the Dahlstrom Manufacturing Company, of Jamestown, N. Y. The G. P. is requested to take this matter up with the Dahlstrom Company and have same adjusted to the satisfaction of the Chicago D. C.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time.

April 27.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

The Board adjourned at 2 p. m. to meet with officials of various labor organizations located in this city.

The Board appropriates $100 to assist in defraying the legal expenses in bringing to justice the alleged kidnappers of J. J. McNamara.

April 28.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 29.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. Information from L. U. 617 relative to progress of trade movement. The Board appropriates $600 in support of the men on strike.

Fond du Lac, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 782 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Westfield, N. J. Request from L. U. No. 320 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from $3.75 to $4.00 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Information from Local Unions 1352, 1369 and 1802 (millmen) relative to progress of trade movement. Read as information and filed.

Valparaiso, Ind. Request from L. U. No. 903 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade demand for an increase in minimum wage from 25 to 45 cents per hour and a reduction of hours. This matter had been considered by the Board on April 11 and action deferred pending definite information. Sanction is denied. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer into this town.

Waterloo, Iowa. Communication from L. U. No. 1859 (millmen) relative to contemplated trade movement. This matter was acted on by the Board April 21. Read as information and filed.

May 1.

All members present but Brother Potts.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

A committee from the Lake County D. C. appeared before the Board relative to the lockout in Gary and Hammond, Ind.

At a conference held May 1 of the officers of International unions located in Indianapolis, it was agreed to solicit funds to be used in defense of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and for the prosecution of the kidnappers of J. J. McNamara. The Board authorizes the G. S. to send out to all Local Unions of the U. B. a special circular requesting contributions to this fund. All contributions to be sent to G. S. Frank Duffy.

May 2.

All members present but Brother Potts.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

Toledo, Ohio. Information from L. U. No. 25 relative to progress of lockout. The Board appropriates $152.00 in support of men out.

Green Bay, Wis. Additional information from L. U. No. 1146 relative to progress of trade movement. The Board appropriates $346.00 in support of the men on strike.

St. Louis, Mo. Additional information from the D. C. relative to progress of trade movement inaugurated by millmen. The Board appropriates $728.00 in support of the millmen on strike.

Tampa, Fla. Information from L. U. 696 relative to trade dispute, with request for financial aid. The Board appropriates $300.00 in support of the men locked out.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Information from the D. C. relative to progress of trade demand. The Board appropriates $11,200.00 in support of millmen on strike.

Waco, Tex. Information from L. U. 622 relative to trade dispute over metal trim. The G. S. will ascertain the number of men on strike and number of days out.

A committee from L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., appeared before the Board relative to the lockout in Gary and Hammond district.

May 3.

All present but Brother Potts.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

May 4.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Appeal of Harry Hoerst, member of L. U. 327, from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving claim for wife funeral benefit. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the ground set forth therein, and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Request from L. U. No. 309 that the G. E. B. allow the disapproved funeral donation of $50.00 on death of late Brother Kolkschneider, who was not in benefit at time of death. The Board has no power or authority to allow claims of this character. The request is denied.

Atlanta, Ga. Complete accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board October, 1910, for organizing purposes, read and filed. Request for additional appropriation. The Board appropriates $200.00 for organizing purposes, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Los Angeles, Cal. Partial accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. P. is requested to send Board Member of the Sixth District into Los Angeles to secure a proper accounting. The request for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes taken up and Board appropriates $500.00, to be forwarded when proper accounting for the previous appropriation reaches the G. O.

St. Louis, Mo. Letter of acknowledgement from the D. C. for donation made by the Board in support of the men on strike. Read and filed.

Hamilton, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 637 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The records at this office show that a two-year trade agreement has been signed with the employers, providing for union conditions. In view of the numerous demands on our funds to support men on strike, the request is denied. The Board suggests that the members of L. U. 637 raise their dues somewhat so as to enable them to do a little organizing.

Oakland, Cal. Appeal of L. U. No. 36 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for disability benefit of Brother William Kloos, member of L. U. No. 36. The decision of the G. S. is sustained, on the ground set forth therein, and the appeal is dismissed.

L'Ange Gardien, P. Q., Can. Appeal of L. U. No. 933 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of late Brother Jos. Ferland. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Glens Falls, N. Y. Information from L. U. No. 229 relative to progress of trade movement and request for financial assistance. The Board appropriates $80.00 in support of millmen on strike.

Wichita, Kan. Communication from L. U. No. 201 relative to progress of trade movement. This matter is laid over awaiting additional information.

New London, Conn. Information from L. U. No. 30 relative to progress of trade movement, with request for additional assistance. The Board appropriates $200.00 in support of the men on strike.

Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for renewal of trade agreement, to go into effect on June 1, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

Oshkosh, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 252 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1911. Action deferred, awaiting additional information.

Macomb, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 1883 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wages from 30 to 33 1-3 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from ten to nine. Official sanction granted.

Pottsville, Pa. Complete accounting from L. U. No. 228 for an appropriation made by the Board February 7, read and filed. The Board appropriated $84.00 in support of men on strike. The G. S. will notify 228 to make provision to take care of the few men still out.

Saginaw, Mich. Protest from the Tri-County D. C. and W. L. Hutchinson against the action of the Tabulating Committee, on recent election of General Officers, and demanding a recount of the ballots. The request is denied, as the law does not give the G. E. B. power to order a recount.

Glens Falls, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 229 for an appropriation for organizing purposes in Glens Falls and vicinity. The request is denied and the matter of organizing is referred to the G. P.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation for organizing the mills and shops in that city. The Board appropriates $300.00, to be forwarded when the D. C. makes a full and complete accounting for an appropriation for similar purpose made at the January meeting of the Board.

May 5.

All members present.

The Board instructs the G. T. to cancel certified check No. 3555, amount of $200.00, in payment of death claim No. 7787, dated October 30, 1907, and to redeposit this amount in the active account at the Capital National Bank.

Tacoma, Wash. Request from L. U. No. 470 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to the G. O.

Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 258 that the G. P. be directed to inform L. U. No. 258 as to the number of organizers employed in New York City during the month of April and the work they were engaged in. The organizers in New York City, as stated by the G. P. in his communication to L. U. No. 258, are working in conjunction with the New York D. C. The Local Union should first apply to the D. C. for this information.

The G. S. is instructed to sell the old constitutions that went out of date February 28, 1911, for waste paper; also to remove the covers from English, German and French rituals—the covers to be retained and the printed matter burned.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts completed. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned, to meet again at this office July 10, 1911.

(Signed) CHAS. H. BAUSHER,
Secretary.

Expulsion.

M. W. Eissler was expelled from L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal., for misstatements as to his qualifications for membership.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Big Springs, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Paso, Tex.
Evansville, Ind.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Joliet, Ill.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Leconia, N. H.
Lynn, Mass.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mulberry, Fla.
Madison, Wis.
Manhattan, Kan.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
New York City.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
Oakland, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Pottsville, Pa.
The Dalles, Ore.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Utica, N. Y.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Seattle, Wash.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Holley, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C., Can.
Endicott, N. Y.

Total: 5 Local Unions.

The Poet.

And when a poet tunes his lyre
And stirs up the celestial fire
That burns a spark within him.
What fuel should supply the flame
That animates his mortal frame,
What noble cause, unrighted wrong,
Should be the subject of his song?
What unheard truth should win him?

Of lords and dukes and belted earls,
Of rubies, diamonds and of pearls,
Poets have sung most sweetly.
And of my lady's charming smile
Aristocratic in her style,
And of the power and pomp of wealth,
And strength and manliness and health,
Have turned out verses neatly.

'Tis sweet to think of life and love—
They emanate from God above—
Springtime and birds and flowers.
But here's to him who writes his song
And does his best to right a wrong,
Makes grandstand play a rarity
And risks his popularity
And uses up his hours.

I think the true blue poet
Should do something to show it
Beside mere writing verse.
The one who agitates his chimes
To meet the ideas of the times,
Who fears offense too prominent
And truckles to the dominant,
I call a coward or worse.

So here's to him who hacks away
To right the wrongs that reign today
In economic matters.
'Tis sweet to see him swing his pen
To rouse the minds of careless men.
But pity the poor poet who
Writes but of roses and of dew,
He merely idly chatters.

—C. A. Willey,
L. U. 4, Kansas City, Mo.

A Statement from Union Officials in McNamara Case

Indianapolis, Ind., May 10, 1911.

To the Great American Public, which in Its Final Conclusions is Always Right:

Now that the dramatic and sensational features and the human interest phase of the McNamara case has run its course, public excitement has subsided, and the time for calm and deliberate consideration seems to be here, we, the officers of the International Unions with headquarters in Indianapolis, desire to make our position clear. We have two propositions before us:

First: As business institutions, do our organizations differ from other business institutions? As union officials do we differ in any way from other citizens? Can our persons be ruthlessly violated, our legal rights ignored, and our offices officially burglarized?

Second: We believe that every individual accused of crime is entitled to a fair and speedy trial before an unprejudiced judge and jury. To this end money is a necessity, and we propose to see that John J. McNamara is supplied with the money to make an adequate defense and to be able to avail himself in every way of the facilities that are open to every man accused of crime to establish his innocence.

In explanation of the foregoing:

On the evening of Saturday, April 22, while attending to his official duties, John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was arrested in his office without service of warrant, hustled to the police court, and, without regard to the provisions of the law relative to extradition proceedings, and while his associates were held prisoners in their own headquarters by local and imported detectives, was given summary hearing in a court having no jurisdiction, denied the right to be heard by himself and counsel, guaranteed by the constitution, and was then immediately transported from this State to the confines of a jail in another State. His office was then feloniously entered, his safe was drilled, the papers of the organization were extracted from their receptacles, and the organization left without the service of its fiduciary officer. No opportunity was given Mr. McNamara to arrange his personal affairs, or for the orderly transaction of his official duties. If this method of procedure is sanctioned, are we not all in the same peril? May not the officers of the law, or private detective agencies, enter our offices at any time, arrest us, ransack our files, and place our organizations in such a condition that they cannot transact their official business? Is this the new short cut that has been made for the overthrow of trade unionism? Failing in the usual assaults on the trade unions as such, are their International headquarters to be at the mercy of private detective agencies in the employ of manufacturers' associations? There are in Indianapolis eight international headquarters. All of the International Unions whose headquarters are located here were invited by official representatives of the city to make this city their home. Some of them have been here for years, the International Typographical Union for twenty-three years down to the latest addition, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders with an official residence of a few months. They all employ citizens of Indianapolis as clerks, accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, etc., and at the highest wages paid for this class of labor. They have on deposit in Indianapolis banks at the present time, and have had for years, hundreds of thousands; yes, millions, of dollars, that in turn flow through the avenues of trade, money that has been an important factor in making Indianapolis

the great commercial city that it is. Are we then entitled to no consideration from the officers of the municipality, or the representatives of the State? If the procedure in the McNamara case is to be officially endorsed, then we can safely assume that the answer to our question is in the negative.

Under our legal procedure, every person arrested is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty. We know John J. McNamara. He is an industrious, reliable, paintaking and courteous gentlemen. He is a graduate of an Indianapolis law school, thus making manifest his ambition to tread the paths that lead to higher planes of activity. In every way, so far as we know, he is a model citizen. Understanding the character of the man as we do, we are slow to believe him guilty of the revolting and heinous crime charged against him. So we propose that he shall have a fair and impartial trial, and to that end we shall devote our energies to the raising of a sufficient fund to guarantee the accomplishment of the object we have in view. Can there be any objection to this by any citizen of this country? Notwithstanding that Mr. McNamara has been tried in some of the newspapers, and a verdict of guilty rendered; notwithstanding that the Manufacturers and Merchants' Association and other associations of employers of labor have met and officially rendered a verdict of guilty, we decline to accept that verdict. We will accept no verdict except the one that is rendered by a legally constituted court and jury. We are thankful to our critics for their good advice, but we believe we know our business, and we propose to conduct ourselves in accordance with the dictates of our best judgment. The trade unions of this country, not the present critics of the trade union movement, have built up that movement to the tremendous force that it is today. As representatives of that movement, we believe we under stand its aims and its aspirations. We believe we understand the desires of its members, and we will endeavor to make these aims, aspirations and desires effective through the channels that we select.

So that our position may be definitely understood, in contradistinction to the positon and attitude that have been assigned to us by certain newspapers and employers' associations, we make this statement.

Sincerely,

THE CONFERENCE OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS WITH HEADQUARTERS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
President.

FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary,

Approved:

JAMES M. LYNCH,
Pres. International Typographical Union.

HUGO MILLER,
Second Vice-President International Typographical Union.

J. W. HAYES,
Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

F. X. NOSCHANG,
President Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.

JACOB FISCHER,
Secretary-Treasurer Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.

WM. D. HUBER,
General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

THOS. NEALE,
General Treasurer United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
President International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

THOMAS L. HUGHES,
Secretary-Treasurer International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

JOHN P. WHITE,
President of United Mine Workers of America, International Union.

FRANK J. HAYES,
Vice-President of United Mine Workers of America, International Union.

EDWIN PERRY,
Secretary-Treasurer of United Mine Workers of America, International Union.

WM. J. BOWEN,
President of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

THOS. R. PREECE,
First Vice-President of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

WM. DOBSON,
Secretary of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

JOHN F. McNAMEE,
Editor and Mgr. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine.

ROBERT GLOCKLING,
Pres. International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

JAS. W. DAUGHERTY,
Secretary-Treasurer International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Union Label Trades Department A. F. of L.

Editor The Carpenter:

Dear Sir and Brother—In accordance with the understanding arrived at a short time ago relative to publishing a cut of the label together with a short description in the official journal of the various International Unions, the editors of some forty of the same agreeing to this proposition, I am sending you cuts of the labels of the American Federation of Labor, Bakery and Confectionary, International Association of Machinists, Retail Clerks and am inclosing a copy to accompany the same.

Thanking you in advance for the courtesies extended, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

THOMAS F. TRACY, Sec.-Treas.

The label of the American Federation of Labor is issued to Local Unions who are directly affiliated. This label is used upon various commodities, among them being badge and lodge paraphernalia, canvas

gloves, suspenders, horse nails, paper boxes and neckwear. The label is printed upon both cloth and paper.

This

Label

Is an important safeguard of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union for its members, against inhuman conditions, low wages and long working hours.

People demanding this label are not only supporting the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, protecting them against the conditions mentioned, but they are also protecting themselves and their families against the spread of disease-breeding germs which exist in unsanitary bakeshops.

Our label is only granted to sanitary and clean bakeries. If a bakery owner lives up to the requirements of our organization he can use our label. These requirements are:

(a) Sanitation and cleanliness in the shop.

(b) Treatment of the workers as human beings.

(c) Reasonable hours of work.

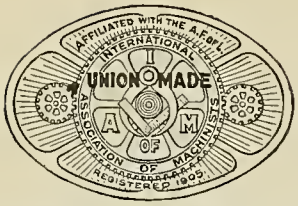
(d) Payment of the union wage scale.

Bakeries not displaying our label on their products do not meet with either one, or all, of the above stated requirements. Any fair-minded employer, however, will not object to them and can use the above label.

Does the bread you buy bear this protective label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers?

We solicit your co-operation!

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

The label of this organization is used on small tools.

RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Store Card of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association is prominently displayed in such stores as retail clerks are employed in who are members of this organization. When making purchases of union-labeled goods, insist that the clerk selling the same shall have a card of membership in this organization.

McNamara's, the Third Case of Kidnapping Labor Officials.

Editor The Carpenter:

I notice that the press speaks of the kidnapping of Brother J. J. McNamara as the "second case." It is the third case.

During the suspension of 1894, Brother William B. Wilson, now congressman from the 15th Pennsylvania District, and for several years Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, was a International Executive Board member and had charge of the suspension in Maryland.

Judge Boyd, of the Allegheny Circuit Court had issued an injunction forbidding any striker or sympathizer from going in or upon the National road owned by the United States government, and which is now used in Indiana as Washington street.

About dusk on evening just about seventeen years ago, Brother Wilson was standing on a street corner in Frostburg, Md., waiting to meet some strikers. A closed carriage drove up and some "detectives" jumped out, seized Wilson, hand-cuffed and gagged him and threw him in the carriage and took him through West Virginia to Cumberland, and kept him so closely confined that his friends did not discover where he was for nearly a week.

Brother Wilson was too brainy a man for his captors and beat them at the trial just as we all hope Brother McNamara will. The hand-cuffs Wilson wore are, I think, in the Headquarters of the U. M. W. of A. in Indianapolis, and he often proudly exhibits them to some "friends" that occasionally aired their ignorance in his presence.

SAM SEXTON.

The Buck's Stove & Range Company and Organized Labor.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29, 1911.

Frank Duffy, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court with reference to the sentences imposed upon Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison has again connected our company name with the prosecution of these cases in such a public and prominent manner that many of the members of the various unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, who are not, as yet, familiar with the settlement, and the present friendly relations of the present management with all branches of organized labor will be most likely to draw the conclusion that our company is still antagonistic; and this impression will no doubt be encouraged by trade unionist enemies as well as by the most unscrupulous of our competitors.

I, therefore, ask if you will not kindly do everything in your power to remove such false impression; and by announcement in local unions, and through the appointment of committees to visit hardware and housefurnishing merchants make it perfectly plain that our relations with or-

ganized labor have long since been satisfactorily adjusted, that we are deserving of patronage, and again make plain the contents of President Gompers's letter of February 7, 1911.

Sincerely thanking you in anticipation.

Yours respectfully,

FREDERIC W. GARDNER,

President.

Swear to Honest Election for General Officers.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Gen. Secy.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find affidavit which the officers and members of Local Union 1527, Wheaton, Ill., desire to have published in the next issue of "The Carpenter," together with this letter. The officers of Local Union 1527 have been branded as crooks by the Tabulating Committee, and take this method of placing themselves right before the entire organization. With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

D. F. McINTYRE, R. S. L. U. 1527.

Wheaton, Ill.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of Illinois, County of Du Page, ss:

The undersigned, each being duly sworn upon their several oaths depose and say that they are members of Local Union No. 1527, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, said Local Union having its headquarters at Wheaton, Du Page county, Illinois, that they were respectively present at the last election held for the purpose of the election of General Officers and cast ballots in said election; that the ballots cast by the respective affiants were marked by them individually and personally and by no other person or persons.

Affiants, each for himself, further state that any statement or publication contrary to the foregoing is not according to the true facts; that this affidavit is made for the purpose of correcting and contradicting certain publications heretofore made concerning said election.

Witness the hands of the undersigned.

WM. LAIER,
J. R. STOCKTON,
G. C. OTTENS.
M. B. WOODS,
HENRY W. TENERHAKEN,
F. ARBUCKLE,
A. McINTYRE,
RAY ENDER,
D. B. SPEARS,
L. GRIFFITH,
A. F. FAIRBANK,
JOSEPH S. ARMBURST,
HARRY MILLS,
CHAS. RUITEE,
MARTIN ARMBRUST, Jr.,
E. A. WAY,
D. F. McINTYRE,
ALBERT TROYKE,
MARTIN RUITER.

State of Illinois, County of Du Page, ss:

I, Frank E. Herrick, a notary public, in and for said county and state, do hereby certify that the persons whose names are signed to the foregoing affidavit personally appeared before me this 4th day of May, 1911, and acknowledged that they, each for himself, signed the said affidavit as their respective free and voluntary acts for the uses and purposes therein set forth, and made oath that the same was true.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this 4th day of May, 1911.

FRANK E. HERRICK,

Notary Public.

Non-Union Labor on New Tyler Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am writing to inform you of the unfriendliness towards organized labor of the owner of the new Tyler Hotel, in course of erection in the city of Louisville, Ky.

At the outset, a Cincinnati firm was awarded the contract, but their business affairs having gone into the hands of a receiver shortly after the excavation for the building had been started, the concrete work was awarded to a St. Louis firm that always had observed union conditions. We were lead to believe by the superintendent of the firm that none but union labor would be employed in the construction of the building. Hence, imagine our surprise when learning that the interior finish had been awarded to a notorious non-union firm. Yet, the worst was still to come. The superintendent being waited

upon by our business agent, stated the non-union firm was only furnishing the interior finish and that he himself was attending to its erection by union men. Yet, the next day the superintendent informed us, to his sorrow, that the non-union firm had not only been awarded the getting out of the decorations, but also the erection of same.

We then brought the matter to the attention of the Building Trades Council, still believing that by taking this course the differences might be amicably adjusted. The council appointed a committee to act in conjunction with a committee from the carpenters to interview Mr. Bossler, the lessee of the hotel, and also Mr. Tyler, the owner. Both were communicated with, but a reply was received from Mr. Bosler only, and when the committee representing the different crafts called upon the latter and requested him to use his influence with Mr. Tyler to try and straighten out the job, he called up Mr. Tyler by phone, telling him the committee was at his place seeking an audience. Mr. Tyler flatly refused to see the committee.

Reporting the unsatisfactory results of the committee's efforts to the Local Union, it was decided to call our men off the job, which was done. The United Trades and Labor Assembly has also taken up the matter and condemned the action of the hotel people. The fact that Mr. Bossler, the lessee of the new hotel, who, as it is well known here, owes his success to the local labor movement, and who caters to the theatrical people especially, did not prevent the employment of non-union labor on the hotel, will undoubtedly arouse the indignation of the people of the theatrical profession, as seventy-five per cent. of them are members of the White Rats Actors' Union.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. BORDERS, R. S. L. U. 64.

Louisville, Ky.

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter.

Sentences Set Aside.

The sentences imposed on President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice-President Mitchell for alleged contempt of court have been swept aside by the United States Supreme Court. While these officials are gratified at a reversal of the lower courts, yet the fact that a settlement of the controversy between the American Federation of Labor and the Buck Stove and Range Company operated to eliminate important questions on which it was greatly desired that a definite decision be rendered.

Under the decision the case is remanded with the direction that the contempt proceedings instituted by the Buck Stove and Range Company be dismissed, but without prejudice to the power and the right of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to punish "by a proper proceeding, contempt, if any, committeed against it."

Justice Lamar rendered the opinion, and the closing words were: "We have shown that this was a proceeding in equity for civil contempt, where only the remedial relief possible was a fine payable to the complainant. The company prayed 'for such relief as the nature of its case may require,' and when the main case was terminated by a settlement of all differences between the parties, the complainant did not require, and was not entitled, to any compensation and relief of any other character. The present proceeding necessarily ended with the settlement of the main cause of which it is a part."

The court was unanimous in the decision rendered.

It was apprehended at the time the decision was handed down that the entire matter was a closed incident, but Justice Wright, from whom a more scathing and vituperative arraignment against the Federation officials was never approached in any court, apparently has retained the full vigor of his wrath. The morning following the decision he did not convene his court until he had taken the preliminary steps to again hale into his jurisdiction the men who had been relieved of the necessity of suffering the penalty of imprisonment inflicted by him by order of the supreme court. The action taken by Justice Wright is as follows:

(Continued on Page 43.)

Ashland, Ky.—The firm of A. A. Wilson of this city has signed a contract with our Local Union 472 for one year and employs none but union carpenters. We take pleasure in giving publicity to his fairness.

✣ ✣ ✣

Laporte, Ind.—Migrating carpenters will please take notice that this city is a good place to stay away from. We are having trouble with some of our contractors and there are quite a number of our home men out of employment.

✣ ✣ ✣

Pocatello, Idaho.—Trade being very dull here at this time and serious trouble between our Local Union and the contractors apparently being imminent, we would advise migrating brothers to give this vicinity a wide berth until conditions have improved and until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Miles City, Mont.—This city is at present fairly overrun with carpenters and very few of them are fortunate enough to secure employment. According to building outlook, this city will be a good place for migrating brothers to avoid this summer.

✣ ✣ ✣

Pawhuska, Okla.—Business here is at a complete standstill and especially in the building line things are very quiet and nothing doing. Never since the panic of a few years ago has work been so scarce and the number of unemployed so large. Traveling brothers are advised to steer clear of this city and vicinity.

✣ ✣ ✣

Woonsocket, R. I.—Not only carpenters, but men of other building crafts, are urgently requested to stay away from this city as we, the carpenters, are out on strike for an increase in wages. Aside from this, work is very slack and many of our own men are walking the streets unable to secure a job.

✣ ✣ ✣

Sheridan, Wyo.—While trade conditions are fair in this city, we have far too many men here for the amount of work. There is not enough to keep our home men employed and little show for newcomers. Traveling carpenters are advised to avoid Sheridan, Wyo., for the present and until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Muskegon, Mich.—We would urgently request all migrating brother carpenters to stay away from this city at this time and for some time to come. There is very little building going on this summer and trade is so dull and work so scarce that about one-half of our membership are idle and have been from two to six months.

✣ ✣ ✣

Yonkers, N. Y.—Trade is very dull and work very scarce in this vicinity. About two hundred of our resident brothers are walking the streets idle with little prospect for employment this summer, when under normal conditions we would expect to reap our harvest. All traveling carpenters are advised to stay away pending this trade depression.

✣ ✣ ✣

Elmhurst, Ill.—Local Union 558 of this city by this means would earnestly advise transient brother carpenters to avoid this city and vicinity. Trade conditions are very unsatisfactory, and as a result a large number of our members have been idle for some time with no prospect of obtaining employment in the near future. We trust that traveling brothers will pay heed to this warning and remain away from Elmhurst, Ill.

Omaha, Neb.—The supply of labor in this city, South Omaha and Council Bluffs is by far exceeding the demand at this time and trade conditions do not warrant the coming here of more carpenters in search of work. We are unable to procure work for all of our home brothers and newcomers will be sadly disappointed. Traveling carpenters are warned to keep shy of this district until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Champaign, Ill.—Obtaining deplorable trade conditions compel us to sound this warning note to migrating carpenters to stay away from this city. Do not be misled by advertisements in local and other papers for carpenters wanted here. Many of our men are walking the streets as a result of an attempt on the part of certain contractors to lock out the entire craft in this city.

✣ ✣ ✣

Rochester, N. Y.—It has come to our notice that the firm of Langslow-Fowler & Co. of this city are about to manufacture goods for the factories affected by the strike in Grand Rapids and, as no true union man will do anything that may contribute to the defeat of the men in the latter city who are struggling for an existence, we trust that migrating brothers will give this firm a wide berth.

✣ ✣ ✣

Huron, S. D.—As we are experiencing a decided slump in building operations this spring, and many of our members are compelled to leave town to search elsewhere for work, we urgently request all migrating carpenters to keep shy of this place at this time. We will gladly notify them and welcome them when trade has improved, but at the present time any one coming here looking for a job will surely be disappointed.

✣ ✣ ✣

Waterloo, Iowa.—Millmen are earnestly called upon to keep away from this city for the present, as the coming here of any at this time would seriously hamper us in our efforts to establish a minimum scale of 31 cents per hour. We are expecting difficulties with one factory on account of our demand, and you are urgently requested to stay away until all danger of trouble from this source is removed.

✣ ✣ ✣

Lawton, Okla.—Trade is very dull here and nothing doing in the building industry. Large numbers of carpenters are laid off each week and still men keep on coming here on the strength of alluring advertisements emanating from real estate boomers, to the effect that we are overrun with idle men. Traveling carpenters are warned to keep away from this city for the next few months. Newcomers will only add to the large number of unemployed now walking the streets.

✣ ✣ ✣

The Dalles, Ore.—This city is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. We are overrun with strangers looking for a job who are willing to work at any price, and unless the influx stops in the near future, we will have trouble to hold our present scale, which is already low enough. Please insert The Dalles, Ore., in the list of localities to be avoided. We have taken in about twenty new members since the first of April and, as far as our organization is concerned, things look brighter than for a long time.

✣ ✣ ✣

Ashland, Ore.—Work in this city is very slack this spring. Many of our members are idle. It is hard to determine as yet whether our raise in wages has affected work or not. Our members are mostly cheerful and hopeful; no signs of weakening. There has been no suffering among our members so far and we do not anticipate any. There are also many idle among the non-union men and we would earnestly advise traveling brothers to remain away from this vicinity until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Evansville, Ind.—We have at present by far more carpenters here than work and more coming every day to be disappointed. All statements and reports to the effect that this city is enjoying a building boom, backed by the open shop contractors, are untrue and only sent out with a design to

lure more carpenters to our city. We have at this time only four fair jobs under way; the balance of work is going on under open shop conditions. Migrating brothers are warned to keep aloof from Evansville, Ind., this summer.

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Portland, Ore.—Attracted by the recent colonist rates, union and non-union men are flocking to this city, which now is flooded with idle carpenters. Aside of this, there is a general move among the employers to down the building trades mechanics here; some contractors are working their carpenters nine hours per day at 40 cents per hour. Traveling brothers are earnestly urged to give Portland, Ore., a wide berth; those coming here heedless of this warning will only swell the ranks of the idle.

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Waycross, Ga.—This is to notify all brother carpenters that the advertisements in the press and otherwise, stating that work is plentiful here and wages from $3.00 to $4.00 per day, are untrue. These ads appear at the instigation of real estate firms who are trying to sell their land. The Local Union here is making an effort to establish a minimum wage scale and otherwise better conditions, and we request brother carpenters to stay away from this city until same is accomplished. If you have money to buy and improve land it is all right; if not, keep shy of Waycross.

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Welland, Ont., Can.—The difficulties existing here between the union carpenters and the contractors make it imperative for us to sound a warning note to traveling brothers requesting them to stay away from this place at present and until our trouble has been satisfactorily settled. The contractors are still refusing to grant us the slight increase in wages we expected to secure May 1, and the joint meeting of Brotherhood and Amalgamated Society men has decided on a general walkout on Monday, May 15. We trust that all union carpenters will heed this warning and remain away from Welland, Ont.

Tuxedo, N. Y.—We find that the fact that Local Union 389 of this city holding meetings in the adjacent city of Sloatsburg, N. Y., leads some of the brothers coming here to believe there is no Local Union of the U. B. in Tuxedo. The reason we are holding our meetings in Sloatsburg is, that we cannot obtain any suitable hall in Tuxedo. There is not enough work in Sloatsburg to keep four men in steady employment. Work is not very brisk in this vicinity at present, but later on we expect to be busy. Traveling brothers will please take notice that the firm of Taft-Howell & Co. have not signed our agreement, which, of course, debars union men from working for that firm.

✣ ✣ ✣

Leavenworth, Kan.—The Parker Amusement Company, who are erecting a factory for the manufacture of amusement designs in this city, are employing non-union labor in its construction. We have sent committees to them time and again, and also sent the grievance committee from the central labor body here, but without any results. They are on the road with a street fair, and we would like that sister Local Unions which may have an opportunity to do so, to use their influence and persuade the company to observe union conditions on their building here before it is completed. This would further our cause a great deal and certainly mean no hardship for the company.

✣ ✣ ✣

Wallingford, Conn.—Carpenters in all parts of the country are hereby notified of a lockout being on in this city. The contractors had been given six months' notice of Local Union 1626's demand for an advance in wages from $3.00 to $3.28 per day, with Saturday afternoon off, to take effect May 1, 1911, and thus had ample time to talk to us and meet our committee. But instead of that, and without any notice, on the evening of April 26 every man in the employ of the two leading contractors was paid off, discharged and told to apply next morning as non-union men. Of the forty-two men only two went back submitting to the bosses' terms. We have since met the contractors, but they refuse

to come to an understanding; they insist on the open shop and are bent on the destruction of our union. We trust that migrating carpenters will give this city a wide berth until our difficulties have been satisfactorily adjusted.

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Information Wanted.

Two members of Local Union 846, Revere, Mass., while at work in that city, lost their tools. The tools are marked with the brothers' names, viz.: B. McNutt and Henry Thorn. Any brother finding any trace of them will kindly notify the R. S. of L. U. 846. M. J. GEGAN,
193 Shirly ave., Revere, Mass.

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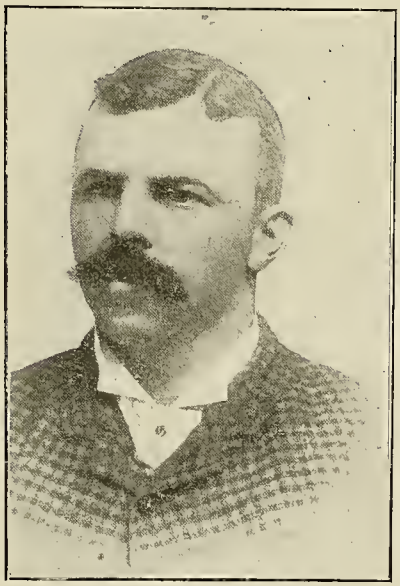
J. W. Greathouse, until December 30, 1903, when he took out a withdrawal card, a member of L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., is inquired for. He deposited his card some



J. W. GREATHOUSE.

time in 1904 with a Local Union in Indianapolis. He is about 48 years of age, of light complexion, dark brown hair and mustache; has worked in St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Denver, Colo.; Duluth, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Springfield, Ill., and many other large cities; is supposed to be married and had two children when last heard from, December, 1903. Members or readers who can locate him are requested to communicate with his brother.

J. M. GREATHOUSE,
Brighton, Ia.

An Open Letter to the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Strikers, and General Organizer Macfarlane's Able Reply.

The following open letter addressed by the Rev. Alfred W. Wishart, secretary of the citizens' committee, to the striking furniture workers in Grand Rapids and the sub-joined reply of General Organizer Wm. B. Macfarlane appeared in the daily press of the above city on May 11 and May 12, respectively. Both of them furnishing highly interesting reading, we are printing letter and reply in full. General Organizer Macfarlane is looking after the interests of our members and conducting the strike in Grand Rapids:

—An Open Letter to the Strikers—

At the risk of being misunderstood I desire to say a few plain words to the strikers of this city. Perhaps I will change no one's mind. Probably I will be charged with speaking for interested parties. When this strike is over I will have something to say regarding my attitude toward the workers and the manufacturers because I know I have been misrepresented. But that does not matter now.

No man with a heart in him will ignore any just grievance which wage-earners have. Life is a hard struggle, especially for the average man. High prices are beginning to come down, but they have made life doubly hard for the wage-earner.

I believe there are many individual furniture workers who could be paid and ought to be paid more money. I believe the furniture industry ought to be put on a basis of nine hours as soon as it is possible to bring it about.

I say these things to give the workers some idea of where I stand on those matters.

But what I have to say deals with another side of this whole problem, and I am going to talk cold, hard facts.

No man is a true friend of the workers

who misleads them. The truth may be unwelcome, but the truth should be told. Nothing but the truth will win. You may be sure of that.

This strike is fast moving on to a condition when citizens generally will demand the enforcement of the law. The gathering of crowds around a factory and the threatening of men who want to work are unlawful. No matter what the public sympathy with workers may be, the workers may be sure of one fact—when it comes to the main point, the people of this city will demand that men who want to work shall have the right to work. If the city authorities do not disperse crowds other means must be used to preserve order. Politics may let confusion go on for a while, but politics will have to get out of the way.

The man who encourages the workers to believe that law may be trampled on in the interests of the strikers is the enemy, not the friend of the worker. The great mass of the workers mean to be lawabiding. I believe that. But I also know that many of them are tending to create conditions in this city that will end in an uprising to enforce the law.

In the next place I want to say that if the workers in this city cripple the furniture industry they will hit their own interests. Outside cities already rejoice in the conditions here. Competitors will take every advantage of this city which it is possible to take. If the factories were to start up tomorrow it is a question how many men could be taken back. Business has been bad—very bad. This strike has made it much worse. The factories can't run without orders.

Don't be fooled by the lies told about the business generally. A few factories may be very anxious to get work done. Most of them have not been rushed with orders. This is true of the furniture industry all over the country.

There are thousands of workers in this city who like Grand Rapids. They know they are better off here than they would be in many other furniture centers. Many of them own their homes and have other property here. I want to say plainly to you that if this strike hurts Grand Rapids it will hit you hard. There is no getting away from that fact.

It has been freely declared that Grand Rapids is the base of operations, that when Grand Rapids furniture factories are lifted to a higher plane in hours and wages then the fight will be carried on to other places. Think what that means. What guarantee have we here that other cities will come up to our standard?

What will happen to business here while we are waiting for our competitors to change their conditions? Grand Rapids does not and cannot control the conditions in other places.

If Grand Rapids is put on an unfair basis in competition then goodby to some of the factories in Grand Rapids. Some men, who have no interest in Grand Rapids, would not care. But what do the workers here who believe in Grand Rapids, what do you think about that?

Workers, believe me, I am stating in plain English, a fact that cannot be successfully denied. It is true, every word of it.

Any man or paper that tries to make you believe that by holding out you can change these facts, is your false friend. He may be honest, but he is mistaken and if you believe him your faith will cost you dearly. The furniture manufacturers will never enter into any agreement or recognize the unions in any way. There is a lot to be said on this subject and I know what can be said on both sides. But that is not the point.

—Doing You a Gross Injury—

I am only trying to tell you the plain truth, no matter what your leaders may say. You can go on and kill the goose that lays the golden egg. You can go on and injure the Grand Rapids furniture industry so that several thousand men cannot get work here. You can do that of course. But you cannot get the unions recognized.

Now, understand me. I am not saying you are right or wrong. I am only telling the blunt truth about what you can and what you cannot do. The future will prove whether I tell you the truth or not. I say, and I say plainly, that any man who tries to make you believe the unions, as unions, will win is doing you a great injury.

But does this mean that none of you are right in asking for better wages? No.

It only means that whatever wrongs there may be can only be made right by stopping this strike. It means that the association of employers never has and never will dictate what wages any factory will pay.

Your leaders may laugh at that statement. They may tell you they will make the employers' association grant an increase all along the line. I tell you it can't be done.

The nature of the business makes it impossible. I don't say this to defend the manufacturers. I want the workers to get all they can. I don't say all manufacturers are doing all they can.

I only say you are going the wrong way to get what you want. If the truth is unwelcome, it is the truth just the same and to believe what is false will never get you anywhere.

—Time Will Tell—

I know now, as I write, how my words will be twisted, how I will be accused of taking a stand against the workers but I believe I am doing right by trying to get you to face the facts.

I have always been and always will be the friend of the workingman. I have fought many a hard battle for him and will fight for him in the future. I believe in my soul I am fighting for him now when I am trying to make him see this deplorable situation just as it is.

Time will prove whether I am right or wrong. ALFRED W. WISHART.

—General Organizer Macfarlane's Reply—

To Rev. Alfred W. Wishart:

Dear Sir—Your letter publicly addressed to the furniture strikers of Grand Rapids, published in the Evening Press of May 11, 1911, calls for reply, principally because of the importance of the subject —the furniture strike—rather than because of any value contained therein, looking toward the settlement of this strike or of permanent benefit to the city.

With reference to the benefit to the city, the sentiment in every line of your letter tends strongly toward further prolonging the strike and disturbing plans likely to bring about peaceful conclusions. In this regard it is unfortunate if its influence is particular, which is not probable. No man can write with prejudice and partisanship so plainly in evidence and have his opinions prevail. Certain of your statements are in accord with the opinions of the striking workers:

First—That there are many individual workers who could be paid and ought to be paid more money.

Second—That the furniture industry ought to be put on a basis of nine hours.

Third—That the man who encourages the workers to believe that a law may be trampled upon in the interests of the strikers is the enemy and not the friend of the worker.

Fourth—That the great mass of workers mean to be lawabiding.

With the foregoing every furniture worker in Grand Rapids is in full sympathy. However, there are statements in your letter with which the workers beg to differ.

First—You pose as a friend of the toiler and at the same time oppose everything which will make for the betterment of his condition and seek to create sentiment which will hinder him in securing reasonable concessions from his employers.

Second—Notwithstanding that the workers have asked for a conference with their employers to adjust their grievances and effect a peaceful settlement, you make no reference to their fairness, offer no encouragement to securing that desirable meeting, have no word of regret that the employers refuse to meet their men, but recommend that the men return to the shops and bend their necks to the yoke.

Third—With the manufacturers refusing to treat with the men in conference of delegates you accuse the workers of precipitating the strike.

Fourth—You attempt to overcome the force of expected criticism of your position by seeking to anticipate that criticism and offering argument in advance of it, knowing that the workers cannot agree with your position.

Fifth—You accuse in advance any and all whom may honestly differ with you by

announcing that your letter will be "twisted" and that you will be "accused."

Sixth—You resort to every method known to you to place those who conscientiously differ with you at a disadvantage that you may, if possible, render their criticism of your position valueless by creating prejudice against them in advance, thereby further indicating your unfairness and unwillingness to treat an opponent with respect.

Seventh—You admit the oppression of the workingmen, a condition which has grown and been fostered under the individual system, and yet you recommend the continuance of that system and would bar the workers from united effort to aid themselves and their city, while according to the employers the right to unite.

These unfair sentiments are not unexpected by the workers, all of whom have expected continuance of the partisan activities which you have heretofore shown and which you now continue to show in connection with the furniture labor dispute. They have not looked to yon, nor do they now look to you for fair consideration of their grievances. They are grateful that you are not also a furniture manufacturer and are truthful when they say that some manufacturers are willing to concede more than you are willing to concede.

You pretend to be a disciple of the Great Friend to mankind, the Carpenter of Nazareth, and yet you oppose those for whom he labored; you advocate impossibilities, seek to create prejudice against the toilers and recommend that which means that the minority shall profit unfairly at the expense of the majority.

You are aware that a higher wage and shorter hours would not only benefit the workingmen, but also the entire city, including the manufacturers, merchants, the men in the professions and trades, the public ultility corporations and even those who manufacture and sell furniture, and yet you endeavor to create sentiment which is unfavorable to that desired end. And you seek cover behind the prediction that your motives will be misconstrued.

You look with satisfaction upon palaces reared from the profits of toil and close your eyes to a half-erected cottage, partly paid for through sacrifice; you look with pleasure upon the enjoyment of luxuries on the one hand and close your eyes to the struggling men, women and children on the other; you are undisturbed when a few waste wealth on pleasure of clubs, automobiles, recreation grounds, banqnets and happy revelry made possible by the skill and faithfulness of toilers, but speak out quickly and unsolicited when the toilers ask for a reasonable share of the wealth which they create.

And then you have the hardihood to say: "I have always been and always will be a friend of the workingman."

May you be forgiven for that statement.

Meanwhile the workingmen do not desire that kind of friendship—your friendship. It is the same friendship which prompted unqualified refusal to treat with the men for the amelioration of their conditions after they had banded together to lend their strength nnitedly to secure demands, which demands, when made individually, snbjected those who made them to dismissal and barred them from employment. Mr. Wishart, over 16,000 men, members of sixty-two Grand Rapids unions, representing all branches of organized labor, recognize and hold dear the principles which you readily affront.

You have done more than any other single individual to prevent the furniture manufacturers from conceding righteous consideration to their employes and you are continuing those activities.

You have not, as you would have people believe, done anything practicable or tangible for the settlement, upon a permanent basis, of this unfortunate industrial struggle, and your attitude now appears to justify the conclusion on the part of the workers that you are the servant of that other powerful union, the Furniture Employers' Association.

Your conduct stands out in bold relief and in sorry contrast to the conduct of men, kuown to both manufacturers and employes, who have quietly gone about to bring system out of chaos and peace out of warring elements, and have not hastened to proclaim themselves publicly

as apostles of a one-sided philosophy. You say, with reference to the toiling masses whom you admit are underpaid and are working too long hours: "You can go on and injure the Grand Rapids industry."

For shame, sir!

Your bias appears through a cloak of piety, and your false friendship to the worker is comparable only to that of him who sold his apostleship for thirty pieces of silver, stained with the best blood which was ever spilled in a righteous cause.

You, sir, are not the friend of Grand Rapids, neither of the manufacturers—in the final analysis—neither of the workers, neither of yourself, nor of those who have the right to look to you for example. The merchants profit not by or through your efforts thus far, nor the dealer, the host, the professor, the educator—none are aided one pennyworth.

You should not have thrust yourself into the controversy, understanding not nor heeding those who would aid you to the understanding which the subject of a great industrial struggle merits.

One to whom many good people look for guidance has said: "But whoso hath this world's goods and seeth his brother have need and shutteth up his bowels of compassion against him, how dwelleth the love of Christ in him?" I John, 3-17.

The workingmen are not led into wrong paths by your letter. The Great Arbiter is permitted to reprove you when He said: "But he that is an hireling, whose own the sheep are not * * * scattereth the sheep." John 10:12.

I have no desire to engage in newspaper controversy with you, sir. The workingmen have no desire to avail themselves further of your proffered services. This is the only statement which I shall offer, regardless of what you may urge upon the public. There are men, good and true, whose assistance will prove of more value to the employers, the workers and the city.

WM. B. MACFARLANE.

Timber to House a Billion People.

The United States has enough standing timber to build frame houses for about a billion people, or two-thirds of the entire population of the world.

This fact is immediately deducible from figures given in the recent report of Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, on the lumber industry of this country.

There are, in the forests of the United States, about 2,800 millions of board-feet of timber, a board-foot being equal to a slab 1 square foot in area and 1 inch thick. Sawed into lumber and placed in freight cars, it would load a train nearly a million miles long. Cut into blocks 4 inches thick and used as a paving material, it would provide wood paving for three million miles of roadway having a width of 50 feet, or it would make a road over a mile wide around the earth at the equator.—American Carpenter and Builder.

Speak the Good Word.

It isn't the thinking how grateful we are
For the kindness of friends come to bless,
  Our sorrow or loss
  'Neath the weight of the cross;
It is telling our gratefulness.

It isn't the love that they have in their hearts
And neglect or forget to reveal,
  That brightens the lives
  Of husbands and wives;
It is telling the love that they feel.

It isn't the thinking of good to mankind
That comes as a cooling drink
  To the famishing ones
  Of earth's daughters and sons;
It is telling the good that we think.

It isn't the music, asleep in the strings
Of the lute, that entrances the ear,
  And brings to the breast
  The spirit of rest;
It is only the music we hear.

It isn't the lilies we hide from the world
Nor the roses we keep as our own,
  That are strewn at our feet
  By the angels we meet
On our way to the great white throne.

It isn't the silence of hope unexpressed
That heartens and strengthens the weak
  To triumph through strife
  For the great things of life;
It's the words of good cheer that we speak.

—William J. Lampton.

Let us develop intelligence and thought in our ranks and there is a chance not only to perfect our organization, but a chance for labor to become economically and politically free.

TRADE NOTES

Successful Trade Movements.

Montpelier, Vt.—We have been successful in securing an advance in wages from $2.70 to $3.00 per day of eight hours on May 1 last. We have more men working today than we had a year ago and everything is running smoothly.

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Kingston, Ont., Can.—The contractors of this city, on May 1 last, acceded to our demand for an advance in wages from 31¼ cents to 35 cents per hour for eight hours' work per day. All our members are at work and everything seems to run smoothly.

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Sheboygan, Wis.—All our contractors have signed our agreement for the current year, providing for a minimum rate of $3.20 per day of eight hours. This, however, means but a renewal of our agreement in force last year, which expired May 1.

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Columbus, Ind.—Most of our men have returned to work after a satisfactory settlement of the strike was effected, May 10. One of the principal concerns has agreed to a raise of from 1 to 5 cents per hour, and another firm has agreed to pay the scale of $3.15 per day demanded.

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Cheyenne, Wyo.—On May 3rd, after a two days' suspension of work, our difficulty with the contractors was settled. We compromised by accepting a 5-cent instead of a 6¼-cent raise, making our scale 55 cents instead of 50 cents per hour for eight hours' work per day. An agreement to that effect, drawn up by our Local Union 469, was signed by all contractors, and everybody seems satisfied, although work is not as plentiful as a year ago.

Derby, Conn.—The difficulty between Local Union 127 and the contractors of this city has been settled on the basis of a compromise, on May 3rd, after a loss of three days' time. We have demanded $3.50 per day minimum, but conceding the contractors' proposition No. 1, we accepted, and are receiving in return $3.25 per day of eight hours.

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St. John, N. B., Can.—Our strike was of short duration. By the end of the first week every man was back to work at the increased rate of $3.00 per day of nine hours. We have thus won out and the contractors have acceded to our demand of an advance in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day, the scale now in effect.

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Somersworth, N. H.—Our differences with the contractors are all settled and we have been granted the advance in wages from $1.55 to $2.00 per day. It looks now as though everything was to run smoothly for the next year. There is no difficulty confronting us, excepting a few members whose grievances will be adjusted shortly. Our working hours are fifty-eight per week.

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Grandledge, Mich.—Trade is very unsatisfactory here at this time and the conditions obtaining in our shops give us cause for grave apprehensions. They are running on about one-half crew system, and those who are fortunate enough to be kept at work are working reduced hours. Traveling brothers are earnestly warned to keep aloof from this place until business has picked up again.

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Medicine Hat, Can.—Our this year's trade movement has progressed most favorably. The contractors, with one or two

exceptions, have granted our demand for an increase in wages from $4.05 per day of nine hours to 50 cents per hour. They have also agreed that, beginning with November 1, 1911, eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and also that from March 1 to November 1, 1911, Saturday afternoon will be considered and held as a half-holiday. There is no sign of any trouble whatever.

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Westfield, N. J.—At a special meeting held April 27, Local Union 320, of this city, decided to accept the offer of the employers of a minimum rate of $3.82 per day, an increase of 7 cents per day, and to delay the going into effect of the scale of $4.00 per day, as originally demanded, with the understanding that a committee from the master carpenters and a committee from Local Union 320 jointly decide on the date when the $4.00 scale is to take effect.

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Astoria, Ore.—On May 1 we took a stand for an increase in wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day of eight hours. Some of our contractors were reluctant to concede our demands and our men walked out on a couple of jobs. We then held a conference with the contractors, which resulted in all agreeing to pay the increased scale, with the exception of one, who we are confident will also fall in line in a short time. There is no doubt but that the outcome of this movement will be a complete victory for the Local Union.

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Tuxedo and Sloatsburg, N. Y.—Local Union 389, Tuxedo, N. Y. (holding meetings in Sloatsburg), settled their dispute with the contractors. Everything is very satisfactory. All contractors signed our agreement but the firm of Taft-Howell & Co. By the terms of our new agreement, which took force on May 1, from that date to May 1, 1914, the hours of labor are to be eight hours each day for the first five days of the week and four hours on Saturday, the minimum rate of wages to be 50 cents per hour.

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Fairbury, Neb.—Our this year's movement for better working conditions was a complete success and we are now working under our new by-laws and trade rules, which went into effect April 1, 1911. We demanded a minimum rate of 37½ cents, this being an increase of 5 cents per hour, also a reduction of hours from nine to eight hours per day. We gained our demands without any trouble whatever, and a harmonious feeling prevails between the contractors and Local Union 1433, with brotherly feeling among our membership.

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Boone, Ia.—Our strike was settled in a satisfactory manner May 6th. The three principal contractors signed our agreement, which calls for an increase of 5 cents per hour, an advance from $3.15 to $3.42 per day of nine hours, without any hesitation, and then two more contractors signed up, also. Of the remaining two, one says he wants to run an open shop and the other refuses to recognize our union, they placing themselves on record as being hostile to labor organizations. Of course no union man will work for them. Our membership is increasing; two new members were initiated at our last meeting. Our men have resumed work with the fair contractors.

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Auburn, N. Y.—After being out one day, we succeeded in securing the signatures of our contractors to an agreement which provides that forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work, all men to receive an increase in wages of 3½ cents per hour and all men to be paid on the job, in all but exceptional cases. By the settlement we have conceded 1½ cents per hour to the employers and gained the provision by which we receive our wages on the job in most all cases. The result of this movement is this, an advance in wages from $3.00 to $3.28 per day and we have averted a possible longer strike, and we have established a harmonious feeling between employers and employes.

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Newark, N. J.—Our this year's trade movement was brought to an end successfully on May 11. It was not a movement for higher wages this time, but one to enforce the agreement entered into with the master builders in 1907, from which some

of them had deviated during the depression of 1908 and 1909. On the date mentioned the master builders agreed that the minimum scale of 50 cents per hour, adopted in 1907, shall prevail on and after May 15, 1911. After four years of hard fighting, we have also settled all grievances with the firm of Russell & Robinson satisfactorily, which is indeed a victory, as Mr. B. Robinson is the president of the open-shop association of New Jersey.

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Delaware County, Pa.—Our demand for an increase in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour for eight hours' work per day was granted May 1 without any effort on our part and all our bosses are paying the increased rate, with the exception of one firm, namely, Mr. Wm. Provost, Jr., the largest contractor in our district. Mr. Provost has two large jobs in the Media district, on one of which he paid the increase promptly; on the other one, however, he having contracted the work prior to his receiving notice of the demanded increase, he was allowed to finish the work at the old scale of wages, for which time was allowed him until June 10, 1911. After this date he will pay the new scale on all his work as per written agreement signed by our D. C. and Mr. Provost. We had only fifteen men out on account of this trouble. At present all our men are at work.

From the A. F. of L.—News Letter.

(Continued from Page 32.)

"It appearing to this court that there is reason to believe that Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison are guilty of contempt of court of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in wilfully violating the terms of an order issued by the court on or about the 18th day of December, 1907, in the cause numbering 27,305, and entitled the Buck Stove and Range Company, plaintiffs, vs. the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, et al., defendants, it is ordered that J. J. Darlington, Daniel Davenport and James Beck, Esqs., be and they are hereby empowered to inquire whether there is reasonable cause to believe the said persons guilty as aforesaid, and if yea, they are hereby empowered and directed forthwith to prepare, file, present and prosecute against the persons heretofore first named charges of contempt of court to the end that the dignity of the court be established, vindicated and satisfied.

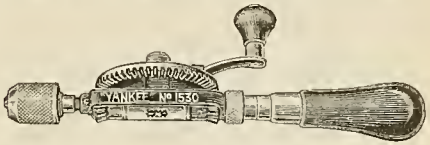
WRIGHT, Justice."

This action indicates that further proceedings are in order, as the men named in Justice Wright's order were the attorneys who participated in the persecution of the American Federation of Labor in the former trials. President Gompers, when informed of the action of the justice, merely remarked: "Let them go as far as they like."

The "Yankee" Hand Drill.

The "Yankee" Hand Drill No. 1530, with right and left-hand Ratchet movement, recently placed on the market by the North Bros.' Manufacturing Company, is a smaller size hand drill for light work, and embodies the same ratchet movements that have made our "Yankee" Breast and Hand Drills so popular, and is built on same mechanical lines, that of a tool rather than a piece of hardware.

The simple mechanism for changing action of the tool and operated by merely moving the shifter on cylinder between the small gears on spindle. Note the little slide on cylinder between gears and the notches. With slide in



first notch (at top), it is a plain drill, in second a left-hand ratchet, in third a right-hand ratchet, in fourth a double ratchet, where any movement of crank forward or backward causes the drill to cut continuously—a time saver and convenience when working in corners where crank cannot be turned. In fifth (at bottom) gearing, etc., is locked to open or close chuck.

The frame is malleable iron, finished in dead black color. The chuck body is steel, polished and nickel-plated. The jaws are of steel, drop forged and hardened. The spindle of steel and gears are cast iron with cut teeth. The driving gear is 3 inches diameter and driven gears on spindle 7-8 inch diameter.

The thrust on spindle is taken by hardened steel bearings in lower end of frame and so arranged that any wear can be readily taken up.

The wood handle with ferule is 4 inches long, large end 1½ inches diameter, and can be detached from frame by the milled nut and thus use interior of handle as a magazine for drills. Extreme length of drill is 10½ inches.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

Bending Hard Wood.

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

One of the most onerous jobs which carpenters have to execute in carrying out their work, and which is often met with, is that of bending hardwood to various curves and sweeps, and as it involves much mechanical labor and skill, we deem the subject worthy of consideration in an article.

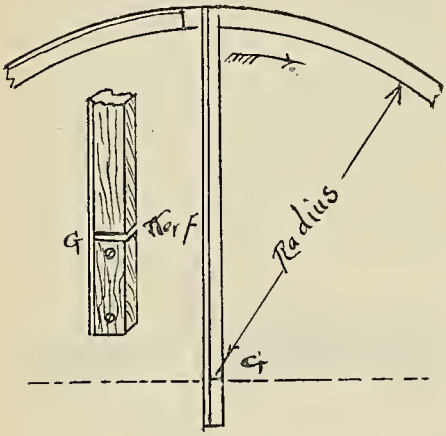


Fig 1

At the outset it might be said that the amount of difficulty and manipulation depends entirely on the nature of the surfaces to be bent to. Of course, those on long, flat distances or surfaces either arcs or segments of circles, ellipses, hyperboles or parabolas with long chords or extreme chordal spring lines being much more simple than those of sharp or quick curvature, so we will first commence with the former.

Referring to Fig. 1 of the illustrations, readers will see a piece of base or chair-rail, intended to fit against a concave plastered wall, in the process of bending, which is done by kerfing, or by making saw cuts at spaced intervals vertically in the face of the board. To determine the proper distance which these must be apart a very simple method can be followed. First, locate the center of the arc by taking any

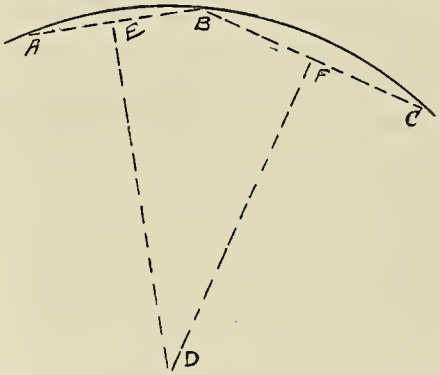


Fig 2

three points or marks against the plaster, as A, B and C, also join these by lines as shown in Fig. 2, as A—B, F—C; next, divide these in two at E and F and draw square down until they intersect. The point will be the center for the arc.

Now take a ⅞-inch or 1⅛-inch x 2-inch strip the same thickness as the stuff to be bent and place it as at Fig. 1. Saw in a kerf at G about ⅝ of an inch deep, and move the strip to the right until the kerf closes tight to a line. The distance the strip moves will be the exact spacing for kerfing the piece to be bent. This method is mostly adopted for convex curves, but is not so desirable for concave, as the cuts show on the face of the work, especially in that of mouldings, where no exact workmanship will ever make the kerfs come to a close joint.

What then must be resorted to for concave forms? The best way of course is, if it be possible, to have the sweeps contructed to the desired curves, made in the carpentership or woodworking mill, using

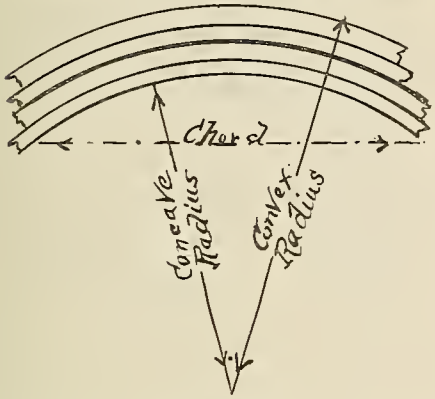
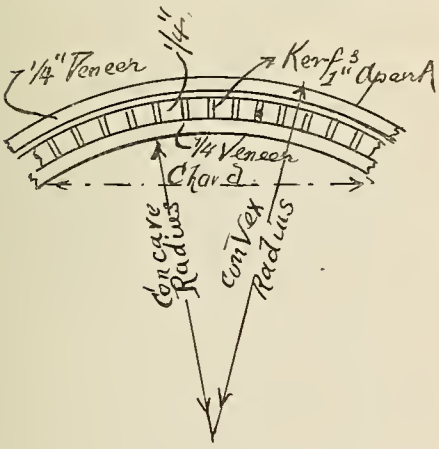


Fig. 3.

the methods represented in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. The first shows one built up, of a kerfed pine core veneered front and back with hardwood, the whole being bent over a drum or mold, clamped and glued. The second, what is termed "laminated work," represents a sweep one inch thick built



Bending Hardwood (Fig 4)

up in four quarter-inch thicknesses or layers bent over a drum to the described arc, clamped and glued together. This method is most suitable for mouldings, for not alone does it make up a continuous piece of the hardwood, but when wrought to mouldings, if the work be properly done the joints are invisible.

Even though these details be made in shops and secured with strips nailed across their top and bottom edges to maintain and preserve their exact curvature, carpenters often find when they are about to place them in their permanent positions in buildngs that they do not exactly fit. This is caused by exposure to cold or heat, changes of temperature or the dampness oftentimes of a newly plastered building, but it should never be a cause for discouragement nor worry, for the reason that sweeps of this character, unless very thick, are elastic and can be forced back to their position by nailing blocks on the floors and using bracing strips at different points until the nailing is done. Again the plastering is not always accurately curved and may require either to be cut away or furred out. A little good judgment on the carpenter's part will regulate these matters. Wetting is useless, even with hot water, on hardwood, as the fibres and grains are so dense as to be impervious to its action. If steaming is feasible it may increase the flexibility of the wood, but it must be remembered that even under great pressure it takes twenty-four hours to soften ⅞-inch stuff.

Concerning the measuring of the lengths of sweeps, I find the handiest way is to bend a pliable lath or strip against the wall around each curve from left to right, from the point it starts till it ends. All joints should be halved, glued and nailed together.

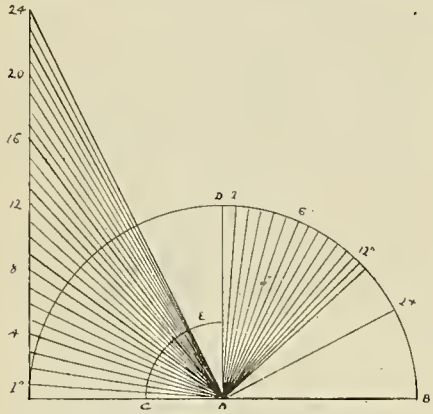
Finally, let me recommend that in executing this class of work the wood must be treated gently, without too much forcing or hammering. Hardwood, being usually kilndried, is brittle, and if subjected to sudden impact or strain may crack and fracture, to a sufficient extent to spoil the work.

It is a truth of deepest significance that interest unites while principle divides.—Lester F. Ward.

Method of Obtaining Bevels for any Pitch Roof.

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

In the sketch below Fig. 1, the long lines from A to 1, 4, 8, etc., on the left, are the pitch of any roof from 1 to 24 inches. The lines from A to the figures on the right, 1, 6, 12, etc., represent the face of fascia, and notice all are at right angles to the pitch line (notice 21″ and 24″). The circular line C-E represents thickness of facia.



The distance from plumb line A-D to circular line C-E, and the various pitch lines are the distances to bevel edge of facia.

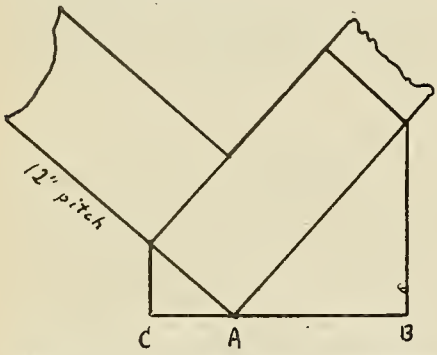


Fig. 2 (below) shows how to get bevels for mitering facia for 12″ pitch, showing that all bevels are got by the same rule for any pitch.

In Fig. 2 the distance from A to B is the distance to bevel the face for 2″ in width, and the distance from A to C is the distance to bevel the edge or thickness.

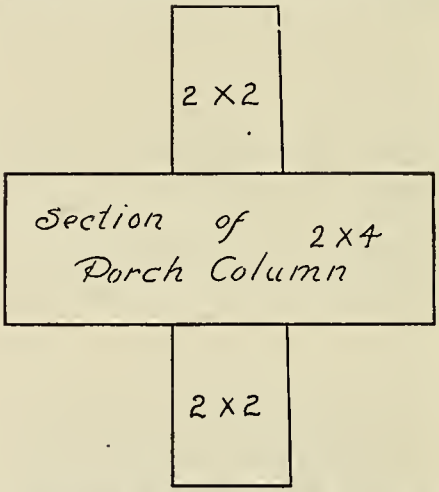
A Low Cost Porch.

(By John Upton.)

The porch on the house often becomes a problem of itself. The man who plans his own house generally has an idea of his own concerning the porch. Even the man who builds from a ready-made plan is quite likely to want some changes made. Then there is always the problem of a new porch on an old house.

The question of cost often enters quite largely into the planning of the work. The owner is quite likely to want a good deal for his money.

The cost of the porch should depend a good deal on its location, size and shape.

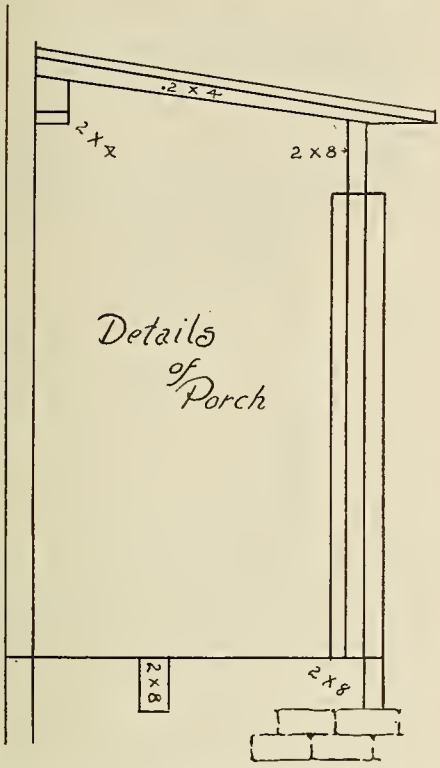


Conditions being equal, a porch built out from one side of a house will cost more than one of equal size built in a corner, between the parts of a house because it will require more foundations, more lattice or other finish and more cornice and roof.

Then again, a long, narrow, porch will generally cost more per square foot than one more nearly square, for the same reasons. By running with the foundation, one can use iron pipe to support the sills which are not fastened directly to the house. Or one can bore a hole with a post auger and put in a post of cedar or other durable wood.

The sills can be of 2x6 or 2x8, set on edge or a small, nearly square stick will answer. Porch floors are usually made of one and one-fourth inch matched lumber,

but for cheapness one can use other material such as rough lumber one and one-half or two inches thick. It is customary



to leave a space between the boards when they are not matched.

In many instances, even when one is building a cheap porch it is well to make the floor and foundation of concrete. If there is not too much filling to do and the materials are close at hand, a concrete floor can often be made as cheaply as one of wood.

Cheap, but fine looking columns can be made from 2x4's. One should be ripped, making 2x2's. These should be nailed onto the sides of a 2x4, making a sort of Maltese cross in section, or larger sticks can be used in the same way.

For plates one will need two 2x4's or a 2x8. Perhaps a 2x6 on edge might answer.

If the roof is to be quite flat the plates at the ends can be omitted.

The cheapest form of roof will generally be made by using 2x4's for rafters, narrow slats for roof boards, and covering with shingles.

All the cornice which is really needed is a strip on the ends of the rafters and one on the ends of the roof boards. The first of these can be left off if the ends of the rafters are rounded or tapered down to a point.

To make a good-looking roof it will be best to have the rafters dressed and use matched boards on them. The side of the house covered by the porch roof is generally covered with matched lumber, but there is no special need of this. Regular clapboards will answer as well, and, in building a porch onto a house which is already clapboarded, it is not at all necessary to remove them.

On new work it is best to use a half column next the house but on old houses, or if one desires to secure economy, this can be left out. The rafters can be supported next to the house by spiking on a 2x4 on which they will rest.

Concrete Floors for Protection of Stores.

(By George Rice.)

Concrete manufacturers and builders have been obliged to design and erect a number of different patterns of concrete floors for storage bins, granaries, store houses for perishable products and departments attached to commercial establishments for the protection of the stocks against the inroads of rats, mice and various kinds of insects. The dry goods merchants have required a certain kind of protective flooring for the storage of certain valuable silks and satins. Even the boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers have been in the market for types of concrete apartments in which to store valuable leather goods where the goods will be protected against the pests. One manufacturer of winter foot gearing showed the writer a lot of expensively manufactured heavily lined woolen boots in which the woolen portions were partly destroyed by pests. Then there is the butcher, who wants a proper type of protective cellar with concrete flooring and linings all the way up, to store his wares. The dealers in confections, eggs and butter are also on the list of applicants for improved

forms of storage apartments, and these storage apartments are being made by the concrete people. Architects who are interested in this line of work have produced some very good patterns of storage plants for individuals and firms. Hotels and dining establishments are in the list. The accompanying cuts illustrate how some of the small concrete cribs and general storage granaries are constructed. The usual proportion of mixture is made, commonly consisting of one part cement, three parts sand and five parts broken stone. The prepared mix is filled into the forms in the manner well known.

The drawings are given simply to illustrate a few special points in the work. In Fig. 1 is shown a section of the base of one flooring constructed by a party seeking to obtain a pest-proof base. The section is cut directly through the line of concrete posts. The concrete floors and the concrete posts are cast in a solid piece. The concrete is sunk into the previously prepared excavations and the wooden forms

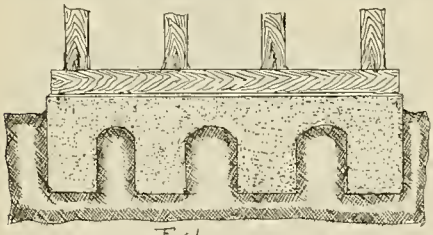


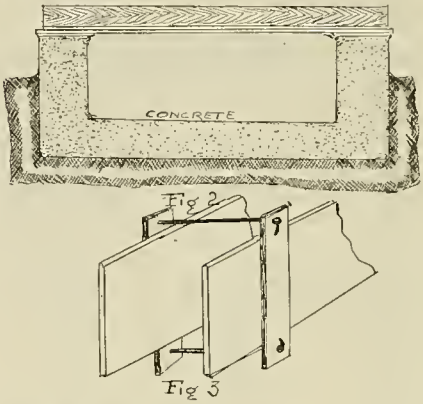
Fig 1

are erected in these excavations. As soon as the forms are filled and the concrete is hard, and the forms removed, the space is packed, thereby making the supporting portions of the concrete floor firm with the ground.

The studding is next attended to. Fig. 2 shows the concrete floor when made in an inverted style. This makes a sure protection from the entrance of any rats or insects through the bottom, as the bottom is solid. The sill can be attached to this part by using the regulation metal clamps, to which the sill can be bolted. The bolts for retaining the clamps in place can be put into the foundation concrete while the foundation concrete is yet soft.

Fig. 3 is one of the forms as used for making the sides.

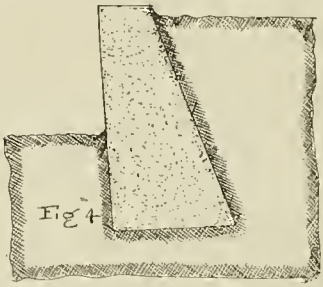
Sometimes the side wall is made according to the description shown in Fig. 4,



which is a sectional drawing.

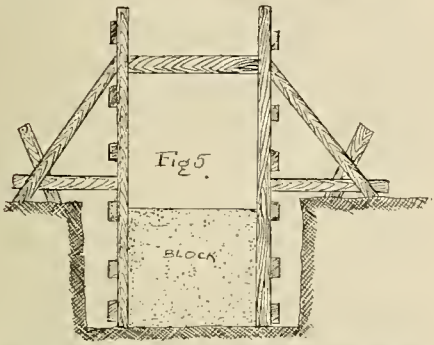
Another manner of making the walls is shown in Fig. 5. The result of this plan of making the foundation posts, walls and floor, there is an insect-tight foundation obtained. To this rat-proof foundation it is possible to construct the necessary body and roof of the storage plant with the required number of doors, windows and ventilating shafts.

Care should be taken not to get too many pieces of timber in connection with the concrete, for the reason that if some kinds of lumber is formed as a part of the concrete wall, this timber may wrap or spring out of line and crack the concrete. I saw one very well designed rat-proof crib ruined because in the erection of the structure all of the posts for the supporting



of the wooden portion of the upper works were made of green timber and partly sunk into the concrete. In time the posts warped and created numerous cracks

throughout the walls of the foundation of the crib and the crib was then no longer insect-proof. In another case the woodwork rotted prematurely and rendered the building non-effective for the purpose intended. It must be remembered that timber rots in time, while the concrete lasts indefinitely. Often builders reduce the age of usefulness of the concrete by utilizing in connection therewith some such article as inferior or partly decayed tim-



ber. The concrete becomes useless as soon as the timber gives out. For ramming the spaces after the forms are taken out, crushed rock and gravel may be used with good results. Clay can be used also if well tamped. Reinforced concrete floors have been used with successful results in connection with the rat-proof store house and can be recommended. Rats cannot eat their way through the tough concrete.

When classes cease to exist—when all of society forms one class, specific economic pressure will disappear and the spontaneous psychological impulses will have free play. It is probable that the economic factor will never be completely eliminated; but while previously it was determined in a wasteful and painful way, by individual effort, henceforward it will be consciously shaped by the collective will of man.

The history of unionism shows that it thrives best when it is fought the hardest. There is something in human nature which creates strong friendship among those who are attacked by a common enemy. "A fellow feeling makes one wond'rous kind,"
—Organized Labor.

What's the Use?

When our tasks are almost done
And life's battles lost or won,
For the troubles gone before
And the joys that are no more,
What's the use of vain regret?
What's the use to sigh and fret?

Age brings evil days to all
When the lengthening shadows fall—
Days of bitterness and strife,
Little pleasure left in life;
Then remember joys we've met—
Happily the wrongs forget.

Burdens we have carried long
Leave with One divinely strong.
Love will help us still to live,
Love will teach us to forgive;
Though our eyes with tears are wet,
Love will help us to forget.

Through the turmoil and the strife
Sprinkled o'er this checkered life,
There were splendid victories won—
There was joy in work well done;
Weeping, then, has no excuse,
And for worry, what's the use?

Though with trouble weak and faint,
Life's too short to make complaint,
So we'll do the best we can
Toward the brotherhood of man,
And with faces forward set,
Never more indulge regret.

—Margaret Scott Hall.

A Glad Heart.

My heart is glad and all is bright
  The whole world's fair to view,
All gloom is veiled in rosy light
  And friends are kind and true;
The paths that stretch before my feet
  Are strewn with fragrant flowers,
And life's rich dower seems complete
  In hope's love-laden hours.

My heart is glad and sings its praise,
  For aye a joyous strain,
Though all the perfect, glorious days
  A happy, sweet refrain;
I'm thankful for a cloudless sky
  And countless joys that bless,
For love—an infinite supply—
  My source of happiness.

With sorrows banished I am glad
  And thankful praises sing,
My heart refusing to be sad
  Makes its song offering;
There's good to overcome all bad,
  Through much of wrong and strife
I fear no evil—I am glad—
  For Love unfolds my life.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Spezial-Sitzung des General-Exekutiv-Board, abgehalten in New York.

13. März 1911.

Einem Gesuche des G. P. und des Sekretärs des Board Folge leistend begaben sich die Mitglieder des Board nach New York und sind mit Ausnahme Coles im Earlington Hotel, 49 W. 27. Str., versammelt und treten in Sitzung.

Da der G. P. wegen schwerer Krankheit seines Sohnes nach Indianapolis abreisen mußte, erklärt der Vorsitzende des G. E. B. den Zweck der Sitzung, nemlich, Beratung über den Versuch verschiedener Unternehmer des Gewerkes einen Einhaltsbefehl gegen den New York D. C. zu erlangen, welcher denselben verhindern soll gegen Nicht-Union-Material Stellung zu nehmen.

Thos. Atkinson, Sekretär des amerikanischen Exekutiv-Board der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, wird telegraphisch ersucht an den Beratungen teilzunehmen.

14. März.

Der Board ist vollzählig und G. S. Frank Duffy ist anwesend, ebenso verschiedene Beamte des New York D. C. welche über die, durch den drohenden Einhaltsbefehl geschaffene Situation Aufschluß geben.

Der G. P. und der Sekretär des Board hatten Advokat Beatty mit der Verteidigung der V. B. im Gericht betraut, welches Vorgehen gutgeheißen wird. Der Board beschließt den Advokaten P. Mahoney ebenfalls zuzuziehen. Die erste Gerichtsverhandlung findet am 17. März statt.

15. März.

Sekretär Atkinson benachrichtigt den Board, daß die Exekuptive der A. S. of C. and J. bereit sei mit dem Board in Konferenz zu treten; diese soll am 16. März stattfinden.

Eine Einladung des D. C. zur Teilnahme an dessen, am Abend stattfindenden Sitzung wird entgegengenommen und Teilnahme zugesagt. Die Beratungen über den vorliegenden Fall werden fortgesetzt.

16. März.

Atkinson & Fife erscheinen für die Exekutive der A. S. of C. and J. un teilen mit, daß ihre Organisation nicht national durch des Einhaltsverfahren in Mitleidenschaft gezogen sei und daher der Fall seitens eines lokalen Komites verfolgt werde.

17. März.

Gesuch der L. U. 1008 und 126 Brooklyn, N. Y., der Board möge mit Komites ihrerseits über, dem Board im Januar vorgelegene Angelegenheiten konferiren. Der G. S. wird angewiesen den Gesuchstellern mitzuteilen, daß die bezüglichen Dokumente nicht zur Hand seien und sie zu ersuchen in der April-Sitzung des Board schriftlich vorstellig zu werden.

Der Board tritt in Konferenz mit dem Joint D. C. Der vorliegende Gerichtsfall wird eingehend diskutirt und die betreffenden Maßnahmen der Advokaten gutgeheißen.

18., 20., 21., 22. und 23. März.

Die Beratungen werden an diesen Tagen fortgesetzt und vor Vertagung wird Bausher, Sekretär des Board, als dessen Vertreter ernannt um in Gemeinschaft mit dem New Yorker D. C. die nötigen Schritte zu tun damit die Erlassung eines Einhaltsbefehles gegen den D. C. oder die V. B. verhindert werde.

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1911, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

3. April.

Vorsitzender Connolly eröffnet die Sitzung. Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en erhalten Genehmigung: Augusta, Ga., D. C.; Kansas City, Mo., D. C.; L. U. 215 Lafayette, Ind., und 229 Glen Falls, N. Y.

Entscheidung über die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1750 Cleveland, Ohio, und des Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. wird verschoben; im ersteren Falle bis die Forderung die Indossirung des D. C. erhalten, und im zweiten Falle bis das ungekündigte Komite aus Grand Rapids eingetroffen ist.

4. April.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en werden sanktionirt: Lower Anthracite District, Pa., D. C.; Montreal, Can., D. C.; L. U. 268 Sharon, Pa.; 331 Norfolk, Va.; 409 New Canaan, Conn.; 433 Belleville, Ill.; 604 Murphysboro, Ill.; 617 Vancouver, B. C., Can.; 641 Fort Dodge, Iowa; 1155 Columbus, Ind.; 1265 Monmouth, Ill.; 1659 Bartlesville, Okla.; 1673 Somersworth, N. H.

5. April.

Das vom Grand Rapids D. C. entsandte Komite ist anwesend und erstattet detaillirten Bericht über die dortige Situation. Die Gewerksforderung des D. C. wird genehmigt.

Der G. S. wird beauftragt verschiedene Rechnungsexperten um Einsendung von Kostenvoranschlägen für Revision der Bücher der G. O. anzugehen.

Den Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en wird Sanktion erteilt: Beaver Valley, Pa., D. C.; Cincinnati, O., D. C.; Duluth und Superior, Minn., D. C.; New York City D. C. (Richmond County betreffend); Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. (Camden Distrikt betreffend); Tri-City (Moline, Rock Island, Ill., und Davenport, Ia.); L. U. 127 Derby, Conn.; 189 Quincy, Ill.; 249 Kingston, Ont., Can.; 184 Erie, Pa.

6. April.

Folgende L. U.'en ersuchen um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und Gesuche werden gewährt: L. U. 311 Joplin, Mo.; 418 Greeley, Colo.; 30 New London, Conn.; 1231 Ashland, Ore.; 453 Auburn, N. Y.; 469 Cheyenne, Wyo.; 600 Saranac Lake, N. Y.; 919 St. John, N. B., Can.; 921 Portsmouth, N. H.; 955 Appleton, Wis.; 958 Marquette, Mich.; 1046 Bridgewater, Mass.; 1936 Calais, Me.; 1130 Titusville, Pa.; 1207 Charleston, W. Va.; 1644 Minneapolis, Minn.

Dem Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 351 Northampton, Mass., und 772 Clinton, Ia., wird Genehmigung versagt, weil die Abstimmung über das Stellen der Forderung ergibt, daß die Mitglieder selbst der Frage nicht das nötige Interesse entgegenbringen.

Dem Oklahoma City D. C. wird die Summe von $250.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

7. April.

Zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder wird der L. U. 25 Toledo, O., die Summe von $264.00 und der L. U. 16 Springfield, Ill., $244.00 bewilligt.

Auf Anregung der Frage seitens des G. P. beschließt der Board, daß die Mitglieder der Associated Carpenters in Philadelphia, sowie die Mitglieder der Independent Millwrights, wo diese Organisation Zweige hat, unter denselben Bedingungen in die V. B. aufgenommen werden können, wie solche den Mitgliedern der Amalgamated Wood Workers zugute kommen. Doch sollen diese Aufnahmebedingungen im Falle der Associated Carpenters nur bis zum 30. April 1911 Geltung haben.

Ein Gesuch des Worcester, Mass., D. C. um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung wird gewährt.

8. April.

Die Gesuche der nachstehenden L. U.'en und D. C.'s um weitere Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke werden abschläglich beschieden jedoch der G. P. ersucht, die betreffenden Organisatoren anzuweisen sich dieser Orte anzunehmen: L. U. 286 Great Falls, Mont.; Northern Massachusetts D. C.; Winnipeg, Can., D. C.; L. U. 1440 Lead, S. D.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1512 Middleton, Conn., um Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung arbeitsloser Mitglieder, wird ebenfalls abgewiesen.

Dem Rock River, Ill., D. C. werden $200.00 für Organisirung der Fabrikarbeiter des Ortes, und der L. U. 1474 Yomco, Porto Rico, wird die Summe von $50.00 für gewöhnliche Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

10. April.

Der Philadelphia D. C. ersucht um Bewilligung einer Summe die es ihm erlaubt ihren im letzten Jahre in Ausstände verwickelten Mitgliedern eine Vergütung zukommen zu lassen wonach die wöchentliche Unterstützungssumme $6.00 betragen würde. Das Gesuch wird abgewiesen, da die letzte Urabstimmung gezeigt hat, daß unsere Mitglieder einer so hohen Unterstützung aus der General-Kasse ihre Zustimmung verweigern.

Appellation der L. U. 823, Webster, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Sterbegeldschenkung im Falle ihres Mitgliedes A. Barron verweigernd. Die Gründe des G. S. werden als stichhaltig befunden und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1950 Cleveland, O., nachdem diese nun vom D. C. indossirt ist, wird genehmigt.

Appellation der L. U. 1114 Detroit, Mich., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. im Falle H. Beatons. Der G. S. wird angewiesen die L. U. aufzufordern Protokollbuch und Ledger der G. O. zur Einsicht zuzusenden.

Der New York City D. C. erbietet sich in einem angelaufenen Schreiben ein Drittel der, in dem von der Paine Lumber Co. und andere, gegen den New York D. C. und die V. B. angestrengten Einhaltsprozeß entstehenden Gerichtskosten zu tragen. Der Board nimmt dies Anerbieten an und beschließt die weiteren zwei Drittel der Kosten aus der General-Kasse zu bestreiten. Obigem D. C. werden vorläufig $666.67 bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 23 Worcester, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., in welcher derselbe, im Falle Patrick Dempsey, Anspruchsberechtigung auf Sterbegeldschenkung verneinte. Die Appellation wird aus denselben, vom G. S. geltend gemachten Gründen, abgewiesen.

11. April.

Appellation der L. U. 1011 St. Louis, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er den Anspruch auf Frauen-Sterbegeldschenkung ihres Mitgliedes John B. Bold als unzulässig erklärte. Der G. Sch. wird an-

gewiesen den Fall nochmals in Erwägung zu ziehen.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird den Rechnungsexperten Nau, Rust & Swearingen, die das niedrigste Angebot machten, für den Fiskal-Termin 1911-1912 übertragen.

Der Board setzt den Betrag den die Generalbeamten für unvorhergesehene und außergewöhnliche Ausgaben während ihrer Anwesenheit in Indianapolis zu berechnen berechtigt sein sollen, auf $1.50 per Tag fest.

In Erledigung eines Schreibens von L. U. 1146 Green Bay, Wis., wird der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach dem Orte zu senden.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 338 Seattle, Wash., um Erlaubnis einen Aufruf zu finanzieller Unterstützung, zwecks Organisirung der Fabrikarbeiter in Seattle, an die L. U.'en senden zu dürfen, wird abgewiesen.

L. U. 1308 La Crosse, Wis., sendet Ausweis über bewilligte und verausgabte Strikgelder. Dieselbe wird angewiesen die nichtverausgabte Summe von $200.00 zu returniren.

12. April.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U.'en 568 Lincoln, Ill., und 1643 Cameron, Tex., werden genehmigt und eine solche des Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C., outside Carpenters betreffend, zurückgelegt bis nähere Information vorliegt.

Gesuch der Amalgamated Cabinetmakers in Liverpool, England, den Kartenaustausch zwischen ihren Mitgliedern und der V. B. zu gestatten. Da der Austausch durch den, am 9. Oktober 1907, gefaßten Beschluß des Board vorgesehen ist, ist diese Angelegenheit erledigt und der G. S. wird beauftragt demgemäß zu antworten.

Ein Schreiben von D. F. Featherston liegt vor bezüglich beschuldigter Ueberforderung bei Berechnung seiner Ausgaben als Delegat zur St. Louiser A. F. of L. Konvention und derjenigen des B. T. D. Der Board beschließt, daß Delegaten berechtigt sind Arbeitslohn für die Zeit der Hin- und Her-Reise zu berechnen, sei dies an Sonn- oder Werk-Tagen, jedoch nicht für Ueberzeit oder für Arbeit an Sonntagen während einer Konvention. Der G. S. wird angewiesen Featherston $8.00, den Lohn für wei zu seiner Reise verwandten Sonntage zuzusenden.

13. April.

Schreiben, die sich auf ähnliche Fälle wie der Featherston Fall beziehen, liegen vor von Wm. B. MacFarlane, C. Young, Wm. J. Kelly und A. M. Swartz. Der G. S. wird angewiesen MacFarlane zu benachrichtigen, daß ihm $8.00 für zwei Sonntage gutgeschrieben wurden, er aber der G. O. noch $13.50 seiner Ueberforderung schulde. C. Young hat den überforderten Betrag unter Protest zurückerstattet und der G. S. soll ihm wie in obigen Fällen, die Summe von $8.00 zusenden. Wm. J. Kelly wird, da er auf seiner Rückreise einen Tag auf der G. O. zubrachte, ein Tagelohn gutgeschrieben, doch soll ihm der G. S. mitteilen, daß er der G. O. noch eine Ueberforderung im Betrage von $17.50 als Konventions-Delegat, und eine solche von $11.00 für als Organisator geleistete Dienste schuldet. Die nachträgliche Forderung Kellys für Ueberzeit und Arbeit an Sonntagen während den Konventionen wird zurückgewiesen.

Der Fall A. M. Swartz ist derselbe wie Wm. J. Kellys und fordert die G. O. von ihm denselben Betrag—$17.50.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender L. U.'en und D. C.'s werden sanktionirt: L. U. 1435 Vancouver, B. C.; Delaware County, Pa., D. C.; Providence, R. J., D. C.; L. U. 18 Hamilton, Can.; 656 Sheboygan, Wis., 679 Montpelier, Vt.; 764 Shreveport, La.; 779 Waycroß, Ga.; 801 Woonsocket, R. J.

14. April.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 969 Welland, Ont., Can.; 1061 Medicine Hat, Alberta, Can., und 1350 Holyoke, Mass., werden genehmigt.

Ausweis über verausgabte Strikgelder laufen ein von L. U. 228 Pottsville, Pa.; Birmingham, Ala., D. C.; Cleveland, O., D. C.; Wilmingtgon, Del., D. C., und vom Boston, Mass., D. C. Ausweis über verausgabte für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder.

Dem Bay County, Cal., D. C. wird die Summe von $600.00, und dem Troy, N. Y., D. C., werden $50.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

15. April.

Der New York City D. C. sendet Ausweis über die Verausgabung von $666.67, die im Falle der Paine Lumber Co. für Gerichtskosten bewilligte Summe.

Vom Portland, Ore., D. C. läuft Situationsbericht ein und wird demselben die weitere Summe von $500.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder angewiesen.

Ein Rechnungsbericht des Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. wird als unbefriedigend zurückgesandt und detaillirter Ausweis verlangt.

17. April.

Von der L. U. 291 Brooklyn, N. Y., läuft Einladung zur Teilnahme an ihrem 25. Stiftungsfeste ein. Der Board bedauert der Einladung nicht entsprechen zu können und sendet Glückwünsche.

L. U. 696 Tampa, Fla., sendet Ausweis über bewilligte und verausgabte Gelder und ersucht um weiteren finanziellen Beistand. Gesuch wird zurückgelegt bis Auskunft über die wöchentliche Zahl der Ausstehenden eingelaufen ist.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 66 Jamestown, N. Y.; und 1943 Henrietta, Okla., werden genehmigt.

Der Chattanooga, Tenn., D. C., Winnipeg, Can., D. C., L. U. 528 Denver, Colo.,

und der Cincinnati, O., D. C. senden Ausweis über verausgabte und vom Board für Organisationszwecke oder Strikunterstützung bewilligte Gelder. L. U. 528 Denver, Colo., wird aufgefordert die nicht verausgabte Summe von $20.00 an die G. O. zurückzusenden.

Proteste sind eingelaufen von den L. U.'en 1036, 126, 884, 1358, 426, 1464, 1093, 813 und 67 gegen den Bericht des Komites welches die für Generalbeamte abgegebenen Stimmen zusammenstellte. Der G. S. wird angewiesen diesen L. U.'en mitzuteilen, daß nur das Komite und nicht der Board für die Art und Weise der Zählung der Stimmen verantwortlich ist.

Das Gesuch der L. U. 1008 Brooklyn, N. Y. Die General-Konstitution in jüdischer Sprache drucken zu lassen, wird abermals erwogen und abgelehnt.

18. April.

Boardmitglied Potts ist auswärts tätig und abwesend.

Appellation der L. U. 317 Raleigh, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. Sekt. 106 der Gen. Konst. betreffend. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen da ein Mitglied welches in einem anderen Distrikt arbeitet, jedoch täglich nach Hause zurückkehrt, nicht verpflichtet ist seine Mitgliedschaft zu transferiren.

Der L. U. 1146 Green Bay, Wis., werden $480.00 und dem St. Louis, Mo., $1,052.00, zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder und den L. U.'en 233 und 1900 Binghamton, N. Y., werden $200.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Folgender L. U.'en und D. C.'s wird Sanktion ihrer Gewerksforderungen gewährt: L. U. 1588 Sidney, N. S., Can.; 1278 Glace Bay, N. S., Can.; 1403 Watertown, Wis.; Paterson, N. J., D. C.; L. U. 501 Stroudsburg, Pa.; 917 Astoria, Ore.

Appellation der L. U. 513 New York City gegen die Entschedung des G. P. im Falle ihres Mitgliedes Chris. Kamm, in dem es sich um eine Gesetzesfrage handelt. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung an und weist die Appellation ab.

19. April.

Appellation der L. U. 351 Holyoke, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Holyoke D. C. gegen Chabot. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellationen der Mitglieder Chas. O'Neil und C. S. Prouty von L. U.'en 22 und 483 San Francisco, werden an den G. P. zur nochmaliger Erwägung und Untersuchung der Differenzen verwiesen.

Der L. U. 730 Quebec, Can., wird die Summe von $200.00 für Organisationszwecke angewiesen.

20. April.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 315 Boone, Ja., wird sanktionirt und Beschlußfassung über diejenige der L. U. 1883 Macomb, Ill., bis zum Eintreffen näherer Information zurückgelegt.

Der L. U. 30 New London, Conn., wird die Summe von $260.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Der Beaver Valley, Pa., D. C. berichtet Erfolg der Gewerksbewegung.

Ein Komite des St. Louis, Mo., D. C. ist anwesend und erstattet Bericht über den Ausstand in jener Stadt.

21. April.

L. U. 748 Taylorville, Ill., berichtet in einem Schreiben über den erfolgreichen Verlauf ihrer Lohnbewegung.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1895 Waterloo, Ja., wird genehmigt.

Appellation W. H. Holtkes von L. U. 667 gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Hamilton, O., D. C. Verschmelzung des letzteren mit dem Kenton und Campbell County D. C. betreffend. Der Board hält die Entscheidung aufrecht und weist beide D. C.'s an die Frage der Verschmelzung einer Urabstimmung der Mitgliedschaft beider Distrikte zu unterbreiten.

In Erledigung eines, von L. U. 201 Wichita, Kan., eingelaufenen Situationsberichtes wird der G. S. instruirt von der L. U. Angabe der Zahl der Mitglieder zu fordern die jede einzelne Woche an dem Ausstande beteiligt waren.

Appellation E. B. Coats gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Niagara Falls, N. Y., D. C. Das Beweismaterial ergibt, daß Appellant wegen Nicht-Transferirung seiner Mitgliedschaft vom D. C. mit einer Geldstrafe belegt wurde. Der Board entscheidet, daß ein Shoparbeiter nicht verpflichtet ist wenn an Bauten arbeitend einer aus Outside Carpenter bestehenden L. U. beizutreten und eine Transferirung, nur wie in der Gen. Konst. spezifizirt, verlangt werden kann. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird daher umgestoßen.

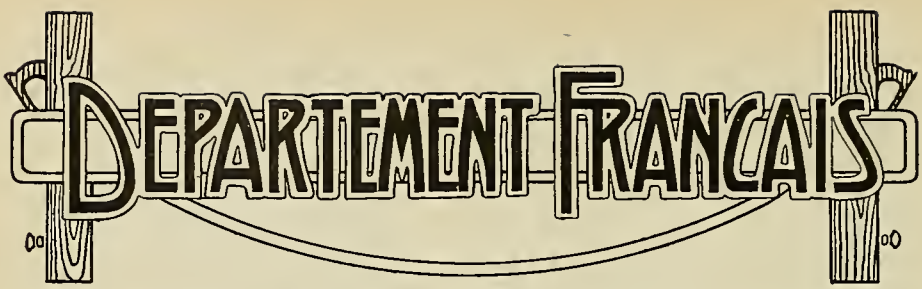
22. April.

Appellation der L. U. 1114 Detroit, Mich., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er die Auszahlung der Sterbegeld-Schenkung im Falle Henry Beatons verweigerte. Da die Rechnungsbücher der L. U. vorliegen und dieselben ergeben, daß das verstorbene Mitglied länger als sechs Monate der V. B. angehörte, wird die Entscheidung umgestoßen und der geforderte Betrag zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Der Gewerksforderung der L. U. 260 Waterbury, Conn., wird Genehmigung versagt indessen aber der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach dem Orte zu senden.

Der Fall in dem L. U. 8 Philadelphia gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. appellirt, wird letzterem zur nochmaligen Erwägung überwiesen.

(Schluß folgt.)



Les bureaux de placement et les Sindicats ouvriers en Europe.

Voilà une question bien grave à resoudre; comment faire pour régler efficacement l'offre et la demande, entre ouvriers et patrons?

Tant que le travail est en abondance, les patrons se plaignent du manque d'ouvriers; aussitôt que l'ouvrage commence à baisser, ces Messieurs devienent difficile à aborder; ils prennent des allures brutales, cherchent à rogner les salaires, trouvent faute pour la moindre des choses et sont toujours vite disposés à flanquer à la porte de leurs ateliers ceux qui ont eu le malheure de leurs déplaire, sans pouvoir, en raison de l'ouvrage pressé, se passer de leurs services. Chez les uns, on leur dit, qu'il y a assez de monde pour le moment, chez un autre, ils apprennent que l'on va renvoyer la moitié des occupés samedi prochain; à la porte d'entrée de beaucoup de maisons il y a un écriteau, portant l'inscription navrante "No hands wanted."

Les cas où ces malheureux à la cherche d'un occupation sont insultés par dessus le marché ne sont point rares, et bien heureux sont ceux, qui pendant une crise de plus ou moins longue durée conservent leurs places sans se voir rogner leur salaire. Bien contre coueurs on continue à leur payer le même taux habituel, car avec chaque malheureux qui vient demander du travail, le patron semble dire à ceux qu'il occupe pour le moment, "tu vois, il ne faudra pas faire le malin, car ce ne sont pas les ouvriers qui ne manquent, prêts à travailler de meilleurs conditions que toi et les autres."

C'est une vielle règle qui dit que ce ne sont pas les ouvriers en travail qui fixent les prix du salaire, mais bien ceux qui par faute de travail courent les ateliers et les bâtiments en quête d'ouvrage et de pain.

En effet, n'est ce pas indigne pour un homme, pour un ouvrier capable, pour un travailleur, ayant bien appris son métier, que d'être forcé d'aller comme un mendiant s'offrir de porte en porte comme un camelot, ou comme un vagabon; d'entendre toujours le même refrain, "passez donc dans quelques jours;" ou, "if you don't find anything else you may stop in again in a week or two, or so." Les souiliers commencent à s'éculer, la culotte se franse dans le bas, le paletot se déchire et le chapeau se déforme, en attendant que le travail se prenne; on apprende qu'un tel camarade de malheur a eu la chance d'être embauché, mais un autre atlier vient de fermer ses portes pour un mois ou deux, on ne sait rien au juste, sauf que les concurents à la croûte de pain se sont accrus d'un certain nombre. Peut-être y a t'il dans une ville voisine quelques patrons qui ne demanderaient pas mieux que de prendre quelques uns de ces batteurs de pavé, mais comment le savoir? Si par chance l'annonce d'un journal vous tombe sous la main, la place est prise par un premier venu, longtemps avant que vous ayez eu l'occasion de vous y présenter et généralement par une individu qui n'appartient même pas à l'organisation et qui très souvant aura accepté la place pour un prix inférieur à celui de l'Union.

Trouvez vous que ce système soit juste et qu'il n'y aurai pas de meilleur capable à le remplacer? Oh, que si et la preuve, c'est que dans de nombreuses villes du continent européen on a aboli, surtout dans notre métier, un vile systèm qui ne profite qu'aux patrons et ne serve qu'à avilir le caractère de l'ouvrier.

Dans plusieurs villes de France, de la Belgique, la Hollande, la Suisse et le Danemark, mais surtout en Allemagne, les ouvriers ont organisés des bureaux de placement pour l'usage des patrons et ouvriers travaillant le bois, les méteaux et bon nombre d'autres métiers. Quelque fois, se

sont les patrons qui ont pris ce soin, tel que les propriétaires des mines de charbon les grandes usines travaillant le fer et l'acier, et ces messieurs one profité pour conduire des black-listes portant les noms de tout ceux, qui pour une raison quelconque, ont en le malheur de leur déplaire; de même que dans les bureaux conduits par les ouvriers, on pouvait rendre difficile le recrutement d'ouvriers à ceux des patrons qui se comportèrent trop en exploiteurs de mauvaise foi, comme il y en a toujours. Il arrivait donc, comme c'est le cas en ce moment à Hambourg, grande ville de l'Allemagne, qu'une lutte s'engage entre ces deux intérêts divers, pour obtenir le contrôle du bureaux de placement. Après bien des luttes, et en cédant un peu de part et d'autre, on est parvenu à adopter un système intermédiaire, presque neutre; c'est le système de bureaux paritaires, tenu d'un commun accord entre patrons et ouvriers, et dont les frais sont portés en commun. Un patron a besoin d'ouvriers, il envoie un message, soit par lettre, par télégraph ou tout autre moyen, et il explique avec quelques spécifications la partie spéciale, ou tout autre détail, qu'il désire à voir satisfaire par ces ouvriers demandés. D'autre part, les travailleurs sans ouvrage s'adressent à ce même bureaux, où leur spécialité, s'il y en a, est inscripte, et suivant la date de leur inscription, ils sont placés selon le nombre des demandes entré à ce bureaux commun.

Il est facil de voir l'avantage de ce système; point n'est besoin de se lever à 4 heures du matin pour être le premier à la porte de l'atelier, qui par la voie d'un journal a cherché des ouvriers, et où sur la demande d'un ou deux hommes, 200 se présentent, en se busculant et disputant pour avoir une meilleur chance. Le patron ne pourra donc se rejuir d'un spectacle assez agréable pour lui, mais guère profitable pour ceux qui y participent, pas plus que pour ceux qui sont déjà en place. Je connais des cas nombreux où il y avait manque de bras dans une certaine ville, et trop d'abondance dans une autre; par suite de la correspondance entre les secrétaires des villes divers, on a put placer ces sans-travail dans la ville où il en manquait, sans pour cela être obligé d'emplir les places vacantes avec de non-organisés ou des scabs. Le cas contraire, où par suite d'une grève ou d'un lockout, il s'agissait de tenir éloigné d' une certaine place ou d'une ville, ces bureaux, sous le contrôle de la chambre syndicale ouvrière, ou put rendre de grands services.

Remarquez, surtout, que là, où ces bureaux existent et fonctionent à merveille, il est strictement défendu, aux membres de l'organisation, d'aller offrir ses services en personne ou par lettre aux employeurs. J'ai connu des cas, où des ouvriers embauchés d'une manière illicite, ont dû abandonner la place et ont été obligés de se mettre en bas de la liste.

Pendant les années où j'ai travaillé au métier aux Etats Unis, j'ai souvent entendu des plaintes portés contre les chargés d'affairs, (business agents) les accusant d'avoir favorisés leurs amis personnels, en leur procurant du travail, ce qui se comprendra facilement. Une main lave l'autre, et si tu vôtera pour moi, je te procurerai du travail en recompense du service rendu. Il est hors de doute que ce cas peut arrivé; malgré cela je suis profondément convaincu que le gros de nos camarades occupant de ces positions, ne sont ni des grafters ni des hommes négligeant leur devoir pour des raisons pareilles, mais il suffit que la chose soit possible et arrive quelques fois, quoique rarement pour que cette façon d'agir porte préjudice à toute la corporation. Le meilleur remède à cette chose douteuse est l'institution d'un bureaux de placement dans le genre de ceux de nos frères en Europe. Je sais fort bien, que des bureaux de ce genre existent déjà dans quellques villes en Amerique, mais leur éfficacité restera restrainte tant que la faculté d'aller quêter perconnellement du travail ne soit prohibé par l'union.

Les chances de trouver un emploi s'égaliseraient aussi, et on ne verrai plus aussi souvent des hommes aux cheveux gris, porteurs de lunettes, ou affligés d'obésité, courir les rues. Le conseil du Docteur Ossler, donné aux hommes ayant atteint l'âge de 60 ans, et qui recommendait ces derniers de prendre du chloroform, deviendrai moins justifie.

DEATH ROLL

WHITE, FRED C., of L. U. 1174, Willoughby, Ohio.

BROWN, CHARLES M., of L. U. 979, Williamstown, Mass.

Claims Paid During May, 1911

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
14948	Frank P. Carter	25	$200.00
14949	Andreas Schaub	5	200.00
14950	Wojeieck Kaleta	10	200.00
14951	David M. Shover	29	50.00
14952	Fred B. Jackson	141	50.00
14953	Mrs. Marie Newson	205	50.00
14954	Felix Witkowski	422	200.00
14955	Mrs. Jennie A. Peelman	434	50.00
14956	Mrs. Daisy A. Atkinson	483	50.00
14957	James J. Trainer	564	200.00
14958	Percy D. Kennett	698	50.00
14959	Mrs. Bernard Benkowski	820	50.00
14960	Wm. E. Allen	1	200.00
14961	Mrs. Emma B. Goodell	1693	50.00
14962	F. X. Dubois dit Lafrance	134	200.00
14963	Mrs. Margaret De Witt	784	50.00
14964	Mathew Hoff	10	200.00
14965	Frederick Stichler	12	200.00
14966	John G. Hultgren	23	100.00
14967	Mrs. Hannah Parker	43	50.00
14968	Thomas Bouchard	55	200.00
14969	Oscar Sabel (dis.)	62	300.00
14970	Holmes Cottrell	151	50.00
14971	Henry Biers	239	200.00
14972	Mrs. Mary B. Kitts	302	50.00
14973	Robert J. Carns	308	50.00
14974	J. C. Craig	427	50.00
14975	Peter Ott	427	50.00
14976	Patrick O'Toole	509	200.00
14977	Chas. A. Ridge	921	50.00
14978	Carl Wild	1485	200.00
14979	John Nolette	1505	200.00
14980	Fred Vollmer	1596	200.00
14981	Mrs. Louise Bender	34	50.00
14982	Paul V. Buras	76	50.00
14983	E. B. Repp	132	50.00
14984	James Webb	224	200.00
14985	Leland H. Sutton	241	200.00
14986	James F. Daly	257	200.00
14987	John Troost	325	200.00
14988	Mrs. Mary E. Shannon	339	50.00
14989	W. H. Deltrich	367	200.00
14990	John Smith	389	50.00
14991	Mrs. Lillie C. Jett	531	50.00
14992	Wm. Hoskin	548	50.00
14993	Benj. Sommers	550	200.00
14994	Mrs. M. A. Thompson	682	50.00
14995	Wm. Whitehorn	715	200.00
14996	Fred C. Waite	1174	200.00
14997	Mrs. Carrie Hoge	1367	50.00
14998	Geo. L. Stewart	521	200.00
14999	John A. Steininger (dis)	257	400.00
15000	Francis D. King	24	50.00
15001	Frank Wertz	336	50.00
15002	John F. Ficke	375	50.00
15003	Anton Larsen	422	200.00
15004	Mrs. May Ida Jacobus	1067	50.00
15005	John H. Losby	1074	200.00
15006	Chas. E. Wood	55	200.00
15007	Emil E. Hegstrom	98	200.00
15008	Henry C. Greger	122	200.00
15009	Hans Olsen	247	100.00
15010	Mrs. Anna Hering	427	50.00
15011	Mrs. Janet Combe	613	50.00
15012	Walter H. Thomas	624	200.00
15013	Anthony Lagedrost	637	200.00
15014	H. Beaton	1114	100.00
15015	Mrs. Hattie V. Brice	1327	50.00
15016	Frank Schwahn	1784	200.00
15017	Thomas Muller (dis.)	640	300.00
15018	Mrs. Mary B. Coleman	1890	50.00
15019	John J. Loughlin	29	200.00
15020	Wm. Weinbender	146	200.00
15021	Friedrich C. Rundspaden	309	200.00
15022	Chas. Middaugh	532	50.00
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15035	Mrs. Louise Kay	1	50.00
15036	Frank Updegrove	146	100.00
15037	John Nelson	324	200.00
15038	Mrs. Minnie Parent	877	50.00
15039	Robert A. McCumber	889	200.00
15040	Mrs. Helen Shevalier	1019	50.00
15041	John Ferguson	1588	200.00
15042	Aimble Provost (dis.)	13	400.00
15043	Henry Johanson	87	200.00
15044	Mrs. Alphonsine Tisdelle	707	50.00
15045	Mrs. Elizabeth Watson	774	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
15046	John A. McDonald	33	200.00
15047	J. E. Bray (dis.)	36	400.00
15048	Henry Brocker	62	200.00
15049	Mrs. Louise Gohn	651	50.00
15050	Conrad Naumann	651	50.00
15051	Mrs. Helen Heblock	917	50.00
15052	Mrs. Nellie C. Thoman	1352	25.00
15053	J. E. Holmes	36	50.00
15054	Mrs. Mamie L. Glaser	122	50.00
15055	Mrs. Fannie Williams	122	50.00
15056	John Ashman (dis.)	160	100.00
15057	Moses Guerin	1372	100.00
15058	Louis Hoehn	12	200.00
15059	Wm. J. Weeden	94	200.00
15060	Arsene Desparois	134	200.00
15061	Bernhard Kilian	148	200.00
15062	Mrs. Sophia Herfurth	936	25.00
15063	John Billeter	1072	200.00
15064	Mrs. L. B. Noffsinger	1875	50.00
15065	Thomas W. Long	22	200.00
15066	Gustav Herbst	29	200.00
15067	Alois Brann	774	200.00
15068	John Wilson	1600	50.00
15069	John Mains	1689	200.00
15070	Thos. Hasley	1	200.00
15071	James Morahan	1	200.00
15072	Joseph M. Swaziek	55	200.00
15073	Mrs. Mae A. Louthen	75	25.00
15074	Wm. L. Osborn	75	200.00
15075	John Sutter	355	200.00
15076	Mrs. Mary Thoman	355	50.00
15077	Nathan Sturgis (dis.)	359	400.00
15078	Hascal A. Gage	389	50.00
15079	Geo. J. Johnston (dis.)	651	400.00
15080	Thomas A. Gould	217	50.00
15081	Mrs. Nanny M. Stott	715	50.00
15082	Emery F. Brong	1678	100.00
15083	Henry Malmberg	10	100.00
15084	Carl Olsen	12	200.00
15085	Mrs. F. A. Swinton	142	50.00
15086	Frederic Prosi	375	200.00
15087	Mrs. Rosala C. Bloom	483	50.00
15088	Mrs. F. Schiebendrein	602	50.00
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15090	Theodore Balk	25	200.00
15091	Wilson Green (dis.)	168	400.00
15092	Homer Burney	198	200.00
15093	Nicholas Stack	218	200.00
15094	Samuel C. Hogan	295	200.00
15095	Adam Marks	336	50.00
15096	Mrs. Carrie G. Tonkin	1043	50.00
15097	Chas. Boldemann	12	50.00
15098	Patrick J. McGinnis	23	200.00
15099	Edward Young	306	200.00
15100	Mrs. Catherine Manzer	1585	50.00
15101	Anthony Klotz	25	200.00
15102	Mrs. Emma G. Fisher	58	50.00
15103	H. W. Reed	103	200.00
15104	Thomas La Pierre	551	200.00
15105	Geo. Brigham	673	100.00
15106	Chas. McInnes	715	200.00
15107	Cleophas Claveau	730	200.00
15108	Mrs. Julia T. Bassett	388	50.00
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15110	Mrs. Sarah J. Pierce	559	50.00
15111	Chas. M. Brown	979	200.00
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15114	August Carlson	7	200.00
15115	Mrs. Katherine Blass	262	50.00
15116	Louis E. Stevens	276	200.00
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15125	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hopf	359	50.00
15126	John Savander	482	200.00
15127	Patrick D. Farrell	509	200.00
15128	Mrs. M. LaDue Cramer	1107	50.00
15129	Chas. W. Bacon	1747	200.00
	Total		$24,800.00

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To Find the Area of a Cylindrical Tank.

If it flares or is of less superficial diameter at the top than on the bottom, find a mean or average diameter, thus: Add three-fifths of difference between the top and bottom diameters to the top diameter and the result is the mean diameter.

The capacity of every cistern is estimated by gallons, seven and one-half to every cubic foot.

To find the pressure on the bottom of a vessel, multiply the area of the base by the perpendicular depth of the liquid water and this product by 1,000 ounces, the weight of a cubic foot of water.

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Poor chump, he cannot realize
Employers even him despise.

He's satisfied and well content
So long as he can pay his rent
And just exist from day to day;
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"No labor union goes for me,
For I'm 'independent,' see!"
Employers pat him on the back
And urge along the braying "jack."

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The backward type of humankind;
Of being "free" he likes to blow,
Meanwhile he reaps where others sow.
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Sustainer of the open shop.

—Thomas H. West.

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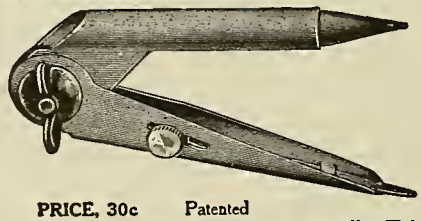

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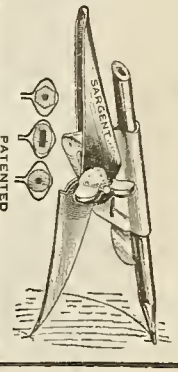

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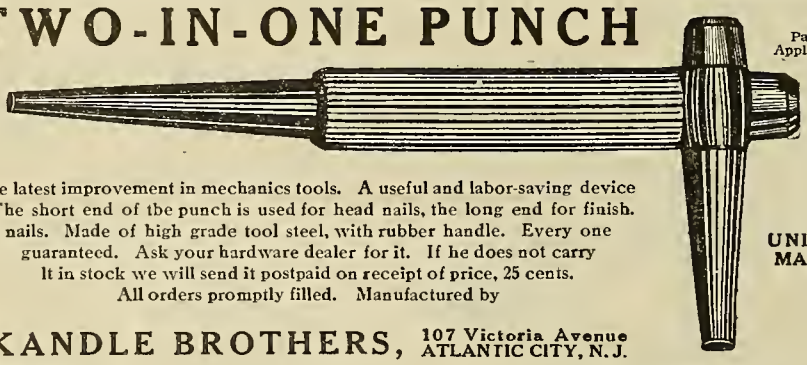

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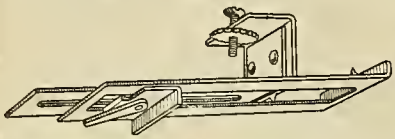

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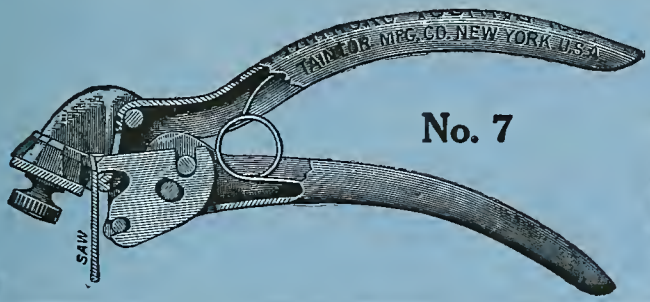

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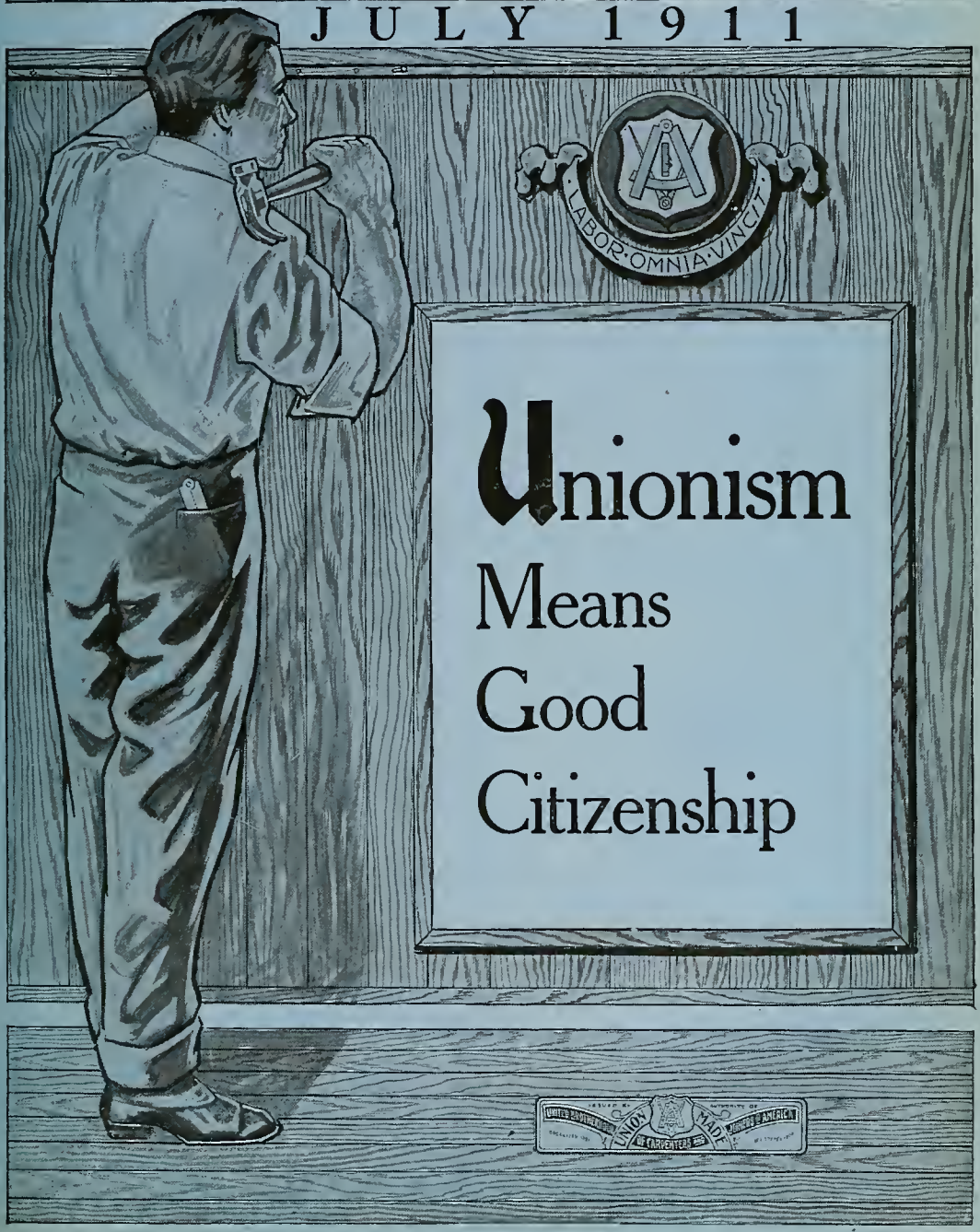
JULY 1911



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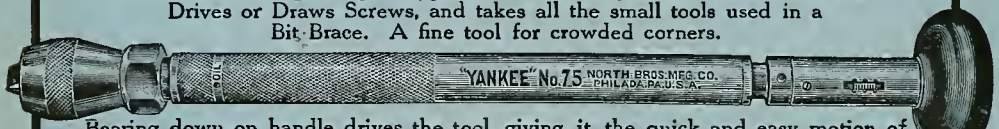

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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Volume XXXI—No. 7
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1911

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SOMETIMES

By
MARGARET SCOTT HALL

Sometimes I'm inclined to grumble—
  Feel discouraged just a bit,
But you bet your "bottom dollar"
  That I don't lie down and quit!
Every year brings heavier burdens,
  New perplexities creep in,
But in any sort of struggle
  Worry never helped to win.

Sometimes when the world looks dreary
  And I'm feeling "sorter" blue,
I begin to count my blessings
  And before I'm half way through
I am singing hallelujah
  From a grateful heart and glad,
For I've missed so many evils
  I'm too happy to be sad.

Sometimes life's an uphill journey
  Strewn with many a stumbling block,
Here and there an added hardship
  Or an undeserved knock,
But the way is full of beauty—
  Bright with love and brotherhood,
And for each accomplished duty—
  Adequate reward of good.

Sometimes I'll be glad to finish
  Struggling o'er the mountain rough,
And when I have reached the summit
  Say at last I've had enough;
Sometimes when life's battle rages
  And with trouble I am hit,
You may bet I died a-trying
  When I do *lie down and quit.*

THAT OIL(Y) DECISION

(By John B. Powell.)

OW considerate the Supreme Court of the country was for the employers of labor, and especially the interests of Big Business, when it virtually said to them: "Any judge of any court may now decide a strike of your employes, no matter what grievance they present, is an unreasonable, and therefore illegal, combination, conspiracy and monopoly in restraint of trade. If you blacklist, boycott or lock out your workers, individually or collectively, you are not violating the Sherman law. And you may restrain your competitors from selling at prices less than what you fix for wares you put out."

All this is now possible and it is altogether probable that the Big Business court —that is the highest of them all—will uphold any court that decides the American Federation of Labor and every local, State, national and international labor organization that has been or is directly or indirectly aiding, advising or supporting strikes, picketing, persuading or resisting decrees or arrests that take away social, civil, constitutional or industrial rights, is a combination and conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of trade. Nor will it be at all surprising if the "King's Court" will eventually decide organized labor must not, in its benevolence, aid or assist in cases arising from lockouts, strikes, injuries to limb or loss of life. Such decisions are of record now in lower courts, but the highest has not as yet been called upon to decide whether industrial association in organized form has right to embrace in its aims and purposes such human benevolence.

The consensus of opinion among the legal fraternity is, that unless Congress immediately amends the Sherman law some case will reach the Supreme Court that will force that tribunal to be more specific and decide whether organized labor has in associated form any right to restrain trade, interstate or local. Many attorneys are, however, holding that the decisions which have classed organized labor as coming under the Sherman act are, under the Standard Oil ruling, because the rule of reason was not given consideration, indeed a motion to reargue the point has been granted by District Judge Carpenter at Chicago. The point is worthy of notice by both labor officials and labor organization attorneys.

Every lawyer and judge now clearly understands the highest court has virtually legalized opinions already holding these several views as law, and very few attorneys are not even now prepared to expect them sprung again, and that, too, in the immediate future. At any rate, every one knows Big Business and big and little employers are certain to have more cases against labor people and organizations in general. This is obvious from the fact that there is now a greater certainty of successful prosecutions of laboring people, the only apprehension being that the Supreme Court has made it quite easy for cheap ordinary lawyers to attain victory and break up the enormous fees that have prevailed and been paid by the capitalists, and if labor gains in this it will be that the really great lawyers can be secured, for capitalists are never going to spend the former great sums, knowing the certainty of victory is assured them.

As to the change in the law—for it is not an interpretation but an interjection—there is a passing inquiry among the purists of the English language whether the Supreme Court is ancient, original or obsolete in its understanding and construction.

"The rule of reason," said Lord Ashburton in the English House of Lords, "must rest upon the rule of logic and both upon the rule of right; the three rules cannot be separately employed with consistent application, but should be combined to support a general effect. Nor can the order of their consideration be reversed, since the rule of right is the rule of priority and government."

Professor Jervons of Owens College, Manchester, places the word "reason" among those terms which have that wide and ambiguous meaning which serves to swerve from the right, for nothing can be "reasonably wroug" or "reasonably right;" it is either and simply "right" or "wrong"—that is, whatever is, is, and as bearing upon this construction Professor Bullion declares, "There are many words which are not admitted by grammarians to the comparative degree; their power is limited to the imperative, the present, the instant. To take from or add to such words is an erroneous application of the comparative degree."

We are quoting the English jurist, the English logician, and a standard American grammarian, as presenting views seemingly not in harmony with those of the Supreme Court, which has virtually eliminated from the Sherman act the undistributive pronoun "every," which every intelligent person knows comprehends all or, taken individually, denotes more than two things or persons.

Clearly the framers of the famous law were not so ignorant or so purposely cunning as to employ adjectively a word or phrase which they knew might make their law ambiguous or susceptible of a meaning different from what they had in mind or intended. They were not looking backward nor into present or future possibilities or probabilities; and when they said "Stop!" they meant their law should be an imperative command that not another act should be done, a positive and permanent cessation of all and every physical movement should obtain.

As the law, as at present changed by the Supreme Court, seems to decide that the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiaries form a combination, a conspiracy, a monopoly in restraint of trade, that is in unreasonable restraint, it would undoubtedly seem consistent now for the "learned court" to tell what is a reasonable restraint of trade, give a classification of the words "trade" and "interstate" and whether there is a "reasonable" and an "unreasonable" lockout, blacklist, boycott, strike, combination, conspiracy or monopoly in any restraint of trade.

Says Wm. J. Bryan in the Commoner:

"The real meat of the decision is to be found in the amendment of the anti-trust law to meet the demands of the trusts. For several years the trusts have been demanding that very amendment.

"The decision explains several things. First, it explains why Justice White was made chief justice instead of Justice Harlan. Second, it explains why Governor Hughes was made a justice of the Supreme Court. Third, it explains the discriminating care exercised by the President in selecting Democrats who would help the Republicans out of a hole by making the Democratic party bear some of the odium of a decision that builds a bulwark around the predatory corporations. And, fourth, it explains why Wall street went over to Mr. Taft in March or April, 1908, and then coerced their employes and the business public into the support of the Republican candidate in November."

Counting the Cost.

Fashion requires food and dress,
And comforts that bring happiness;
The luxury of books comes high—
Necessities galore to buy,
For which, alas! we have to pay
A price that's climbing every day.
And there's the rub to find the way.

I'd crave to be a financier,
A million income every year—
But no, I think I'd rather be
Spared such responsibility:
I love too well my fellowmen
To sacrifice their lives for gain,
Or soil my soul with Mammon's stain.

But when there's scarcity of cash
Then there must come a slump in bash,
'Tis a load of woe and trouble;
Merchant, grocer charging double!
The bills seem to increase in size—
Our many needs we itemize
Thus we strive to economize.

O toiling brothers, are we lost—
Involved in paying life's high cost?
And who can tell us what to do
To meet the obligations due?
But I'll not grumble at life's care,
A pauper's cross I'd rather bear
Than be a greedy millionaire!

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

THE CARPENTER

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER

(By H. B. Moyer.)

A SINGLE hair is a pretty narrow thing when you stop to figure it out, yet I do not hesitate to say emphatically that there are any number of people paradiug this little old globe of ours who are narrower than the narrowest hair.

When I was about ten years of age I resided with my grandparents in the picturesque little New York town not many miles from Buffalo. Every nice summer evening found me with a lot of other youngsters enjoying a swim in the clear, springlike waters of the old mill dam. One night the village constable, after a long period of enforced idleness, during which he had even failed to arrest the town toper, decided that he must needs do something to hold his job. Forthwith he raided the dam, swooped down upon our defenseless clothes upon the shore, and ordered us out of the water. Up to town, through the main streets like a lot of criminals in lock step, and into the fire-tower lockup he marched us. By 10 o'clock that night every mother's son of us had been taken home and, of course, soundly thrashed. And henceforth—for months, at least, we were looked upon by the good folk of the town as criminals.

Occasionally one odd member of the several million union men in the United States allows his temper to get the upper hand of his common sense and does something unlawful. Because of this isolated breach some people deem it expedient to condemn all unionists. It matters not even if the breach be committed by a sympathizer and not an actual member, the fault is laid at the door of labor.

Organized labor is misunderstood because a great many people want to misunderstand it, and because those who could understand it do not take the trouble to try and understand it. Its uplifting works, its ameliorating aims, with some, are as naught. Its faults they can realize because they, like all rough and unseemly things, stand out from the canvas of its existence.

It matters not that the sweatshop fell before Labor's determined onslaught. The deadly sweatshop with its pale, emaciated faces, its consumptives, its lepers, and its what-nots.

What boots it that the child-labor system with its dwarfed, prematurely-old, tiny victims, with wan faces and skeleton-like bodies existed only until it ran counter of organized labor?

Why enthuse over the fact that upward of three million men in the United States are today able, through organized labor, to hold their heads up like men should and to be able to boast that they are being paid men's wages for men's work, and are not only supporting their families as God intended they should, but are laying aside a few pennies for a rainy day?

What of these few things or even of innumerable others like them that could be cited? What of them? Didn't Bill Jones throw a brick during a strike one time? Yes, yes, of course Bill's family was starving, but then if he hadn't belonged to the union he wouldn't have had to strike and therefore wouldn't have heaved the brick. And there you are.

"Your objects may be all right, but your way of trying to attain them is all wrong," asserts Mr. Objector. "You have no right to dictate to your employer and say he must give you certain wages and that he must grant you certain hours. He has rights, too, you know."

When Mr. Employer sells us his wares does he say "This is my price—pay it or leave it alone," or does he coax us to take it at our price? We fix the price on our wares just as he does on his. Our sole wares are our labor. If he can get just as good at a cheaper price let him do so.

"But," says Mr. Objector, "it doesn't stop at that. When the employer refuses to buy your labor at your price along comes Mr. Jones and heaves bricks at the labor the employer does attempt to buy."

Possibly so. Bill Jones is rash, in fact Bill Jones nine times out of ten is some corner rowdy who has been aching for some excitement for some time and seizes the opportunity for some while it is ripe. Bill Jones probably does not belong to any union, probably never did. But he throws something hard in time of strike and naturally the zealous reporter who writes up the occurrence follows the precedent established by his predecessors and blames the occurrence on organized labor.

Violence is the one thing that all level-headed labor leaders should and do abhor. Bill Jones and his brick has caused more trouble for labor than all of its enemies put together, and foxy Mr. Employer has been known to be unscrupulous enough to make use of the fact by hiring Bill Jones to throw the brick.

The working people of the United States represent the largest percentage of its population. Indirectly, organized labor even today affects a majority of these. Some day it will not only affect them indirectly, but directly. Therefore some of the narrow-minded who cannot see anything in organized labor but brick-bats would do well to study it thoroughly. Its mistakes may be many, but it accomplishes much that is good.

Already, in Canada, opponents of reciprocity with the States are prophesying a terrific social upheaval between the masses and the trusts. What is far more probable is a tremendous influx from every walk in labordom into the ranks of organized labor.

Labor is strong and it will be stronger, and the fairer it is in all its dealings, both individually and collectively, the better its vantage ground.

"EVEN AS I FOUND THEM"

(By John Upton.)

THE spirit of Moses, returned to earth and beheld many new, and to me, strange things. I took for my choice of guide upon the journey a young man who seemed intelligent and well informed. After I had made known myself to him and requested his help, he told me he was a teacher in one of the great schools and that it would please him to aid me in my search for knowledge of the earth as it now is.

He offered to show me the great museums and works of art, but I had rather know something of the work and life of the common people, if there was still on earth such as those who had in my day been slaves in Egypt.

My guide answered that slavery had been done away with before he was born and that men now worked for pay and not under compulsion.

And then, said I, we will not find any of those who toil long hours day after day that they may live and not starve?

The young man answered not my query, but said, "Come with me." We entered a large city where the buildings were high and close together. I asked the reason for this and was told that the land cost too much to have them otherwise. Houses near the large factories seemed to be small and poor or else large and crowded, while away off in a different portion of the city were large, fine houses, where the people seemed to have every comfort and luxury. I supposed they were occupied by people who did the work and that the small, crowded ones were the homes of the idle, but the guide said: "It is not so." At first I could not understand this, and was obliged to ask many questions, in fact the guide came near being provoked with so many, but, seeing that I really did not understand and desired so to do, he took care to make things more clear to me.

I thought that the worker, being free, and getting pay for the labor, would have the best of everything; instead, I found that those who did not toil were enjoying

themselves while the workers were little better off than those who made bricks without straws.

A few workers had homes of their own, but most of them lived in houses belonging to the rich.

I wondered why these rich ones did not provide good, comfortable homes for the workers and let these workers pay a portion of their wages for the privilege of living in the house. Upon asking about this I was greatly surprised to learn that the workers were paying about one-fourth of their earnings as rent for these poor and comfortless houses. Then I said, "Why do not these workers build homes for themselves? Surely there is an abundance of stone and wood for this purpose."

Again I was astonished to learn that even the stones and the forests were owned by the rich and the worker must take from the wages to obtain the material for a home. "Do they not get good pay for their work?" I asked. And again, "come," said my guide. We entered a store. A man bought a piece of meat and a sack of flour. He laid down all the money he had, a day's wages, and the meat and flour he carried out with him on one arm.

Another man laid down two days' wages for a pair of shoes.

"Let me see the places where these people work?" I said. We entered a large, high building. There were many machines running. At some of them men were working, at others women, and at all young children toiled. The men looked tired and spiritless, the women seemed more active and in better spirits, but I could see that they were working with a sort of nervous tension that could not always last; and there were those among them who would soon become mothers. The little children at the machines caused me to think of the time when my people were in bondage. I inquired as to the occasion of the great stress; if there was to be some great coronation or celebration, that the goods must be ready at a certain time, and I was told that this was the usual condition of things. The rush and hustle went on day after day, week after week, and year after year.

With all this vast amount of raw material being turned into wealth surely the country is prosperous and the workers ought to be living in better circumstances.

"Ah," said my guide, "I see you do not yet understand. Let us look at the other side."

I saw a broad river winding among islands, some large, some small; most of them had houses set among the trees. The air felt cool and refreshing, after that of the city. People were lounging about or else idly floating upon the water in boats, large and small. There seemed to be only such work as was necessary to provide for the comfort of the people.

"This, then," said I, "is where the workers come for their rest. They toil hard for a time in the mills and factories and after producing a certain amount of wealth come here to recuperate and to enjoy themselves, and the rich found the factories so that the poor may have a chance to earn and then enjoy these pleasures."

But again I was mistaken.

"These," said the guide, "are the idle rich, the ones who own the factories and the shops and who receive the profit of the labor which the poor perform. Those who work in the mills know but little of a river winding among the islands."

If this is so, if the rich get all the benefits arising from the labor of the poor, why do they continue on in the work? Why not let the mills and factories stand idle and stop the income of the rich?

"You forget," replied my guide, "that the workers must have food to eat and clothes to wear whether they work or not, and with many of them to stop work even for a day means that they or their families must do without something that they need. The poor do not work from choice, but from necessity; on the other hand, the rich do not furnish the factories from necessity, but from choice. It is because it will help to increase their wealth."

Well, then, I thought, if the poor are so useful to the rich surely the rich ones take good care of them to see that they have clean, comfortable places to work and that they are guarded from all accidents or injury. Perhaps the workers are somewhat

to blame that their houses are dirty, but surely the mills are kept clean, and then in such large high buildings there must be a fine way provided to escape in case of fire.

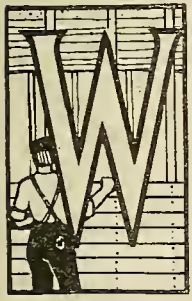
The guide still beckoned me on, and once more we were in a city. We entered a mill and looked about. In one corner of a large room was a closet where the men occasionally went, and another for the women, and a vile odor proclaimed them at once as very impure.

Hark! I heard a bell ring, and was about to ask what it meant when suddenly the working of the mill stopped. The men started for the door and as we passed out into the street I saw men running toward a building still larger and higher than the one we had just left. It seemed that there were some ten or twelve stories, with several windows on each story, and at every window stood from five to fifteen girls, with a few men among them. Through these same windows, and from others higher up poured smoke and flames, and even as I looked girls and men began to leap from their places to the stone pavement below. Some of them seemed to be dead before they struck the pavement and none of them lived more than a few moments after. I waited till I had seen a hundred leap or fall to their death and then, remembering I would have much work to do in the spirit land, and that I had learned much about the conditions which I chose to investigate, I bade my guide a sad farewell.

STRANGE INCONSISTENCIES

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Nature has ripened her fruits and her grain,
But where, O soul! are the sheaves that you bring?
While the rich earth yields her golden gifts,
Where is the grain of your harvesting?



WE constantly hear on all sides from pulpit and platform eloquent and interesting discourses on the dignity of labor. The flights of oratory, the zeal of religion, the fairest word painting in prose, the fanciful visions of poetry—even the patriotic voice of song, all take up and repeat a world's respect for and its belief in the dignity of labor.

A growing conscience for civic and social improvement must surely hasten the day of better things. In the meantime, it takes the form of words rather than deeds. Preaching is easier than practicing, and sometimes the will and the deed are so far apart as to render the glaring inconsistencies we perpetrate ludicrous to the thoughtful observer.

How fashionable it has become to applaud the dignity of labor and ignore the undignified laborer! But how cruelly inconsistent to exalt labor and behave as though it degrades the laborer. The beautiful sentiment which acknowledges the honor due to labor will ultimately benefit and uplift the laborer to a height at least considered worthy of respect. In theory Christianity exalts all labor, and in practice, socially ostracises the laborer. Through custom and experimental industrial systems the vast majority of the population, or the masses who toil, find the means for attainment of culture and refinement far beyond their reach. Our present social standards demand these attributes, while the class enjoying them unthinkingly if not selfishly makes them proprietary.

Labor is honorable—the laborer is treated as though he might be dishonorable or otherwise disgraced. Human weakness is perhaps responsible for so many strange inconsistencies!

We call America the land of the free. Liberty is our boast. But we ask—what is liberty? It may be considered a qualified term, limited by condition and environment. In our land of the free is a great, dread foe to liberty and the "pursuit of happiness"—it is involuntary bondage.

This slavery is experienced wherever the misfortune of ignorance and poverty exists.

The social world carries out its self-deceptions and ludicrous inconsistencies, and the commercial and industrial world carries out a proportionate bluff for each other and the rest of creation.

The great, big-hearted and long-suffering public that enters into so many schemes for the uplift of humanity has its share of inconsistencies to its credit. Whatever its motive for improving general conditions the dear public always wants its full share of something for nothing. Fair play is a good remedy to give and to take for all parties concerned in every difference of opinion.

Capital and Labor wrangle. The trades union is a great bone of contention continually picked at from all sides. Capital in all its opulence and insolence gets a mild rebuke for greediness and arrogance, although it supports handsomely many churches and church institutions. The labor union never fails to get a slap from the religious critic who is placed in a position where he must comment on such situations as the horrible fire disaster where so many working girls died; when the religious press is obliged to censure capital and cannot decently aviod some expression of disapproval, you may be sure labor unions will get a sharp rap as well. The church representatives concede the right to labor to organize, admitting that only by organization can labor protect itself against oppression, yet proceed to harp on "the tyranny of unions" and favor the open shop principle! This is a favorite theme the good critics who must rebuke capital never fail to bring up as a sort of salve to any wound or possible bruise they may inflict on Mammon's tender conscience. "O, consistency, thou art a jewel!"

The atmosphere is vibrant with the pulsations of progress. The time is ripe for change and some great climax seems impending.

Whether the change that is brooding will bring us revolution or only a calmer, clearer, saner evolution, time alone will reveal.

Good must overcome evil and right must ultimately prevail. Little by little selfishness must subside and brotherhood eventually dominate human sentiment and behavior.

In advancing the prospects of the better time to be, organized labor, capital, religion and politics will all have their own part to perform.

And each part will require co-operation will all that is best in the other institutions.

Earnest, unselfish, brave endeavor and organized effort from forces concentrating for good will sometime in the ages to come bring all things into harmony and thus

"Make life, death and the great hereafter one grand, sweet song."

WILLIAM N. OSGOOD ON SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

William N. Osgood of Lowell, Mass., delivered an address on scientific management and scientific co-operation before the Central Labor Union of Boston, Mass., at their meeting held May 7 at the Wells Memorial. Mr. Osgood discussed the topic in its relation to labor and declared that there were many points about the idea that were antagonistic to the best interests of labor:

"We must consider scientific management in its relation to the labor problem, or as I prefer to call it, the people's problem—the problem of all citizens who are engaged in useful occupations and contribute any valuable service to their fellow-men.

"This newly proposed remedy should be subjected to various tests. Does it tend to solve the labor problem by removing the causes of occasional discord between employers and employes, or does it tend to make its solution more difficult by being the servant of one factor of production and the master of another?

"Its advocates claim that it secures greatly increased efficiency from both la-

bor and materials. Whether this is true for a time or when applied to particular industries is not so important as to learn what its permanent effects will be on both labor and capital. Neither of these great factors of wealth can normally grow and thrive at the expense of the other. Under prevalent artificial conditions induced by unwise tax laws and special privileges unwisely conferred, it is possible for large capital to obtain an undue domination and control of labor. Will scientific management bestow on labor greater freedom and opportuuity and a greater share in production than it now enjoys? And if it improves, for the time being, the fortunes of a favored few, will it cast off the many to crowd the ranks of the unemployed? Is it not, indeed, a subtle invention to impede the organized efforts of wage earners to better their condition, and to weave about them a new and more refined network of embarrassment?

"The term itself of scientific management, in some indefinable manner gives one a shudder. It seems utterly devoid of warmth and sentiment. At its mention a picture at once presents itself of a group of unsympathetic and hard-headed captains of industry planning and scheming and straining every nerve to devise some way to increase the products of their plants, to decrease expenses and cut corners. Greater efficiency of men and machines must be had at any cost. These captains do not appear to be philanthropists, but cold, calculating men, impelled by bloodless science. We are reminded that science has no innate need of a heart and a circulatory system, and that it may pertain to the stars or the 'insensible rocks.'

"The system which our imaginary group may evolve may be mathematically correct and unassailable as a system, if it were to be applied to machines and inanimate things. But this would-be science of management is also to be applied to living men, women and children.

"How to control and manage employes without arousing their suspicions of additional burdens and new exploitation, seems to disturb the slumbers of some directors of modern industry, and to excite their powers of invention. Their engineers advise them to go slowly, to use great tact and diplomacy, and to convert one employe at a time—to divide and then conquer.

"The phrase, scientific management, is most unfortunately selected by its advocates. It is certainly expressive. Its meaning is clear and unambiguous. It is not so elastic in its application as some of its friends think. They profess to believe that its general adoption would produce a millennium in industry, that both employers and employes under its benign influence, 'will delight themselves in the abundance of peace,' and that such belligerent words as co-operation and profit-sharing may hereafter be regarded as obsolete.

"The words scientific management cannot mean the mutual interests of employer and employe. Science is defined in the Standard dictionary to be 'knowledge reduced to law and embodied in a system.' Management is defined to be, 'the act, art or manner of managing, carrying, directing, treating, or conducting.' This does not include or contemplate any action on the part of the men or things managed. They alike are to remain passive, uncreative and uninventive. Mr. Taylor, an authority on scientific management in the American Magazine for April, 1911, explicitly says that he told the men with whom he formerly worked 'that he was now working on the side of the management.'

"Scientific management following the old and abandoned conception of political economy, treats of 'pure economics' in a particular industry with especial regard for the production and distribution of wealth in the interest of capital, one factor only of production. A true science like astronomy or chemistry is based upon the unyielding facts of nature, and not upon artificial and fictitious data; all ground that has been traversed in those sciences is firm and accurately and absolutely known. In the so-called exact sciences the human element and the artificial conditions surrounding him may be ignored. This cannot be done in framing a system for conducting industry in which the human element is an inseparable part. Men cannot be deemed mere commodities and sub-

jected to inflexible rules which may dictate the proper sizes of shovels, the proper consistency of mortar, the best machines, etc. Labor itself cannot be deemed a commodity and subject to the same laws. Labor, wages, man, are one and the same. They cannot by any human device be divorced or differentiated from each other. The price of labor is not determined by the law of supply and demand as rigidly as the price of a commodity. Commodities may be easily transported from place to place to meet varying prices. This is not true of labor. Wages for various reasons do not so readily find a common level.

"Labor certainly is not a commodity when traveling around with the man. When separated from him it does become something else. That something else is a commodity, or wealth.

"It is of supreme importance to learn what increased portion of the product which labor is instrumental in creating would be received under scientific management by labor. In other words, to what extent does scientific management tend to create scientific co-operation? 'Enforced co-operation' is referred to by some of the advocates of this new system as one of the principal results. In the illustrations given, between 300 or 400 per cent. increase of production are made and the employes are paid from 50 to 60 per cent. in increased wages. This may be 'enforced co-operation,' but is very far from being scientific co-operation. It may be scientific as far as the management is concerned. That I have no inclination to deny. Indeed that is exactly what I am contending for. If the friends or scientific management would admit that, there would be nothing more to be said, and they would stand convicted as unfeeling and even unpatriotic men. Their system will fall short of success just so far as it fails to divide and apportion profits and savings equitably and fairly between itself and the other factor of production, labor.

"Scientific management will surely tend still more to destroy personal contact between employer and employe already too nearly destroyed. It should not be narrowly applied. To be of great value it must embrace not only the improved welfare of labor and capital devoted to a single industry, but also the improved welfare of all labor, and all capital devoted to all industry.

"No doubt a lamentable waste of energy obtains in all industry, but are there not other great wastes that should first be eliminated before speeding up employes to greater efficiency? Why should employes be singled out and wastes that logically or scientifically should be first considered be almost entirely neglected? How about the wastes which can scarcely be expressed in figures, represented in the vast sums of money paid by the people of this country as interest and dividends upon the oceans of fictitious and watered bonds and stocks of overcapitalized corporations, especially those based on special privilege? For example, take the railroads alone, whose total capital according to Poor's Manual for 1910 is about eighteen billions of dollars. Experts say that they can be replaced for half that amount. The total dividends paid were three hundred and twenty-five millions. The amount of interest paid on ten billions of bonds was probably between four and five hundred millions more. In other words, about two millions a day were paid by the people of the United States, or about twice what they ought to pay.

"This of course comes out of the industry, the capital and the labor of the community. Why not save this one million dollars a day and leave it in the pockets of the people before trying to get it out of labor in another way?

"We have considered but one industry in regard to this particular kind of waste. Were we to consider similar waste caused by inflated trusts and monopolies founded on public property, to say nothing of inflated capital of mines, good and bad, and various other corporations whose name is legion, the aggregate sum paid needlessly and uneconomically by capital and labor would be literally monumental.

"Expert engineers and statisticians and would-be reformers should devote their attention to squeezing out some of the water from overcapitalization before squeezing real vitality from labor.

"Some things accounted as waste are not waste at all. Treasures and lives lost in

struggles for liberty are not wasted. So the struggles of labor, often tragic and mistaken, are not wasted. Should organized labor be destroyed by monopoly and special privilege, by applying scientific management with strictness, a disastrous and real waste would be caused not only to workmen and their dependents, but to the well-being of future generations. The unfortunate and inefficient would be industrial outcasts and public charges.

"To meet this possible calamity the only recourse open to labor is to organize as it has never organized before. The nearer approximation it can secure to complete and perfect organization the nearer will it approach true co-operation between capital and labor.

"The present discord now too often existing between labor and capital is unnatural, and can only be removed by artificial means—better organization of its more human factor of production. By doing this, labor can force legitimate capital to sever its connection with special privilege and compel it to unite with itself and lift humanity and civilization to a plane yet hardly dreamed of.

"Upon the future action of organized labor depends its fate and the just and equitable settlement of important public issues now too long deferred. It should not permit itself to be first weakened, then divided and conquered.

"Government by experts is favored by many in city governments, but no one is bold enough to advocate it without giving the citizens direct control expressed in the initiative, recall and referendum. Hasn't the employe any equitable interest in corporations based upon special privilege, the public property, his property, to entitle him to some microscopic referendum concerning the 'standards' he is to follow? He ought to be accorded this even if he is compelled to leave all initiative and recall in the corporation employer."

SOME MODERN IDEAS ON TUBERCULOSIS

(By. Dr. Edwin F. Bowers in N. Y. Call.)

Tuberculosis has truly been called a "disease of poverty." The wealthy do occasionally die of it, but in proportion of one to seven, the overworked, underfed wage slave is doomed to an untimely demise through its ravages.

His progeny may also inherit the tendency toward tuberculosis and if their status in life remains unimproved, furnish their quota to its mortality.

Of what avail is an early diagnosis and council to "rest up," breathe pure air twenty-four hours in twenty-four, and "force feed" on rich nutritious diet, to the poor mill operative working ten to fourteen hours a day in oxygen-impoverished atmosphere? With his pitiful wage this advice is futile. What is the logical outcome of the development of tuberculosis in these people? A mortality of almost 80 per cent. in all but the most incipient conditions.

As tuberculosis is pre-eminently a house-bred disease, we could stamp it out, if only the precautionary rules which are observed in sanatoria could be put into practice in the home. Prevention, with "prophylactic treatment" for a name, is better than cure.

Much could be accomplished by the systematic instruction of the public school children in the principles and practice of prevention.

It would not only be the rising generation which would profit by this, but the children would carry home and impart to their parents these simple principles of hygienic living.

A textbook on "Simple Lessons on Tuberculosis" has recently been placed in the higher grammar grades of the District of Columbia. In Massachusetts the education authorities are establishing courses of instruction on tuberculosis in all the schools of that State. A bill has recently been passed in the Massachusetts legislature giving $1,000 for school tuberculosis exhibits. Such an exhibition will consist of a frame, containing photographs, charts,

mottoes, figures, etc., illustrating in a simple, yet striking manner, the extent of this disease, and how it is to be prevented.

Special textbooks on tuberculosis are being used and lectures on the subject are being given in the schools of Richmond, Va., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Detroit, and Saginaw, Mich., and Knoxville, Tenn.

In three states and one territory laws have been passed requiring that instructions about the nature and methods of prevention of tuberculosis be given in all public schools. In Tennessee the State Department of Education has requested that such instructions be given; and in New Jersey and West Virginia wall cards giving instructions are hung in every school room.

It is now hoped by the National Association of Tuberculosis in New York City that in five years the majority of children in the United States will be taught concerning the evils and dangers of this condition before they leave the lower grades of the public schools.

In Albany, N. Y., a roof has been taken off a school building and the walls altered so as to keep the pupils practically in the open.

The open air school at Castle Island, Mass., differs from that at Franklin Park, in the respect that at the park the intention is to cure tuberculosis after it has begun, while at the island the design is to prevent it altogether.

Dr. Harrington, director of hygiene in the Boston public schools, recently said that "The Castle Island's open air school was one of the most far-reaching undertakings in preventive medicine that has ever been given to the world."

A "Preventorium for Children" has recently been opened at Lakewood, N. J., and the object is to rescue the tenement children before they become infected.

The value of the "out-of-doors" school, or the "outdoor" room, one of which is being arranged for each public school in Boston, is incalculable. Parents are bound to be deeply impressed by the improvement in their children's health, and the lessons learned at such a school concerning fresh air, good food and cleanliness, are sure to be discussed at home.

Dr. John B. Hawes of Boston says: "The two most important factors in the campaign against tuberculosis are (1) the isolation of the advanced consumptive, (2) the education of the children, teaching them so to live that in the next generation the present tremendous expenditure in money and in lives caused by this disease will become unnecessary."

Medical inspection, publicity measures, improved sanitary and factory laws, anti-spitting ordinances and all organized or unorganized efforts with charitable intent are praiseworthy and reflect credit and honor upon their supporters, but they are only palliative. The crying need is to banish poverty. Give the people an opportunity in their pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. Adopt an intelligent method of dealing with the liquor question. Drunkenness is an important factor in relation to consumption. This question, therefore, is of profound moment and should be given most careful consideration.

Rigid inquiry should be made into the conditions surrounding female labor in shops, stores and factories. If the reports of our commissioners are true; if Miss O'Reilly, Miss Jane Addams and a host of other investigators are not exaggerators and alarmists there seems little alternative between the Scylla of consumption and starvation, and the Charybdis of prostitution.

Child labor is another important agent in preparing a field for the evolution of a pulmonary case. These conditions cry out for legislative relief.

Much is being accomplished in the educational campaign, as I said before. I foresee a time when the graduates of our public and high schools, familiar with the causes and contributing factors of the "Great White Plague," will refuse to tolerate the conditions which produce it.

In conclusion, tuberculosis is preventable, not hereditary, acquired by contact with careless diseased patients, or their sputum (moist or dessicated). It can be prevented by keeping the system at physiological par.

Pure air twenty-four hours a day, wholesome, nutritious food and attention to oral hygiene are essentials. Carious teeth

should be cleaned out and filled. Oral accpsis should be maintained by rinsing the mouth with milk of magnesia morning and night. This alkalinizes the secretions of the mouth and prevents the development of pathogenic germs. Tuberculosis is curable (particularly in the early stages) by our modern methods of diet, rest and open air treatment, but over and above everything else, to my mind, is the necessity of ameliorating the social and economic condition of the patient and the seventy odd millions in this country who are liable to become patients.

THE AGED WORKMAN

It is customary in manufacturing establishments to charge against the profits of the business an amount sufficient to cover the depreciation in plant or machinery or other equipment. For instance, in a shoe factory if the average lifetime of use of a last is five years, it would be proper to charge off 20 per cent. per year from the last account showing what the lasts cost. On machinery, if the average life of usefulness of machinery is found by experience to be ten years, it would be proper to charge off 10 per cent. per year from the machinery account, which originally showed what the machinery cost.

These are what are known in business parlance as depreciation charges, and are made upon the sound business theory that when an article has ceased to be useful it has no further value, and, therefore, should not stand for anything on the books. Old lasts or old patterns may be burned or old machinery may be sold as junk and the business suffer no loss, because the depreciation each year has been charged against the profits until they do not figure any longer as an asset, but there is no charge against the business or its profits for the general wearing out of the human machine, which, after it sees its best years, must oftentimes linger along under straitened circumstances until death mercifully puts an end to miserable existence.

The best years of a man's industrial life are limited in number. Some men, because of sturdy constitutions or exceptionally good habits, or physical condition, or mental temperament, are able to do high-grade work much later in life than others, but however much one may regret to admit that advancing age or infirmity has weakened the co-operative power of eye, brain and hand, yet the day comes finally, for all of us, when we are relegated to the industrial junk pile as human machines that are no longer serviceable in our chosen industry.

If it is right and proper that a depreciation charge should be made on the iron machine sufficient to pay for it out of the profits of the business within its average life of usefulness, why should not the same principle be applied in favor of the human machine? While it is true that the human machine, unlike the iron machine, does not have a fixed commercial value, and is not bought and sold exactly in the same way in the marts of trade, yet it ought to be possible to arrive through statistics at some reasonable average of the usefulness of man in industry.

For instance, say that the average man in a given trade is good for so many years, and that his earning power in the average number of years is a certain amount. Next assume that the average workman lives a certain number of years beyond the point of industrial use, then why is it not practical to assume that the worth of a worker is the amount of labor the average worker will perform in the average number of years of his usefulness, and that the amount of wages in those years is a commercial measure of the value of his services.

Assuming this to be practical, why would it not also be practical to estimate what percentage of those wages would be required to comfortably maintain the average aged workman for the balance of his years and to charge off that percentage of the pay roll against the profits of the business as depreciation on labor in exactly the same way as depreciation on machinery is charged off.

While it may be admitted that this is a somewhat complicated proposition when

looked at from the standpoint of the individual business man, and is probably beyond the reach of a small business concern because in a small number of people the element of variation would enter into the proposition so largely as entirely to disarrange any fixed schedule of percentages, still this suggestion is not more complicated than the question of life insurance, and could be reduced to the same basis of mathematical certainty based upon human averages in dealing with large numbers of persons.

It is a blot upon modern industry that the iron machine is figured off in depreciation charges and stands as nothing, while the human machine, having performed a lifetime of useful work, is left without any provision whatsoever for a dependent old age except a few instances of slight savings, or still fewer instances of speculative accumulations, or the charity of relatives, or the stigma of being inmates of the poor-house.

A man who has been a self-respecting citizen all his life, and who has been an industrious and efficient workman doing the useful and productive work of the world for a space of ten, or twenty, or thirty years, whatever may have been his lifetime of usefulness, deserves a better fate than to be the inmate of a poor-house and ostracized as such, or to be slowly starved to death because his pride prevents him from asking or accepting public aid, or to die by suicide or of a broken heart because he can no longer hold his accustomed place in the ranks of industry.

Thus far these remarks have been directed at the wage earner who has passed the point of efficient service in industry, but there are some employing interests who go so far as to anticipate this point by fixing an arbitrary age limit beyond which they will not employ a man, and this regardless of his ability to perform efficient labor. Some corporations fix the age of employment as low as forty years, and in some instances no man with gray hair need apply, no matter if the man is prematurely gray, but still in full possession of all mental faculties and physical powers.

To set such an absurd limit means to prolong the number of years which that man must exist under circumstances extremely humiliating to himself. If employing firms and corporations more and more adopt such a line of policy, on the theory that the human machine must not be employed for a single moment after it has passed its prime, the question as to what provision will be made for the support of the aged workman must become more and more pressing as time goes on.

In the older countries, where the rate of wages is a little closer to the life line than in ours, and the average employe is, therefore, a little nearer the point of destitution than here, the adoption of old age pensions as an honorable means of caring for the aged workman has gradually forced its way to the front, and some provision, therefore, has been made; but nothing of the kind has been attempted in America on any large scale, except that a very few corporations, much to their credit, have done something along this line.

Congressman Wilson of Pennsylvania, himself a coal miner by trade and a member of the Coal Miners' Union, has given a great deal of study to the problem of old age pensions in the United States, and finds there are a great many obstructions in the way of the establishment of any such plan, the most important of which is that an amendment to the constitution of the United States would first be necessary in order to make such legislation valid.

At the present time much attention is being given to improvement in the laws governing compensation to workmen for injuries from accidents during their employment, and it has been somewhat difficult to convince employers that it is just and equitable that a given industry should be taxed, in proportion to its risk, for compensation to the employes of the particular industry for injuries received in the course of or during their employment.

Moreover, the courts of our country, instead of seeking to administer legislation in accordance with the needs of our people or the needs of the proposed beneficiaries of the legislation, have, in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the men who do the work of the world in order that other men may live, eat, and grow fat,

shown a disposition to come to the rescue of capital and to nullify legislation in the interests of labor.

A conspicuous example of the latter attitude of the courts is the recent ruling of the New York Supreme Court that the employers' liability law enacted by the last legislature of New York State is unconstitutional on the ground that it confiscates the property of the employer without due process of law. To the layman, it is difficult to understand why this same reason should not apply to nullify any other form of legislation. "Due process of law," broadly considered, should mean conformity to the statutes enacted, and a law imposing a fine for the illegal sale of liquor might just as well be held unconstitutional because it confiscates the property of the liquor seller without due process of law, just as much as a law providing that an employer shall compensate his injured workmen on a certain basis fixed by law.

If the people, through their legislative bodies, are incompetent to legislate on one subject, it would appear to a lay mind that they would also be incompetent to legislate on others, and it would seem as if either all our laws are good and should be enforced, or all of them are void and we should live in a condition of anarchy; but if we are to experience so much opposition and difficulty in our effort to deal with the comparatively small problem of injury to workmen, caused by accident, what obstacles may we expect to encounter when attempting to deal with the larger problem of taking a reasonable care of the aged workmen?

The necessities of those injured by accidents are infinitely smaller than the certainty of those reduced to need by advancing age or infirmities. How to provide for the aged workmen is bound to become a problem pressing for solution in our country within the next few years, and the acuteness of the problem will be greatly intensified in case the tendency of employers towards refusing employment to workmen who have barely passed their prime, or to others who are prematurely aged in appearance only, continues to increase.

This question should receive the most serious consideration at the hands of all labor bodies, as it has to do with the welfare of all their members in their declining years, and, moreover, aside from its purely labor aspects, it is a great humanitarian question, the agitation of which cannot fail to appeal to the sympathies of a large portion of the public outside of labor's ranks. Competent legislation along these lines would have the very proper effect of compelling employers to take quite as much thought of men as of machines.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STRIKE AT THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

(Translated from the Philadelphia Tageblatt.)

It is evidently the design of the Baldwin Company to starve their 12,000 employes now on strike into submission. The company has so far refused to enter into any negotiations with the men with a view to await their unconditional surrender and their return to the "bone-maiming mill." The company declares they are protected in their contracts by strike clauses, and that, under the circumstances, they will not be hard pressed by their capitalist patrons, goes without saying.

Now, will the workers of this country take up the cause for which the Baldwin employes are fighting as their own cause? If so, it is the duty of the workers of the United States to come to their rescue. Let us see what is at stake.

Philadelphia stands among the larger cities of this country as the city where labor organization is weakest. Philadelphia is the great scab center of the United States. Where and whenever a strike of any importance breaks out, one will read in the papers, "Scabs Have Arrived From Philadelphia." Philadelphia, up to this day, has been an inexhaustible reservoir for the elements that are ever ready and willing to make the rear attack upon the struggling workers.

In the eighties of the past century, Philadelphia was the seat of the general headquarters of the Order of the Knights of Labor. This organization was not destined to be a militant force; it was organized as an educational society, with educational aims and aspirations. Yet, against the will of its founders and leaders, this order developed into an organization of a militant character, with which, during or about the year 1886, almost the entire working population of Philadelphia, excepting the building trades, were affiliated. At the rate of tens of thansands new members flocked into this order during this memorable period, and at once their watchword was, "Strike." The movement at that time had assumed proportions with which the leaders were unable to cope. Here in Philadelphia 70,000 textile workers demanded permission to go on strike. They were refused, but nevertheless walked out and lost out. The result was general demoralization among the entire working population of the city and the bungling up of the trade union movement for tens of years to come. Thus Philadelphia became the notorious scab town of America.

For the last ten years there has been a perceptible improvement. The textile workers made a gallant fight for shorter working hours, which, however, was but scantily appreciated by the outside labor world. The general strike in the spring of last year was not a general strike, but it was nevertheless a splendid manifestation of solidarity never before witnessed in any other American city. Other important strike movements were also on foot at the same time.

The great disadvantage the labor movement in Philadelphia at all times had to contend with was the apparent impossibility to unionize any of the large establishments of the city. Baldwin's Locomotive Works, Cramp's shipyards, the Midvale Steel Works, Disston's Saw Factory, Brill's Wagon Factory, Dobson's Textile Factories and others are all still non-union. The most favorable that can be said in this regard is, that in some of the establishments union men are tolerated. Agreements with unions do not obtain in any of them.

Now, a strike has broken out in the largest of these establishments. The general strike furnished the first inducement for a part of the men in Baldwin's Locomotive Works to join the union of their trade. Since then the company has been watching for an opportunity to strike a death blow to the incipient organization in their factory and restore their old system of terrorism.

The company threw 12,000 men on the street, and while at first they denied that this was a retaliative measure intended to intimidate their employes and victimize those who had dared to join the union, they now admit that such is the case. The men are fighting this battle to secure for themselves the right to organize. The 12,000 men on strike are battling in the first place to get redress for the 12,000 who are victimized, then for themselves, then in the interest of the entire working population of the city, and last for the inherent rights of workers all through the country.

A victory of the men in the Baldwin Locomotive Works would undoubtedly have the effect of thoroughly stirring up the workers of this city. The men employed in the other large establishments here above mentioned would be drawn into this fight. Philadelphia would cease to be the city of the lowest wages and the scab town of America.

Hence, the workers of the entire country are interested in the outcome of this strike. It is in their power to deliver Philadelphia from the stigma of being this country's Eldorado for strike breakers. We are not authorized to make any appeal for the assistance of the striking Baldwin employes, but such an appeal must soon be sent out, and we wish to prepare the workers for it.

We hope that as a preliminary step in this direction the labor press will take this matter up and invoke the sympathy of their readers in behalf of these 12,000 men struggling for human rights. Let the workers know that they will be appealed to for assistance in a cause as worthy as ever downtrodden mankind has fought for.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1911

Take Up the Apprenticeship Question.

Again some of our Local Unions are asking for some general rules and regulations to govern apprentices. This is a subject which has occupied our general conventions as far back as that held in Detroit in 1888, and still the problem, with the exception perhaps of Chicago, Ill., is an open issue.

In their October meetings in 1909 our G. E. B. took into consideration the establishment of an apprenticeship system for our entire U. B. and the formulating of uniform laws for that purpose, when that body came to the conclusion that no mandatory laws could be made that would be satisfactory and could be enforced in all localities, and therefore recommended "that each locality formulate laws that are practicable and at the same time will improve the apprenticeship system where such is established."

This action of the Board, although specially communicated to our Local Unions by the G. S. in his ensuing quarterly circular, did not have the effect of stimulating the activity of our membership in an endeavor to at least locally establish an apprentice system. It was our general secretary who took issue in the matter in his report to the Des Moines convention by submitting a series of rules governing apprentices in a general way, which we herewith recommend to our Local Unions and District Councils as a guide in the adoption of apprentice rules:

1. An apprentice shall serve at least a term of four years at the trade between the ages of 17 and 21.
2. He shall be indentured with some good, reliable, union carpenter contractor.
3. He shall join the union immediately as an apprentice—be entitled to semi-beneficial benefits and remain so until he serves his full apprenticeship term and becomes a qualified mechanic at the trade, capable to command the rate of wages established by the union and competent of doing a day's work.
4. The union shall keep strict watch over him during his term of apprenticeship.
5. The employer shall give the apprentice a fair chance to learn the trade instead of putting him to do work that carpenters are not called upon to do at the trade.
6. An apprentice once indentured cannot leave his employer and go to work for another without the consent of his first employer with whom he was indentured, unless there is just cause or that such change is made on account of the death of the employer or the relinquishment of business.
7. An apprentice leaving his employer after being indentured, without cause,

must return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship in full. Failure to do so on his part shall act as a forfeiture of membership in his Local Union; after that the Local Union shall not recognize him in any manner or consent to him serving his apprenticeship with some other employer.

8. The employer shall see to it that the apprentice is given an opportunity to receive an education that will better fit him for the trade.

9. It is incumbent upon the union and the employer combined to see to it that the apprentice becomes a full-fledged, qualified, capable and competent mechanic.

In addition to these rules we would suggest the adoption of a rule in vogue in Chicago which provides that a contractor taking an apprentice must keep him in school during January, February and March, the slack months of the builders' trade, and must pay him during those months the wages given apprentices. We think it quite probable that if the board of education of any locality be appealed to they would readily co-operate with the Local Union in making arrangements that will afford the apprentices an opportunity to continue and improve their school education along with the technical training they are receiving at their trade.

In connection with the foregoing we would remind our Local Unions and District Councils of the resolution, bearing on the subject, adopted by our Des Moines convention, which reads as follows:

—The Establishment of Evening Trade Schools—

"Whereas, It is acknowledged by all who have given the matter close study, that an apprenticeship system bound by hard and fast rules cannot be successfully maintained owing to varying conditions in different localities, and

"Whereas, It is an indisputable fact that most of the employers use the apprentice as an ordinary laborer seldom, if ever, attempting to teach him the trade either in theory or practice, all legislation notwithstanding, and

"Whereas, The result of such conditions is to lower the standard of efficiency of the organized carpenter, a most deplorable condition at any time, but especially so in this the greatest age in the development and progress of the labor union, and

"Whereas, It is up to the U. B. to make union and skill synonymous; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the officers of the U. B. and the delegates to the sixteenth Biennial Convention of the U. B. hereby place themselves on record as favoring the establishment of evening trade schools by Local Unions and District Councils, where the apprentice may be taught his trade and where, when qualified, he may receive a diploma certifying to his efficiency as a journeyman carpenter."

We are all aware that many employers take no, or very little, interest in the future of the apprentice, employing him merely as an errand boy or at laborer's work instead of teaching him the trade. It therefore behooves the union to prepare a form of indenture containing provisions which make it compulsory upon the employer to give the apprentice an opportunity to acquire an academic and a vocational education. And the union, through their officers or a committee, must see to it that this form of indenture is duly signed by the employer hiring an apprentice.

We owe it to our sons and the sons of our fellow-workers who may enter our trade to do our share in their technical education and to make it possible for them to become proficient, capable, competent, self-supporting and self-reliant mechanics. The first step in this direction is the establishing of a practical and efficacious apprenticeship system, and we hope our Local Unions will no longer hesitate, but give this subject their early and most earnest consideration.

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There have been no important developments in connection with the McNamara case this month other than the entering in the Los Angeles courts on June 1 of a plea of "not guilty" by the defense and the

indictment by the Marion county, Indiana, grand jury of John J. McNamara and William J. Burns, the detective.

McNamara is charged with "conspiracy to destroy with dynamite the bridge of the Peoria & Pekin Railroad Company at Peoria, Ill., and also for storing dynamite in the city of Indianapolis.

Burns is indicted for kidnapping McNamara and forcibly taking him out of the State.

Walter Drew, counsel for the Erectors' Association; J. A. G. Bradoff, an agent of the same association; W. J. Ford, assistant district attorney of Los Angeles, who took part in the kidnapping, and Frank P. Fox of Indianapolis, driver of the automobile that took McNamara away, who were bound over to the grand jury on kidnapping charges, were discharged.

What may prove of great value to the defense is a statement in possession of the attorneys gathered by Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, showing that dynamite could not have caused the explosion in the Los Angeles Times building. Dr. Holmes is held to be the highest authority on explosives in the United States.

A conference of labor officials, called for the purpose of considering further steps in the defense of McNamara, is this moment in session in this city.

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As we are going to press the strike of the millmen in Grand Rapids, Mich., which began April 19, involving at that time fully three thousand men, has entered upon its eleventh week. A number of firms have signed agreements a month ago and their men have returned to work. Prospects for a settlement all along the line are bright. Many prominent citizens, the mayor and other city officials are in sympathy with the strikers.

They are certainly putting up a strong and gallant fight; they so far had very few desertions and their ranks remain unbroken.

Considering that the larger portion of the men are foreign-speaking and comparatively new adherents to the cause of unionism, we can but admire their loyalty and firmness in this long-drawn struggle for sorely needed improved working conditions.

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"Scientific Management," as prescribed by Mr. Taylor, a topic now so broadly discussed and commented, is simply a system of speeding up with less workers than are now employed. It is meant to produce more than the present output at smaller cost and to secure larger profits for the employer. It is a scheme which, if generally introduced, must naturally and inevitably result in increased overproduction and unemployment.

How does the idea of a still larger output strike our carpenters, especially those in the larger cities where their physical powers are already taxed to the highest limit?

In another column we are printing an address delivered by Mr. Wm. N. Osgood before the Central Labor Union of Boston, Mass., in which the flaws in this system are ably exposed. An essay on the same subject, compiled by Samuel Squibb, granite cutter, and endorsed by the New York Building Trades Council, will appear in our next issue.

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The New Jersey State Convention of Carpenters, held at Atlantic City June 16 and 17, was a distinct success. It was a very enthusiastic meeting, attended by 101 delegates representing Local Unions and District Councils from all parts of the State. Five fraternal delegates from neighboring State organizations, including our First General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn and our General Secretary Frank Duffy, were in attendance.

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Our U. B. at the Niagara convention, held in 1906, having placed itself on record as being opposed to the diversion of the water of the Niagara for manufacturing purposes, it is indeed gratifying to note that the United States Senate, without debate or division, adopted the Burton resolution extending for two years from June 29 the existing law protecting Niagara Falls from further diversion of water.

The resolution is now before the House and is expected to be concurred in by that body.

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The circulation of "Der Grundstein" (The Cornerstone), the official organ of the German Building Trades Federation, a weekly publication, has exceeded the 300,000 mark. The Federation consists of the national organization of masons and bricklayers and of the national organization of building laborers. The above circulation means a total, or combined membership, of over 300,000.

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The Spanish Federation of Trades Unions has appealed to the International Secretarial headquarters in Berlin for aid in behalf of 9,500 building trades workers who have been locked out at Madrid following a strike of bricklayers. The federated employers have declared a war of extermination against unionism in the building trades in Spain.

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The threatened lockout of the men in the building trades in Denmark has been averted. At the last hour a satisfactory agreement was reached between the men and the master builders.

A Sensible Employer

A few days ago, sitting as an arbitrator in an industrial dispute, a business man, who has owned a shop in San Francisco for twenty-six years, and who employs about one hundred mechanics, said to the Board: "Gentlemen, we may feel as we please about it, but we must realize that unless we are willing, as employers, to meet the labor question face to face, unless we are willing to admit the right of our employes to organize, unless we are willing to share the profits of our business with them, unless we are ready to deal with labor honestly and fairly, we cannot avoid revolution in this country of ours; so, therefore, I am opposed now, have always been so, and always will be, to employers' associations, formed for the purpose of destroying labor unionism; I am now and always have been, opposed to interfering with family pocketbooks and I know that such employers' associations only hasten the day of turmoil and are a menace to our country."—Ex.

Hollow Metal Trim.

The inception of the hollow metal trim business is sometimes said to date from 1903, when an architect in conversation with a manufacturer of metallic office furniture mentioned the possibilities of building trim made of No. 18 or No. 20 gauge steel, heavy enough to be self-supporting without wood filler and the material to have a Japan coating. The development of the hollow metal trim has, of course, been marked by the perfection of special machinery, so that casings, jambs, moldings, and the like are made from long lengths of flat steel drawn into the desired shapes usually by power drawing presses. Asbestos is sometimes used as a filler, particularly in the case of hollow doors, to serve as a fireproof non-conductor of heat. Cork is inserted in parts of the doors to deaden the metallic ring which might otherwise be present. One of the remarkable accomplishments in this material is the close imitation which has been obtained to different woods, such as mahogany, birch, etc.—Building Age.

Coincident with the strike of Vancouver union men, the Chinese carpenters and operatives in outside trades also decided to lay down their tools. This decision on the part of the Chinese trades guilds went into effect last Saturday and stopped work on several large buildings in the Chinese quarter. "White man quit; all same no like see China work. Save tlouble," was the only reason for the action which could be obtained from the Mongolian leaders.—Hamilton Herald.

The annual report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners just now issued is also a four-hundred-page book, nearly as big as a bible, and their 55,785 members are looking forward to a good year of recuperation.—Hamilton Herald.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
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Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 236 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice to Recording Secretaries.

Under date of June 30, 1911, the General Secretary forwarded to all Local Unions of this U. B. his quarterly circular covering the months of July, August and September, 1911, by first-class mail. The circular contains the quarterly password. Accompanying it are six blanks for the F. S., three of which are to be used for the reports to the G. O. for the months of July, August and September and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the G. O.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Resolution of Special Interest Adopted and Ordered Published by the Des Moines Convention.

—Resolution No. 42—

"Whereas, The Koken Barber Supply Co., located at 911 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., who are manufacturers of barber chairs and other barber supplies, have repeatedly and persistently refused to recognize union labor, therefore the C. D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby request the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to devote sufficient space in their official journal, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may deem necessary as individual members thereof; and be it further

"Resolved, That above notice be continued until such time as the firm above mentioned recognizes union labor."

Conference of Labor Representatives in McNamara Case.

At a conference of the representatives of National and International Unions with the officers of the American Federation of Labor, held at Indianapolis, June 29, 1911, all of the available facts in connection with the arrest and illegal kidnapping and incarceration of the McNamara brothers were carefully considered and we emphatically and without reservation, declare our belief in their innocence.

Having further carefully considered the statement issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and all the departments of the Federation, under date of June 17, 1911, we endorse, first, the action of the officers and executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its prompt and energetic action, and, second, we endorse and make a part of this document, the statement and appeal issued and signed by the foregoing stated officers, to-wit:

From many sources in the ranks of labor has come the urgent request for the American Federation of Labor to take such action as circumstances may warrant in order that proper and adequate defense may be afforded the men kidnapped and now incarcerated in Los Angeles, so that not only their innocence may be established before the courts, but also that the perpetrators of the outrageous kidnapping of these men may be prosecuted and punished and to prevent a repetition of such proceedings in the future.

Having these facts in mind, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor invited the executive council of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., the executive board of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and the executive officers of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to meet, and they did meet, in joint session in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of formulating such tentative plans as were found to be immediately necessary. We have also had the benefit of the advice in consultation of Hon. Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel retained in these cases, and it has been plainly made manifest, not only to us, but to all right-thinking Americans, that vast financial hostile interests are bitterly and unjustly arrayed against the organized labor movement and its men, and the humane cause which they represent and advocate. These hostile interests scruple at nothing in the accomplishment of their purpose, even to deprive earnest, devoted, honest and peaceable workmen of their liberty and even to jeopardize their lives.

All fair-minded men are forced to the conclusion that if good and sufficient evidence of guilt existed, the outrageous secret kidnapping of the incarcerated men in violation of all law, and of all rights, without their having had an opportunity to be heard before any competent court, would not have been resorted to. Nor would any such high-handed, illegal proceedings have been even attempted, were the kidnapped men other than workmen. Therefore, and in the absence of known evidence, who will deny, then, to the great rank and file of labor the right to think and to assume that men are innocent of crime, at least, until proven guilty after a fair and impartial trial before a jury of their peers? The men of labor ask no immunity for any violation of law.

It is, therefore, essential and self-evident that the defense of these men and our movement, and the prosecution of the outrageous kidnapping will require adequate means for competent and faithful array of counsel and assistants to them.

In passing, it need but be said that it is much more difficult, and possibly much more expensive, to unearth and expose a scheme to fasten a charge of crime upon men than it is to hatch such a scheme and conspiracy. Therefore, in joint session, the executive councils of the American Federation of Labor, of the Building Trades Department, of the Metal Trades Department, and of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., have adopted the following as a plan to raise the necessary funds for the defense in "the McNamara case" and the prosecution and future preventing of kidnapping:

—Suggestions for Raising Funds for the McNamara Case—

That all national and international labor organizations be called upon and urged to contribute an amount equal to 25 cents per member; the International officers to raise the amounts from their respective memberships or locals in the form and manner best adapted to each organization; that the total amounts received be transmitted weekly by the officers of national and International labor organizations to Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor, who is also secretary of the McNamara legal defense committee.

That the local and federal labor unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor be called upon and urged to contribute the sum of 25 cents for each member in the local unions, and that the same be transmitted to Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor.

That central bodies select committees for the purpose of collecting funds from workers and friends who do not contribute through the channels of their local or International organizations, and forward their contributions regularly and promptly to Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor.

That at least one officer of each of the International labor organizations be called into conference at the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on Thursday, June 29, 1911, for the purpose of discussing the necessity of co-operative and energetic action for the collection of funds to aid the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association in the defense of what has been termed "the McNamara case," and for the prosecution of the kidnappers, and to take such further action as the ends of justice may warrant.

That the organizers of the International unions and of the American Federation of Labor be requested to visit all organizations with a view of explaining the cause which labor is defending, and to enlighten the people of our country as to the character of the prosecution of labor men and the necessity for ample and adequate defense.

That the officers of all labor organizations whether International, state or local, be, and they are, requested to continuously keep before the workers and the people generally the necessity of defending our brothers in labor against the organized conspiracy inaugurated and maintained by the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Erectors' Association, and other hostile employers, to cast ignominy upon our movement by the imprisonment and punishment of our men, regardless of their innocence.

That the labor and reform press be urged to keep continuously before the people the contest in which the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the American Federation of Labor are engaged in defense of the labor men kidnapped and now incarcerated.

That Labor Day be celebrated more earnestly and generally than ever, by demonstrations, addresses, and sociability; that the proceeds of these celebrations be devoted to the legal defense of the McNamara case and the prosecution of the kidnappers.

That a permanent committee on ways and means be and is hereby created to consist of: Frank M. Ryan, president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, president and secretary, respectively, of the American Federation of labor; James Short and Wm. J. Spencer, president and secretary, respectively, of the Building Trades Department; James O'Connell and A. J. Berres, president and secretary, respectively, of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; John B. Lennon, president and Thomas F. Tracy, secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

That the disbursement of all moneys received in connection with these cases shall be made by Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., upon the order of Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., and made payable to Hon. Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, and through him to such attorneys and assistants who may be retained or employed by him (subject to the approval of President Gompers and Secretary Morrison) for services in these cases.

That all contributions toward the legal defense in the McNamara cases and for the prosecution of the kidnappers be transmitted as soon as possible to Secretary Frank Morrison, who will forward a receipt for every contribution received by him, and at the end of the trials a printed copy of the income and expenses will be mailed to each contributor.

There has been studiously circulated and published in the press exaggerated statements of immense sums of money which are supposed to have been contributed and received for the defense of the men in these cases, and it is not difficult to understand that these statements have been published for the specific purpose of making it appear that because large sums are already at hand that there is no necessity for the workmen to respond. The fact is that thus far an exceedingly small sum of money has been received and that we shall all have to depend upon the sympathy and generosity of liberty-loving workmen and our friends to secure the means for the defense of the McNamara case and the prosecution of the kidnappers.

In the name of justice and humanity you are urgently requested to make such arrangements as the form and manner of your organization is best adapted to pursue, so that an amount equal to 25 cents per member be forwarded toward the preparing and meeting for the legal defense and for the prosecution of the kidnappers in the McNamara case, and to forward the same as promptly as possible to Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

In addition, your organization is respectfully invited to have one or more of its officers to attend a conference to be held at the Denison hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., beginning at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, June 29, 1911, for the purpose of discussing such further co-operation and energetic action for the collection of funds in furtherance of the ends of justice in these cases.

Kindly advise President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, at your earliest possible convenience, as to the number of officers of your International organization who will attend the Indianapolis conference June 29, and oblige.

Yours fraternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,
JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President,
JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President,
JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President,
D. A. HAYES, Fourth Vice-President,
WM. D. HUBER, Fifth Vice-President,
JOS. F. VALENTINE, Sixth Vice-President,
JOHN R. ALPINE, Seventh Vice-President,
H. B. PERHAM, Eighth Vice-President,
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary,
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer,
Executive Council A. F. of L.

JAMES A. SHORT, President,
GEO. F. HEDRICK, First Vice-President,
FRANK M. RYAN, Second Vice-President,
O. A. TVEITMOE, Third Vice-President,
M. O'SULLIVAN, Fourth Vice-President,
F. J. M'NULTY, Fifth Vice-President,
WM. J. SPENCER, Secretary-Treasurer,
Executive Council, Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.
JAMES O'CONNELL, President,
ALBERT J. BERRES, Secretary-Treas.,
JOS. F. VALENTINE, First Vice-President,
JAMES W. KLINE, Second Vice-President,
JOS. A. FRANKLIN, Third Vice-President,
T. M. DALY, Fourth Vice-President,
Executive Council, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.
JOHN B. LENNON, President,
THOMAS F. TRACY, Secretary,
Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

We, the representatives of the national and International organizations in conference, especially call attention to the following language used in the foregoing quoted statement:

—Suggestions for Raising Funds for the McNamara Case—

That all national and international organizations be called upon and urged to contribute an amount equal to 25 cents per member, the International officers to raise the amounts from their respective memberships or locals in the form and manner best adapted to each organization; that the total amounts received be transmitted weekly by the officers of national and International labor organizations to Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor, who is also secretary of the McNamara legal defense committee.

That the local and federal labor unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor be called upon and urged to contribute the sum of 25 cents for each member in the local unions, and that the same be transmitted to Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor.

That central bodies select committees for the purpose of collecting funds from workers and friends who do not contribute through the channels of their local or International organizations, and forward their contributions regularly and promptly to Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor.

We especially and earnestly urge that the executive officers of all national and International unions immediately issue circulars urging all affiliated members to each contribute at least 25 cents to the McNamara defense fund.

We further recommend and urge that all labor and friendly papers keep standing an appeal for aid and assistance to the defense fund; that the managers of the labor papers start defense funds and publish the names of contributors in their papers, and weekly transmit the same to Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor.

We further recommend that the officers of the American Federation of Labor devise and issue a stamp to be known as the McNamara legal defense fund stamp; that they be furnished to all national and International unions, state, city and local organizations; that the price of the stamps be 1 cent, and that the proceeds go to the McNamara legal defense fund.

Inasmuch as there exists widespread misinformation as to the illegal and outrageous kidnapping of the McNamara brothers and the denial to them of the constitutional rights guaranteed to persons suspected of crime, and in furtherance of the ends of justice there now exists an urgent necessity to arouse public interest and in giving widespread publicity to the unscrupulous and illegal methods which were employed, we, therefore, urge all central labor bodies to arrange for public meetings of protest, and request the officers of the A. F. of L. to give their fullest assistance in arranging for speakers.

We further recommend that the subject matter of this circular be discussed at each meeting of all state and city central bodies and the delegates urged to take the matter up at all meetings of their Local Unions and there urge the importance and immediate necessity of raising sufficient funds to properly conduct the kidnapping prosecution and the McNamara defense.

Inasmuch as the conference called by the American Federation of Labor and its departments has this day been held and has proven to be of interest and advantage, we recommend to the executive councils of the American Federation of Labor and of its departments to issue another call or calls for future conferences whenever and wherever necessary or advisable.

The above address and appeal was unanimously adopted this 29th day of June, 1911, by the conference of the executive officers of national and International unions of America, held in Indianapolis, Ind., and was ordered issued by the committee on ways and means.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
FRANK MORRISON,
FRANK M. RYAN,
JAMES SHORT,
WILLIAM J. SPENCER,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
A. J. BERRES,
JOHN B. LENNON,
THOMAS F. TRACY,
Committee on Ways and Means.

Expulsion.

L. B. Nichols of L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., has been expelled for violation of Sections 181, 182, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201 and 202 of the general constitution.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Hutchinson, Kan.
Altus, Okla.	Johnson City, Tenn.
Alva, Okla.	Joliet, Ill.
Asherton, Tex.	Kenosha, Wis.
Ashland, Ky.	Kewanee, Ill.
Austin, Tex.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Baltimore, Md.	Laconia, N. H.
Bartlesville, Okla.	Lynn, Mass.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Manhattan, Kan.
Belleville, Ill.	Madison, Wis.
Big Springs, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Birmingham, Ala.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Boise, Idaho.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Mulberry, Fla.
Chicago, Ill.	New York City.
Cleveland, O.	New Bedford, Mass.
Denver, Colo.	New Orleans, La.
Detroit, Mich.	Oakland, Cal.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Peoria, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.	Pottsville, Pa.
Evansville, Ind.	Rochester, N. Y.
Fort Myers, Fla.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	The Dalles, Ore.
Hartford, Conn.	Utica, N. Y.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Waco, Tex.
Houston, Tex.	Waterbury, Conn.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Michigan City, Ind.	Palestine, Tex.
Glen Park, N. Y.	Menard, Tex.
Magrath, Alta., Can.	Normanger, Tex.
New York City, N. Y.	Columbus, O.
Denison, Tex.	Miami, Okla.
Cocoanut Grove, Fla.	Bristol, R. I.
Toppenish, Wash.	Dolgeville, N. Y.
Petoskey, Mich.	Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.
Opelika, Ala.	Collingswood, N. Y.
Mankato, Minn.	

Total, 19 Local Unions.

Rejection of Candidate.

J. C. Morgan applied for membership to Local Union 55, Denver, Colo., three times in succession and was rejected each time.

The Real Cause of High Wages.

It is a familiar adage in the business world that an efficient man is cheap at high wages. Yet in its application to larger questions this adage is never thought of. In discussing the tariff and wages, people assume as a matter of course that the employer who pays high wages must therefore sell his goods at a higher price. The fact is that if the labor is well fed and intelligent and is applied under good natural conditions and with skilful leadership the employer can turn out an abundant product or a product of high quality, sell it cheap and still pay his laborers well. And the real source and cause of general high wages, says the economist, is precisely in these conditions—efficient labor, good, natural resources, skilful industrial leadership. Given these and you will always have higher wages and need not fear competition from cheap and inefficient labor.—Professor F. W. Taussig, in Atlantic.

The Tired Americans.

It is proverbial that the American business man is tired. It is for him that the drama is made frothy. It is for him that all the Broadway stars shine, for him that the lights glimmer. But it is not he alone who is tired.

The American clerk is tired adding up figures and selling goods in which he has no interest.

The American society woman is tired playing the butterfly, playing bridge and engaging in other activities which have become deadly monotonous.

The American laboring man is tired spending all his waking hours in getting a poor living and in trying to make his wages reach as high as the cost of necessities.

The American middle-class wife is tired trying to make a show on an income that is by no means showy.

The American college professor is tired teaching a system of economics which has no vital connection with the real facts of life.

The American magnate is tired trying to make people believe he is a superman.

The American voter is tired supporting political parties which make no effort to support him.

The American editor is tired beating about the bush and not touching the heart of questions.—E. O. J. in "Life."

The time has come when the workers must not confine their battles to the industrial field, but extend them to the political arena.

A Letter to Governor Marshall of Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 31, 1911.

Hon. Thos. R. Marshall, Governor of Indiana:

Honorable Sir—As residents and citizens of the great state of Indiana, we avail ourselves of our constitutional privilege of addressing you as our Chief Executive, and take this occasion to reiterate our position as law-abiding citizens and firm believers in law, order and the reign of justice. If natural and civil rights are to be maintained, then integrity and purity of the executive, judicial and legislative departments must be held inviolable. Truth is a prime essential to integrity, just as integrity is necessary to public confidence. Perjury, oppression and injustice have always existed together. As nations become more enlightened, those who "bear false witness" are held in greater contempt. Being well read in the law, you know that perjuries have been punished with death, banishment, cutting out of the tongue, fines, imprisonment and incapacity to give testimony. Fraud vitiates all transactions which it touches, and it is of the highest moment that your department of public service continue above reproach.

On the 22nd day of April, 1911, certain persons, whose names were doubtless made known to you, but who are not known to us, presented certain papers and documents to your Excellency, asking for the extradition of John J. McNamara, a respected citizen of Indiana. On the strength of these documents and such other information as you may at that time have required in the proper discharge of your duty, you issued your executive warrant and decided that our brother, J. J. McNamara, was a fugitive from the justice of California, and therefore a proper subject to be deported from our state. Later developments and a close examination of the facts and application of the law, as announced by the courts of the very highest respectability, without a dissenting voice, established the fact that J. J. McNamara, for whom you issued your warrant, was not a fugitive from the justice of California, but was a citizen of our state, and at the time of the alleged commission of the offense charged against him was present in this state, and that our laws forbade his extradition.

We are credibly informed that the established rules of practice of the Executive Department of the State of California require that before the Governor of that state can legally issue a request for the extradition of an alleged fugitive from another state, the accused must be actually under arrest in the state upon whose Executive a demand is made, and that in this case, before the demand could have been legally made on you and before you could have lawfully issued your warrant for J. J. McNamara, he should have been held here as a prisoner. The request made by the Hon. Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California, was presented to you on the 22nd day of April, 1911, and is now on file in the office of the Secretary of State, and contains the following false affidavit, upon which both you and the Executive of California acted, and which violated the civil rights of the accused:

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Plaintiff,

vs.

J. J. McNAMARA, Defendant.

State of California, County of Los Angeles, ss:

I, W. J. Ford, being first duly sworn,

depose and say: I am the assistant district attorney of the county of Los Angeles, state of California, and I know W. J. Burns; that he has been employed for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of O. E. McManigal and one J. J. McNamara, who have been indicted by the grand jury of Los Angeles county, state of California, charged with a felony.

I further depose and say that I have caused diligent search to be made throughout the state of California, and have found that the said O. E. McManigal and J. J. McNamara are not in the said state of California and cannot be found within said state of California.

Further, I have received from the said W. J. Burns the following telegram:

"I have arrested and am holding in Indianapolis, Ind., J. J. McNamara.

"Signed: W. J. Burns."

Dated at Chicago, Ill., April 15, 1911.

I further depose and say that the said J. J. McNamara is a fugitive from justice and is now located and under arrest in the city of Indianapolis, state of Indiana.

That I personally know that the said J. J. McNamara mentioned by the said telegram from the said W. J. Burns is the said J. J. McNamara who is under indictment by the said grand jury of the said county of Los Angeles, state of California.

W. J. FORD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1911.

(Seal) PAUL McCORMICK,

Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the said county of Los Angeles.

The records in the office of the Secretary of State show that on the same 15th day of April, J. D. Fredericks, district attorney, signed and filed with the Governor of California the following false statement in order to secure the signature of the Governor to the extradition papers:

"That the fugitive is now under arrest in said state of Indiana, and such arrest is based upon the following proceedings: Indictment by the grand jury of Los Angeles county and warrant of arrest, copies of which are hereto attached."

We believe that we are justified in saying that these men who manufactured evidence to be presented to two executives are capable of manufacturing evidence in their attempt to discredit trade unionism. You now know, as all the world knows, that neither on the 22nd day of April, 1911, when you issued your warrant, nor on the 15th day of April when W. J. Ford made his false and perjured affidavit, was J. J. McNamara under arrest in the city of Indianapolis, and you also now know that the telegram of W. J. Burns and the statement of J. D. Fredericks to the Governor of California, which were transmitted to your Excellency, were absolutely and unqualifiedly false, misleading and deceptive and were frauds upon the executives of two states.

Whether you relied on them, disregarded them or made independent investigations to ascertain the exact facts, we have never been advised, but the fact remains that the statements of W. J. Burns, W. J. Ford and J. D. Fredericks as presented to two Governors were and are rank frauds, formulated and presented to taint the stream of justice and to deceive your Excellencies, thereby bringing into disrepute your exalted offices, and to fasten a stigma and reproach upon those who fill these high positions. We take it that neither you nor the Governor of California would have certified to the truth of such frauds had you been fully advised in the premises, but that you, in some degree at least, placed some faith in the statements therein contained.

We therefore believe it is due your position, due Governor Johnson and due the people of both states that you repudiate these frauds against justice, rebuke and, as far as possible, punish those who perpetrated them. We therefore earnestly request and urge your Excellency to disavow any connection with these scandalous affidavits and statements, and inform the Governor of California that the district attorney of Los Angeles county, J. D. Fredericks, certified to him an absolute falsehood; that his deputy, W. J. Ford, did likewise, and that W. J. Burns, then employed by the city of Los Angeles and private conspirators, committed a fraud against his excellency, and such statements were

certified to your office as being true, and that you urge his excellency to take such steps as may be legal and justifiable to punish the perpetrators of these frauds and perjuries, to the end that governors and citizens may hereafter be protected in their rights and that the administration of justice be not further corrupted.

While such action on your part may not right the great wrong that has been inflicted on Brother J. J. McNamara, whose constitutional right of personal security has been violated, yet we think it opportune and appropriate, in view of the circumstances surrounding this case. These men, Ford, Fredericks and Burns, who are undeniably guilty of the grossest and most infamous frauds against public justice, are now posing as paragons of virtue and veracity, and are loudly proclaiming to the world that J. J. McNamara is guilty of numerous crimes against property and life and that they have in their possession "positive proof" of the same. It might be well that you remind the public that they should consider the irresponsible statements of these consummate prevaricators in the same manner which the Athenian orator considered the perjurers of his time: "When this perjured man comes to demand credit to his oaths, remind him of this, that he who hath frequently sworn falsely, and yet expects to be believed on his oath, should be favored by one of these two circumstances, of which Demosthenes finds neither—his gods must be new or his auditors different."

"False in one, false in all," has long been a maxim of your legal profession, and it is due our citizen who has been outraged, due to the Governor of California, on whom these frauds were first imposed, due to you, to whose executive chamber these perjured and criminal instruments came, and due to the State of Indiana, in whose capitol they now repose, that you rebuke such corruption and take a stand for honesty, fairness and justice in all public affairs, especially those which affect the inalienable rights of Indiana citizens.

Believing that the law should not be honored in the breach, nor crimes committed in the name of liberty, we are,

Yours most respectfully,

JAMES M. LYNCH,
Chairman of the Conference.

FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary of the Conference.

Approved:

JAMES M. LYNCH,
President International Typographical Union.

HUGO MILLER,
Second Vice-President International Typographical Union.

J. W. HAYS,
Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

F. X. NOSCHANG,
President Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.

JACOB FISCHER,
Secretary-Treasurer Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.

JOHN F. M'NAMEE,
Editor and Manager Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine.

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
President International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

THOMAS L. HUGHES,
Secretary-Treasurer International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

WM. J. BOWEN,
President of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

THOS. R. PREECE,
First Vice-President of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

WM. DOBSON,
Secretary of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

WM. D. HUBER,
General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

THOS. NEALE,
General Treasurer United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

ROBERT GLOCKLING,
President International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

JAS. W. DAUGHERTY,
Secretary-Treasurer International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

A Letter to Mayor Shank of Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 31, 1911.

Hon. S. L. Shank, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis:

Dear Sir—As citizens and taxpayers contributing in a very large and material way to the support of the municipal government of which you are the executive, we desire to call your attention to certain acts and conduct of the police department, especially of the chief of police, Martin J. Hyland.

Liberty and security go hand in hand, for where the accused has no opportunity to be heard, and no law to guarantee his rights, then the liberty of all is in the hands of arbitrary power, and an arbitrary and unrestrained power means grave abuses. To guard against abuses laws are enacted to regulate the conduct of officials, including peace officers. In the enforcement of law care should be taken that the rights of the innocent are not invaded and that greater abuses are not practiced than those which are sought to be corrected.

On the 22d of April, 1911, your chief of police, without any warrant of authority of law, invaded the executive meeting of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and by means of force held the members thereof prisoners in their own offices, deprived them of their plain right of liberty and the privilege of communicating with their friend and brother, who was then by force and without right deprived of the right of counsel. Why this abuse of power of men connected with the labor movement, when it has heretofore been unheard of in meetings of other business men? Why this force without authority? Why this abuse without justification? Why this trespass without rebuke from you?

The laws of the land guarantee the accused the right of counsel, and it is admitted by all that the chief of police and his officers held J. J. McNamara a prisoner; the police headquarters refused him the right to communicate with his friends, who were held prisoners by means of brute force, and refused him the plain guarantee of legal assistance. Is it necessary to violate the law to uphold other rights? Do you sanction the violation of law and the illegal detention of citizens? If you consider your administration above law, then why?

Furthermore, on the said 22d of April, your said superintendent of police, under the guise of a search warrant, unlawfully searched and permitted non-residents and hired aliens to search and ransack the private files and books of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers for private information to be used for purposes alien to the prosecution of any offense in Indiana, and not for the discovery of any property such as the law allows or the warrant authorized.

We call your attention to the laws of Indiana, which authorize justices of the peace to issue search warrants, the same being found in Section 1923 of Burns' Revised Statutes of 1908 and being Section 56 of the criminal code passed in 1905. This law permits searches to be made only for certain specified purposes, such as to discover stolen property, seines and unlawful fishing apparatus, forged and counterfeit coins and instruments, gambling devices, obscene pictures and books, and overworked and mistreated animals, and not otherwise.

We further call your attention to the provision of the constitution of Indiana and of the United States, which provides that: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing seized."

We would call to your attention that there was no probable cause that any of the things authorized by law to be seized

were to be found in the files, letters or safe of the Structural Iron Workers, and that no authority was given or could be given for the chief of police to take away or permit strangers to take away private letters, check-books or other articles used in the usual and legitimate business of the association. We also understand that more than four hundred dollars in money, which was earned and contributed, was taken in this unlawful raid conducted by your chief of police.

We call your attention to the statement of Judge Cooley in his work on Constitutional Limitations, where, after enumerating the causes for a search warrant, similar to those named in our statutes, he says:

"A statute which would permit the breaking and entering a man's house and the examination of books and papers with a view of discovering evidence of crime, might possibly not be void on constitutional grounds in some other cases; but the power of the legislature to authorize a resort to this process is one which can properly be exercised only in extreme cases, and it is better ofttimes that crime should go unpunished than that the citizen should be liable to have his premises invaded, his desk broken open, his private books, letters and papers exposed to prying curiosity, and to the misconstructions of ignorant and suspicious persons—and all this under the direction of a mere ministerial officer, who brings with him such assistants as he pleases, and who will select them more often with a reference to physical strength and courage than their sensitive regard for the rights and feelings of others. To incline against the enactment of such laws is to incline to the side of safety. In principle they are objectionable; in mode of execution they are necessarily odious, and they tend to invite abuse and to cover the commission of crime."

We would finally call your attention to the following provisions of the Statutes of Indiana:

(Acts 1889, p. 301, in force May 10, 1889)

9161 R. S. 1908—Who May Be Appointed: 1. That no sheriff of a county, mayor of a city or other person authorized by law to appoint special deputies, marshals or policemen in this State to preserve the public peace and prevent or quell public disturbances, shall hereafter appoint as such special deputies, marshals or policemen any person who shall not have resided continuously in this State for the period of one year at least, and in the county where such appointment is made for the period of at least six months prior to the date of said appointment.

9162 R. S. 1908—Importation Prohibited: 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company, association or corporation to bring or import into this State any person or persons, or association of persons, for the purpose of discharging the duties devolving upon sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals, policemen, constables or peace officers in the protection or preservation of public or private property or in the punishment of any person violating the criminal laws of this State.

9163—Personating Officer: 3. That any person or persons who shall, in this State, without due authority, exercise or attempt to exercise the functions of or hold himself or themselves out to any one as a deputy sheriff, marshal, policeman, constable or peace officer, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, in the discretion of the court or jury be imprisoned in the penitentiary for any period not more than one year, to which may be added a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

9164—Penalty: 4. Any person or persons violating any of the conditions of Section 1 of this act shall, upon conviction, be liable to the same punishment as prescribed in Section 3.

We would like an explanation from you as to just why the chief of police, in violation of the law, should have chosen for his assistants, yes, leaders, persons who were not residents of Indiana, but were employed by associations who were and are financially interested in destroying the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and other labor organizations. Is not the police force of Indianapolis sufficiently well qualified to execute the orders of the court in an orderly and legal manner, without authorizing aliens to plunder the desks and offices of

citizens, and to unlawfully take out that which neither the court nor the law authorized? Is it not the duty of the administration to follow and obey the law instead of violating it?

Being law-abiding citizens, we call upon you to rebuke such members of the police force as violate the law, and with this in view we ask you to make an investigation, and that such investigation be public and open to the parties whose rights are invaded, that the exact truth may be known.

Assuring you that we will at all times co-operate with you in securing to each and every citizen that to which the law entitles him, and will give our assistance in suppression of violations, we must insist first that those who hold their title of office from the people act and live within the authority with which the people have clothed them.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES M. LYNCH,
Chairman of the Conference.
FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary of the Conference.

Approved:

JAMES M. LYNCH,
President International Typographical Union.

HUGO MILLER,
Second Vice-President International Typographical Union.

J. W. HAYS,
Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

F. X. NOSCHANG,
President Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.

JACOB FISCHER,
Secretary-Treasurer Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.

JOHN F. M'NAMEE,
Editor and Manager Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine.

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
President International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

THOMAS L. HUGHES,
Secretary-Treasurer International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

WM. J. BOWEN,
President of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

THOS. R. PREECE,
First Vice-President of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

WM. DOBSON,
Secretary of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

WM. D. HUBER,
General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

THOS. NEALE,
General Treasurer United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

ROBERT GLOCKLING,
President International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

JAS. W. DAUGHERTY,
Secretary-Treasurer International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

The Profit of the Earth is for All.

Editor The Carpenter:

The address of Rev. H. S. Woodrow on "Modern Feudalism" directs us into the right trail to find the real solution of the labor problem; the key to the whole situation can be found in the few words of his text, "The Profit of the Earth is for All."

Just as soon as we shall comply with the intent of that text, just that soon will all toilers be at liberty to forsake all such unjust masters who will not give us a square deal.

One-half of the rent of buildings in any city is for the use of the particular spot of the earth on which the building stands, and that part of the rent is "for all" and should be paid into the city treasuries, but instead 95 per cent. is kept by the few owners, or usurpers, of the earth.

But this is not the worst part; as long as we permit ground owners to keep the ground rent (the profit of the earth), just that long will rich people buy up all the desirable parts of the earth in order to get "the profits," and these prospective

future profits regulates the price which a poor man must pay for a piece of land on which to live or from which to gain a livelihood.

And it is this high price of land that keeps the multitudes of workers away from the land and close to the boss. The high price of land is our master's guard, who stands between the working slaves and their natural refuge.

When the whole ground rent (the profit of the earth) must be paid into the people's public treasuries, then rich people will stop putting money into land for investments—the price of land will then drop to almost nothing. This will make it easy for all toiling slaves who wish to get a few acres or a working location of their own and make it possible for such men to break away from hard masters who will not play fair.

Free the land from "the price" which now exists, then millions of toilers can get easy access to the earth, the real source of all wealth; many can then provide themselves with most of the necessities of life without being employed by a master; this will set at liberty one-half of our toilers, and being removed from competing with the other half, that half will then be in a position to dictate their own terms to the masters. The boss will then on his own accord want to arbitrate; he will then come to and confer with his workmen, because he will know that with free land and a thousand open opportunities to earn a livelihood his striking workmen will not wait long, but will go away and stay away ever after.

Perfect freedom for the creator of wealth will then exist for the first time in the history of the world.

This will not settle all the perplexing problems of our present-day modern civilization, but it will at once strip the master of his power over a multitude of industrial slaves, and with a great nation full of free men and free land, and "the profit of the earth" used for the common good, I am perfectly willing to intrust the solution of all the other problems in their care.

A free and thorough discussion of this subject may open up a new way and a short cut to our ultimate goal, and as it is not a political or a sectarian discussion, it can be freely entered into by labor journals and in union meetings.

It would also be well for the human race, for various ministers to give us their definition on this text, and also on the texts of "The land shall not be sold in perpetuity" and "The earth hath He given to the children of men." JOHN H. MEYER.

L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal.

From the Women's Trade Union League of New York.

Editor The Carpenter:

Since the Triangle fire, organized labor in New York City has been drafting a law to protect the workers from fire. With the assistance of the New York American, a law has been framed which has already been presented by organized labor in Albany.

This law places the sole responsibility for the enforcement of the fire laws in cities of the first class in the hands of the fire department. In this way responsibility cannot be shifted as has been the case heretofore, when the duties of the fire, labor and building departments were confused.

Recommendations for changes in the New York City Building Code have also been presented to the Board of Aldermen of New York City. The additions which have been made to the New York City Building Code, and which will make factories safer than they were under the old Building Code are as follows:

No staircase can be less than four feet wide. Treads of stairs cannot be less than seven inches at any part. This prevents the construction of the old type circular stairway. There must be two feet of unobstructed passageway between the rows of tables, machines and benches. Every building hereafter erected shall be of fireproof or semi-fire-proof construction. In every building employing more than twenty-five people on any floor above the second story, besides the ordinary kind of outside fire escape, there must be two other means of exit from each floor. A choice of two of the three following methods of exit can be made, fire-proof wall

with door dividing the factory in two; or outside balconies above the fifth story to the adjoining building; or fire-proof stairways reached by means of outside balconies. The name of the owner must be posted in the main hallway. All accumulations of waste, rubbish, etc., must be kept in fire-proof receptacles and removed every twenty-four hours. In all buildings where the floor is of non-fire-proof material, a metal sheeting must be placed under machines to catch and hold oil.

In general, the new law applying to all cities of the first class makes it the duty of the fire commissioner to enforce the local laws and ordinances for prevention of fire; to have buildings inspected at reasonable times, and when deemed necessary by fire inspectors, and to require the remedying of unsafe conditions in buildings.

To make his orders effective, if not complied with within a fixed time, the commissioner can cause the order to be executed at the cost of the city, and if cost is not paid by the owner in thirty days, it becomes a lien on the property.

Any building inadequately protected against fire and in a dangerous condition can be ordered to be vacated or condemned and removed.

The organization of the fire department is further specified as follows:

Cities are to be divided into as many districts as there are fire houses, each district to have an inspector and assistants appointed by the commissioner to inspect buildings and report deficiencies in fire protection and to organize and carry out fire drills. Drills are to be conducted at least once every three months by the department in buildings where more than twenty-five persons are employed. Besides, employers are required to hold monthly drills. In all buildings where more than three hundred persons are employed above the ground floor, the owner is required to have a uniformed man in his employ, whose sole duty shall be to make regular inspection of buildings during working hours, and who shall take charge in case of fire.

The material gathered by the Women's Trade Union League shows the need for immediate legislation. After the Newark fire, the League asked the workers, through their unions and through the daily papers, to answer a series of questions in regard to conditions for fire protection in their factories. Since the fire in the Triangle factory, this work has been carried on continuously, and the results obtained show a shocking condition in this city.

Workers of two hundred and twenty-three shops in all parts of the city and of all trades have been heard from; they represent eighteen thousand workers. To give some idea of the workers' danger, the following summary has been made: In these two hundred and twenty-three shops ninety-five have windows barred and nailed; sixty-eight have doors locked; sixty-eight have doors opening in; one has no doors; fifty-nine have no fire escapes; one hundred and twenty-one have one fire escape; fifteen have two fire escapes; one has six fire escapes; in one factory the workers are not allowed to look and find out if there are any fire escapes; one has three fire escapes; one has one on every floor; one hundred and six have obstructed fire escapes; two sometimes obstructed fire escapes; one has barred fire escape. One hundred and twenty-eight have dark stairways; one hundred and three have one wooden staircase; twenty-eight one stone stairway; eight one iron stairway; one has one concrete stairway; one has one iron and stone stairway; twenty-two have two wooden stairways; twenty-six two stone stairways; five two iron stairways; one has four wooden stairways; one has three wooden stairways; one three iron and stone stairways; one three stone stairways. When the reports come to the League they are sent to the various departments now in charge, the labor, building and fire departments. The League keeps informed through correspondence with the complainant to learn if the buildings are inspected as requested. It has been said that never before were so many inspectors about the factories, nor have the iron workers ever been so busy. But the ineffectiveness of the fire department to carry out the recommendations of the inspectors leave the people helpless. Letters have come in saying that doors in some fac-

tories were kept unlocked for a day or two after the fire and are now being locked again.

Though the bare figures above cited can call up innumerable possible tragedies similar to the Triangle fire, the remarks appended to the reports coming directly from the workers bring the constant danger and terror of the workers even closer.

Realizing her helplessness, one girl says: "If there is ever a fire, God help us." In this building there are no fire escapes, a dark hall and two stone staircases. Another says: "There is no way to get out except to get upon the roof and jump off." In this building there are thirteen stories, one stone stairway and one fire escape. Another says: "Girls never get near the fire escapes." There is no ventilation, gas light, one dark wooden stairs, an obstructed fire escape and more than two hundred and fifty workers. In another shop there are fifty workers, and doors are closed as soon as work begins. There is one wooden staircase and one obstructed fire escape. This condition called forth the mild remark: "Some of these bosses are devils." In a factory where the complainant had worked for two years, she has never seen an inspector. In a building where there is one dark, narrow stairway of wood, no fire escape and locked doors, the writer speaks of a steam laundry on the upper floor "employing five hundred small girls." In reference to a building with a dark, wooden staircase, blocked fire escape; doors that open in; nailed windows; and one hundred employes, the comment that "the inspectors are bribed" is not surprising.

Others say: "Over one thousand people in this building, no escape.—Machines very crowded, if fire breaks out lives will be ground to pieces.—So dark the girls fall down the stairs.—Boss says he would not go down the fire escape for one million dollars."

Reports have shown other conditions, which have been reported to the Health Department, the Tenement House Department and the Child Labor Committee.

The following case indicates the attitude of the courts before the fire: "Locked doors.—Section 80. Philip Nechlowitz, Cloaks and Suits, 4 West 16th Street, Manhattan. September 20, 1910. Arraigned, examined, dismissed. The facts were not disputed, but default claimed. Lock was put on by the Holmes Protective Company and employer was told that he could not touch it without their consent. Steinhert, J., dismissed the case, saying: "That the lock could be broken in case of danger."

This happened Sept. 20, 1910.—Will it happen again?

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE,
Women's Trade Union League.
43 E. 22nd St., New York City.

A Word of Warning from Salt Lake City.

Editor The Carpenter:

The Real Estate Association and Commercial Club of Salt Lake City, Utah, for some time past having advertised this city by pouring out a stream of books, pamphlets, photographs, etc., the D. C. deem it their duty to give a word of warning to the readers of this literature.

In the first place it must be remembered that in all advertisements only the rosy side of things or conditions are pictured, while drawbacks are carefully omitted. The more people in a district the higher the price of land, and those already settled there naturally wish more people to come, so in case they wish to sell out they can get a better price for their property. Furthermore, when people are eager to sell a thing they generally, to a considerable degree, overvalue it, and continuous boosting seems to lead to a sort of self-deception. You will hear people settled in the most unpleasant place on earth talk as if it was a garden of Eden; their hopes become their belief. Many people are attracted to a locality by high wages, yet high wages and high cost of living always go together, and such localities are generally so overrun and there is so much competition in the labor market that steady employment is a thing almost unheard of. In Salt Lake City it is even very difficult to obtain a job lasting more than a few days or weeks at the best when trade is brisk. At present trade

is in a deplorable condition; one-fourth of our membership is out of work and, to aggravate the situation, new men are coming in every day, misled by the pictures of prosperity drawn by unscrupulous real estate sharks and other persons interested in real estate sales. Nothing but disappointment and despair will await carpenters coming to Salt Lake City in search of work. We therefore hope that our warning will be heeded by migrating brothers.

Fraternally yours,

J. G. WILKS, Sec. D. C.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter.

Workmen's Compensation.

The congressional commission appointed to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation has reopened its hearings. At the last session previous to the one mentioned adjournment was taken upon the suggestion of the commission to await the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil, Tobacco Trust and other cases, for the reason that in these cases there were points involved which, when decisions were handed down, might shed light upon the enactment of the measure under consideration. The first session of the reopened hearings was devoted to a discussion of the constitutional phases in the enactment of a compensation law. There were present representatives of the American Federation of Labor, together with representatives of the railway brotherhoods and attorneys for numerous railroads. Attorney Miles M. Dawson, an expert actuary, also appeared in advocacy of such a law. There is apparently a unanimity of opinion among all those appearing before the commission relative to the needs of such a law. There is a difference, however, as to the manner in which it shall be applied. The discussion on the constitutional phase of the question which attracted the most attention was that by Miles M. Dawson of New York. Mr. Dawson has made a special study of this particular feature, having visited various countries where workingmen's compensation laws are in actual operation. His contention was that the constitution gave the right of the federal government to enact a law covering this feature and putting it into actual operation by an excise tax, and he based his contention on the opening section of the constitution of the United States, which says: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare," etc. He laid stress upon the fact that the words "promote the general welfare" gave the law-making power of the federal government ample authority to establish a system of workingmen's compensation. It was also stated that the collection of this excise tax would be direct from the employer, and he, in turn, adding it to the cost of production, would be distributed and eventually paid by the consuming public. This feature apparently met the views of those who were present and actively interested. Mr. Dawson's narrative of the operation of this law in Germany, which he stated in his opinion and that of those who have made a thorough investigation, was the very best plan extant, was exceedingly interesting. Under the operation of the laws in Germany, poverty has been almost wiped out of existence and employers and employes are in accord with the general plan in force. True, some minor details need alteration, but as a general proposition it has worked very successfully. In an interview with Mr. Dawson after the hearing closed, he stated that the compensation law of Germany had not had the effect of retarding the growth and efficiency of the labor organizations of that country; on the other hand, the organizations of labor had made their most prodigious growth since the law had been put in general operation. Mr. Dawson later appeared before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and delivered a masterful exposition of a workmen's compensation law. The council was very much impressed with his intimate knowledge and deeply interested in the facts which he had gathered from all sections of the world. As a result of Mr. Dawson's appearance before the council a committee

was selected from members of the executive council to make a thorough investigation of the scheme outlined by Mr. Dawson.

Child Education Neglected.

At the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Richmond, Va., a statement was made by John B. Clinedinst, a deputy in the office of the State Labor Commissioner, that in the course of his travels he had discovered more white boys who were unable either to read or write than he had found among the colored population. The white population pay 90 per cent. of the total amount of money expended on the education of children in the State, and it is a strange anomaly, if the statement be true, that a greater percentage of white children than of the colored do not take advantage of the opportunities afforded. Accordingly, resolutions were adopted recommending compulsory education and free books to the pupils in the public schools.

Garment Workers' Strike in Cleveland.

The Ladies' Garment Workers' strike in Cleveland, Ohio, has assumed large proportions. From information just received practically all of the people employed in this class of work are on strike and are confident and hopeful of an early, favorable conclusion of the contest.

Conference on Insurance Bill.

The joint board representing the English parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, the General Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor party will hold a special conference to discuss national insurance and the Osborne judgment on June 20-21. The joint board has issued a report on the subject of state insurance, which will form the basis of discussion at the conference.

To Fight the Law.

The legislature of the State of Nebraska passed a law forbidding the employment of women between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. This law affects chiefly girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, as women at these ages constitute the great majority of female employes. The employers are now pursuing the usual tactics, allowing themselves to be fined and then appealing the case to a higher court. It is hoped that the law will stand the test. Massachusetts and Indiana have a similar law.

The Strike Situation in Grand Rapids

Editor The Carpenter:

This is the sixth week of our strike in which fully 3,000 cabinetmakers, machine hands and trimmers and packers are involved.

We are out for a shorter workday and an increase in wages, our present working hours being ten per day at an average wage of $1.90 per day.

We have had only about ten desertions from our ranks up to date, a record which we think will stand for a long time, and to offset this we have taken in about 300 new members since the day we walked out.

Practically forty-six mills are completely tied up; out of these five of the smaller mills have signed agreements with the union, and in the past week one of the largest firms, employing about 350 men, has also signed up.

We are having a desperate struggle, but we are bound to win.

The Manufacturers' Association, one of the most powerful organizations in the country, has obtained an injunction against our organization restraining us from picketing the different mills, hoping thereby to intimidate the men and inducing them to return to work, but without success. Several attempts have been made to open the mills and resume operations, but the men will not return without any satisfactory agreement being signed. Two of the firms have imported strike breakers from Chicago, about fifty of them being fed and housed in the shops. None of these men are mechanics and their numbers are being thinned out every day by desertions.

Appeals for aid have been sent out to the Local Unions throughout the country, and if any of them can see their way through to assist us financially we will be very thankful to them.

In view of obtaining conditions we would advise traveling brothers, cabinetmakers, machine hands, trimmers and packers to stay away from Grand Rapids until our trouble has been satisfactorily settled.

Fraternally yours,

LOUIS VAN DYKE, Sec. D. C.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

The "Union Scab."

Editor The Carpenter:

Beware of the "union scab," the man who gets on the job ahead of everybody else in the morning, with his saws nicely filed over Sunday. The "picker," who spends his noon hour going around the job "gunning," in other words, figuring out what mean advantage he can take of his side-partner (on another floor, perhaps), and the last to leave the job at night.

Keep your eye on him, the one who takes charge of the boss when he arrives at the job and has a smile on him like a cat in a cheese foundry. The chronic "knocker" with his dues paid six months ahead, who never goes near his local except when out of a job, who hides his union card in order to work on a scabby job, the chronic kicker and handshaker when out of work.

Watch for him, beware of the "union scab."

JAMES BARRY, L. U. 509.

New York City.

From Jacksonville, Fla.

Editor The Carpenter:

Jacksonville, Fla., not having been heard from in the Journal for some time, I am writing this to let the brothers of the U. B. know that our organization here is progressing nicely. From present indications, and provided the boys will all get together, we will have a most successful summer.

We are at this time having Brother J. H. Bean, the General Organizer, with us, and it is my pleasure to state that his work in this jurisdiction has been quite effective. He has organized our colored Local Union here successfully, and I myself am using my best efforts to organize the ship carpenters.

Allow me also to state, that since becoming business agent of this district (this is my second term of office) I have succeeded in inducing the Stow & Webster Engineering Corporation of Boston, Mass., who are constructing the new street railway powerhouse here, (which is to cost $750,000) to recognize our organization and observe its laws.

I have also straightened out the million-dollar Cohen Bros. Dry Goods Co. job. The work on their new building will cover some eighteen months. I have also straightened out Goode & Co., contractors of Atlanta, Ga., who are constructing an ice plant in Jacksonville. This firm was inclined to be obstinate in the matter of recognizing organized labor's demands, but were easily persuaded that it is profitable for them, and the community as well, to employ union labor.

Another hard proposition was the case of Messrs. Straton and Straton, of Tennessee, in the erection of a fire engine house. There were some five or six other firms, whom I straightened out likewise, which would indicate that ours is not all smooth sailing. Yours fraternally,

G. H. HALL, D. C. Bus. Agt.

Jacksonville, Fla.

The Perservation of Wood.

There are now employed a number of processes whereby wood can be so altered in character that it becomes almost fireproof, and is no longer liable to dry rot or any of the disintegrations that come under the head of decay.

Unfortunately, many of these systems have a disadvantage in the matter of expense or in the difficulty of working the material with ordinary tools, and so the inventions are neglected.

Under what is probably the best method, the wood, after having its sap extracted by air suction in a closed vessel, is charged with a solution of metallic salts, the entire treatment occupying about four hours. It is said that the green wood thus treated neither shrinks nor warps, thus obviating the seasoning generally necessary, and that soft woods become so hardened that they can be utilized for purposes for which they were quite unsuited in their original condition, and become almost incombustible and capable of receiving a high polish.—Harper's Weekly.

Fall River, Mass.—This city is a good place for transient carpenters to stay away from at this time. We are overrun with men in search of a job, which in most cases is impossible to obtain, as many of our home men are walking the streets.

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Kansas City, Mo.—We would most earnestly request all union carpenters to stay away from this city for some time to come. There is very little work here at present and no buildings of any size contemplated or under construction. About one-half of our members are idle and have been idle from two to six months.

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Pueblo, Colo.—Trade is dull at this time and we have more men here than work. Traveling brothers are warned against advertisements in the daily papers for carpenters wanted in this city. They are misleading and a misrepresentation of conditions as they obtain. Many of our home men are walking the streets unable to secure a job and there is no show for newcomers.

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Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.—This place is overrun with carpenters coming here with the idea that work is plentiful and easy to secure a job, only to be disappointed. While work is fairly good, there are more men here than necessary to fill the demand and some have to go idle. As this will undoubtedly be the fate of newcomers, we would advise traveling brothers to stay away for the present.

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Dayton, O.—Local Union 104 of this city has for the last two months been endeavoring to induce the Lowe Bros. Paint Company here to employ union carpenters on a building they are erecting in this city, but without success. We desire to give publicity to this fact in order that union men may know that it will be useless to apply for work on the above concern's job.

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Hutchinson, Kan.—For several months past there is an unprecedented influx to this place of idle carpenters, most of them getting stranded, as trade is very dull and business in general greatly depressed all over this county. In view of these deplorable conditions we would earnestly advise all traveling brother carpenters to give Hutchinson and vicinity a wide berth. Don't give what little money you have to the railroads; rather stay where you are and stick it out.

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Bozeman, Mont.—Local Union 557 of this city hereby would sound a warning note to migrating carpenters, advising them to give this vicinity a wide berth at this time. Work is scarce and there is grave apprehension of difficulties arising between our union and some of the contractors. There are plenty of men here at present to supply the demand, notwithstanding the boom ads appearing in the papers and the circulars sent broadcast by real estate sharks.

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Moscow, Idaho.—All traveling brothers contemplating coming here in search of work are warned to change their itinerary. Building business has not been as poor as it is at present for the last five years and prospects for the remainder of the season are no better. There are two carpenters here for every one man's job. The same conditions prevail throughout this section of the country. Pay no attention to advertisements or statements from commercial clubs.

Rochester, N. Y.—In view of the fact that this city is being overrun with carpenters from all parts of the country, thereby flooding the labor market and putting over a hundred of our own men out of employment, we would earnestly urge all traveling brothers to stay away from this city until further notice. We are just recovering from the effects of the strike last summer when many of us were out of work for months, and in our endeavor to procure more steady employment for our members we are asking the assistance of our brothers by staying away.

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Topeka, Kan.—All journeymen carpenters will please take warning and steer clear of this city. Should you come here at this time you will only swell the ranks of the unemployed. Pay no heed to the literature scattered in a great many of the eastern cities stating that there is plenty of work in this city and wages 45 cents per hour, which is an absolute falsehood. Do not be deceived by the statements contained in this literature which emanates from the Commercial Club of this city. Stay away from Topeko, Kan., until further notice.

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Missoula, Mont.—All brothers of the craft will please take notice that the advertisements being circulated through the St. Paul papers and those of other large cities in the Middle West, proclaiming the need of mechanics and laborers of all kinds in Missoula and in the Ritter Post Valley, are not only misleading but absolutely untrue. The fact is, that we have many men, both tradesmen and laborers, who are citizens of this locality, seeking employment and finding none. Do not pay heed to these lying notices in street cars and papers; they are bait thrown out by unscrupulous boomers and real estate sharks.

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Poplar Bluff, Mo.—As a result of false reports and newspaper talk this city is overrun with building trade mechanics, especially carpenters, while the entire building industry is in a deplorable state and their coming here not in the least warranted. Some of our men have been walking the streets for the last five months and altogether there is not work enough in this city to occupy all men for three days. Aside of this, we are having a hard fight with the business men of this city who are trying to put labor organizations down and out. Poplar Bluff, Mo., is a good place for carpenters to keep aloof from at this time.

❖ ❖ ❖

Great Falls, Mont.—On March 1 our members were locked out by the Builders' Exchange. They are still locked out at this writing and the trouble is as yet not settled, but conditions improving. The great disadvantage we have been working under is more mechanics than jobs. Brother carpenters will please understand that if they wish union conditions to prevail here they must keep away at this time and until further notice. Hundreds of carpenters are looking for the very thing you expect to find when you arrive here. Don't come here unless on a vacation. No transfers accepted after June 21, 1911, until present trouble is settled.

❖ ❖ ❖

New London, Conn.—It may be of interest to the brothers of the U. B. to learn that we have a new firm starting in business in this city, namely, Homes, Miller & Gunn, of whom Mr. Homes is the secretary of the local branch of the Interstate Builders' Association, and more so that Mr. Homes was taken into partnership under the condition that he agree to hire none but union carpenters exclusively. It is certainly of great significance that a man who was the secretary of the Interstate Builders' Association since its inception here should acquiesce into such an agreement, and no doubt the example set by the firm will be followed by most of the other builders in the near future.

❖ ❖ ❖

Mahanoy City, Pa.—All transient union carpenters will please take notice that while all contractors in this city have signed our scale for 1911, Contractor Ratzberg of Shenandoah, who is erecting the houses at the Vulcan, near Mahanoy City, has refused to sign our agreement. As we

do not want outsiders to come here and work on this job, we call the attention of all brothers to the difficulty existing with the above named contractor and our Local Union, trusting that they will keep away from these buildings, they being erected under non-union conditions.

❖ ❖ ❖

Seattle, Wash.—For the benefit of migrating brothers especially, we desire to acquaint the readers of the journal with the tactics being pursued by the Manufacturers' Association of the Pacific Coast (an organization identical with the Citizens' Alliance) in their mad endeavor to embarrass and destroy labor organization. In a recent secret letter to the chief union haters of the coast, the following interesting statement of the purpose of this organization was given: "Our purpose is to form an alliance between the different bodies of employers in the different communities on the open shop policy. Every city is to maintain its labor bureau, where men can obtain work and the employer get open shop men."

They are conducting a campaign of advertising in the East to induce men of all crafts to go West, where, as the ads read, work is plentiful and a job awaiting them. Such statements are absolutely false and misleading, as there are too many idle men here already. Migrating carpenters are earnestly advised to avoid this section of the country and pay no heed to advertisements for mechanics wanted here.

❖ ❖ ❖

Beware of Him!

Erie, Pa.—We would advise all Local Unions and members to beware of one John Nelson, who was foreman at Shenk's mill in this city, but has been discharged. During our last strike he made the bold remark that he had busted other unions and would bust our Local Union 284; he busted himself in the attempt. He also wrote to New York City for men to come to Erie to take strikers' places; needless to say nobody came.

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Information Wanted.

Ben Hackleman, a carpenter by trade, is inquired for by his daughter, who has not heard from him for the last nine years, when he belonged to the union in Indianapolis. He is 62 years of age, about 6 feet in height, very dark hair, almost black, gray eyes, sandy moustache. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will confer a great favor upon his daughter by communicating with MRS. ENOS SEUSE,

183 Pleasant Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Albert M. Powers, a carpenter by trade, two years ago in Flint, Mich., but left last September for some place in Ohio, from which place he was expected to go to Florida, is inquired for. Height, 5 feet 11 inches, weight 165 pounds, dark hair, sprinkled with gray, smooth shaven, gold tooth on upper right side, has a hand tool box constructed like a suitcase, mounted with brass. Any information as to his present whereabouts will be gratefully received by E. O. POWERS,

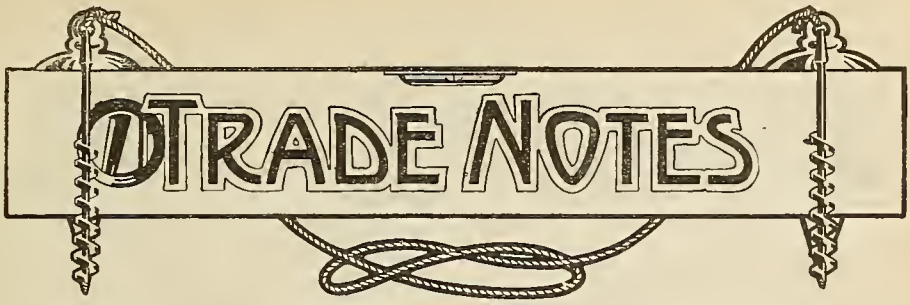
610 McCourtie St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Charles Wagner, a member of Local Union 158, Los Angeles, Cal., last heard from January 19, 1911, in Cementville,

CHARLES WAGNER.

Cal., where he was foreman in a large cement mill.

(Continued on page 57.)



Successful Trade Movements.

St. Louis, Mo.—We are pleased to inform the brothers of the U. B. that the strike of the cabinetmakers of this city has been settled on a basis of 36 cents per hour and forty-eight hours per week, all shops affected having agreed to these conditions. The success of this movement is, to a great extent, due to the material assistance rendered us by the General Office.

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Erie, Pa.—All our men have returned to work at the increased rate of 40 cents per hour, an advance of 5 cents per hour. We had some trouble at Shenk's mill, which, however, was also settled early in June; the foreman, who was the chief cause of the difficulty, has been discharged.

❖ ❖ ❖

Cameron, Tex.—The outcome of our this year's trade movement was in our favor, we having secured the eight-hour workday. Our membership is increasing; we are meeting regularly every Monday evening.

❖ ❖ ❖

Woonsocket, R. I.—After our strike for an advance in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day of eight hours had been on two weeks all our members secured work at the increased rate and we consider the strike erded. While we could not induce the contractors to attach their signatures to an agreement, all but two of them are paying the scale we asked for.

❖ ❖ ❖

Green Bay, Wis.—On Friday, June 2, we reached a settlement with the Contractors' Association and our strike of two months' duration was declared off. We were compelled to go through this fight without the assistance of other buildiug trades, but our membership has fought manfully, steady and straight and won a splendid victory. Our new agreement, granting us an increase in wages, has been signed by the contractors and our men have returned to work. We wish to express our appreciation for the valuable services rendered us by Organizer George Lakey; he has had his hands full educating our boys and giving us advice; he certainly proved himself equal to the task.

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Haverhill, Mass.—We are pleased to inform the brothers of the U. B. that the strike entered into by the members of Local Union 82 of this city on May 1 has been settled satisfactory to both sides. The Master Builders' Association has agreed to a standard wage of 41 cents per hour, an advance of 3½ cents per hour, and the recognition of our union. Although in the matter of wages we are behind most of our sister cities, we concluded that it was advisable not to be too radical at this time. By next year we shall be stronger and better prepared for a more far-reaching movement, with a fair chance for winning out without any trouble. Our working hours are eight per day, or forty-eight per week.

❖ ❖ ❖

Joplin, Mo.—We have won our demand for 50 cents per hour and on May 1 every one of our men was working and no contractor refused to pay the increased rate. Our raise amounts to 5 cents per hour and we had no trouble securing it. Since the 1st of May, however, trade has fallen off considerably; at this time we have about half of our membership idle, but we expect to have plenty of work after the elapse of a few months. We have just succeeded in unionizing the Dupont Powder Company plant, situated about eight miles east of

Joplin, on the basis of Joplin conditions. This may act as an eye opener to some of the smaller towns where they have no organization; if men from these towns want to go to work on the plant they will have to joint the union.

Building Bosses Resurrect Corpse.

Once more the building contractors of St. Louis have shown how they like organized labor.

In order that a few scabs in their employ may enjoy the benefits of organization the building contractors dug up an old corpse labeled "Independent Allied Trades Union" and endeavored to galvanize it into life at the Odeon last Saturday afternoon.

Then and there was launched the "Independent Allied Carpenters' Union." F. G. Boyd, secretary of the Building Industries Association, was in charge. No dues are required when joining the new union. Sheer love of the workingman has led the building bosses to pay the dues and all other expenses connected with the new "union." As the Odeon is the lecture headquarters of the Citizens' Alliance, it is more than probable that that friend of labor chipped in to help pay the expenses.

The daily press reports that:

"One of the fundamental principles of the new union, according to members, is that there shall be no strikes until the differences are first arbitrated.

"The arbitration agreement provides for a joint arbitration board, consisting of twelve members (six representing the union and six representing the contractors), to whom all controversies and difficulties of every character are to be referred for settlement. In the event of the failure of the arbitration board to reach a settlement an umpire is to be agreed upon, whose decision in the matter shall be final and binding upon both parties.

"It is also a part of the agreement that all working rules and regulations shall be promulgated by the joint arbitration board, and neither the contractors nor the union can adopt any regulations without the consent of the board."

This is truly an admirable arrangement whereby the lion and the lamb lay down together—with the lamb inside. Just why a board of arbitration is necessary with a union which is owned body and soul by the building contractors was not explained at the Odeon meeting.

Officials of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners state that practically none of their members have deserted.

About a half dozen malcontents, who had been a source of trouble at all times, have joined the bosses' new union, and such other members as they may have are scabs that were brought from outside points. L. A. Mallonee (formerly Malloney) is president and Wm. Barber is secretary.

Barber is a dead-beat contractor who has had trouble at various times in keeping ahead of the deputy sheriff and out of jail.

The "Independent Allied Trades Union" is nothing new to the union carpenters of St. Louis. In the spring of 1906 it first saw the light of day, during a struggle in the building trades. After a short and checkered career it died and was buried. The disinterment of last Saturday will accomplish nothing more than to show all concerned how dead it is.

Meanwhile, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are making progress in placing their members at work for the union scale of 62½ cents per hour. J. H. Bright and J. D. Fitzgibbon, two large employers of carpenters, have resumed work with union men. Many of the firms announced in the daily press as intending to employ members of the "Independent Union" have already resumed work with the Brotherhood men.—St. Louis Labor.

"Everyone is a revolutionary whose aim is that a hitherto oppressed class should conquer the power of the state. * * * Even if a revolution were not a means to an end, but an ultimate end in itself, which would not be bought at too dear a price, be it ever so much blood, one could not desire war as a means to accomplish the revolution. For it is the most irrational means to this end."—Kautsky.

The toilers must fight for everything they want and need, but they cannot be successful without thorough organization.

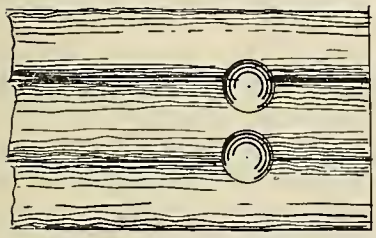
CRAFT PROBLEMS

Building Log Houses.

(By George Rice.)

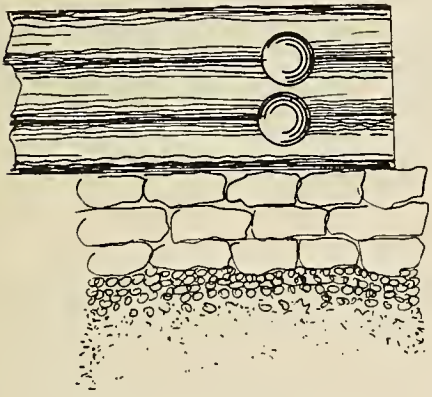
There has been quite a demand for the design and construction of log cabins for

A CORNER LOG
Fig 1



SECTION OF CORNER.
Fig 2

suburban and even city and town homes. Carpenters, wood workers, architects and



DETAIL OF FOUNDATION
Fig 3

builders of all kinds have been asked to produce architectural diagrams and specifications of modern types of log houses for the rich and average well-to-do people. I know of several carpenters who are making fine returns on their labor by building log cabins for owners of parks and summer resorts who wish to provide visitors and guests with means to pass away the time in a structure created on the lines of the old-fashioned wooden cabin. There are

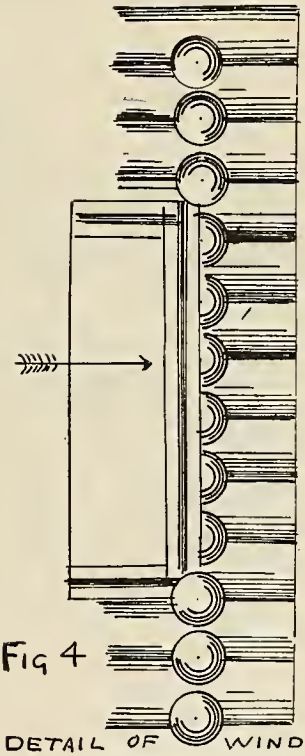


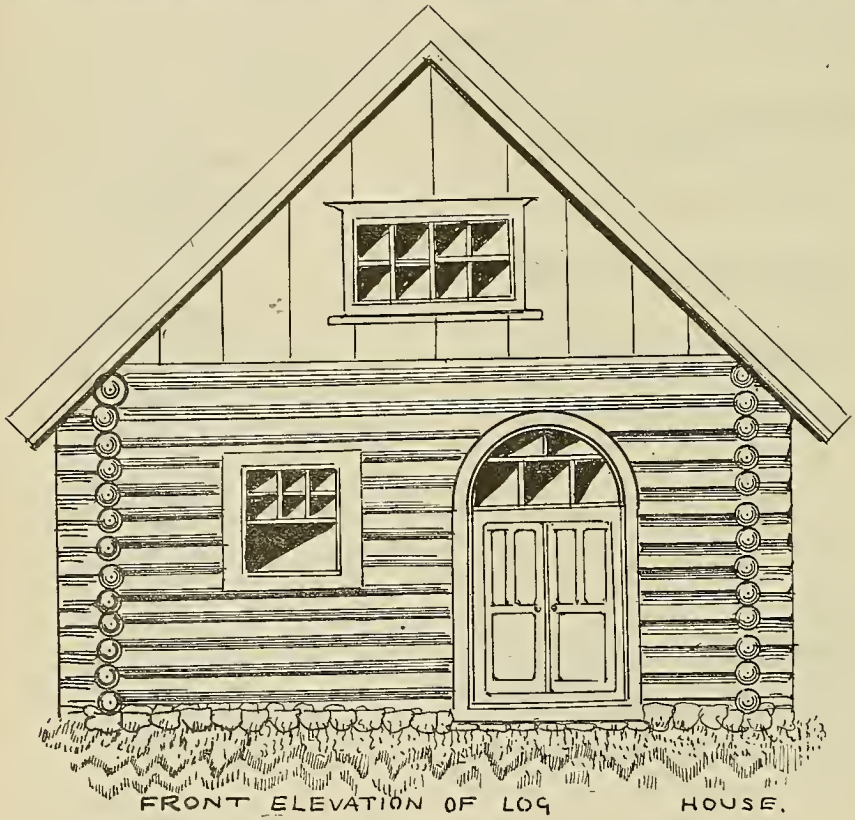
Fig 4

DETAIL OF WINDOW

persons who want the typical log house for display purposes. In one instance a manufacturer and dealer in a certain line of products had his carpenter construct a complete show window log cabin for the street exhibition. Persons passing the store would stop and examine the log cabin in full size and view in the exhibition window. In an-

other case a party had the log cabin erected on the lawn of his estate and the edifice attracted much notice. There are wealthy fathers who want log cabins built for the children to play in. The sporting folks also start in to build log cabins for the woods or the beach without much instruction, and the annexed illustrations will, no doubt, be useful to them. The diagrams are made with a view of assisting the novice in the making of a log cabin as well as the carpenter who may be required to construct such a building for a patron at any time.

You get your logs from the nearest forest, or by purchase at the dealers. Often the ordinary lumber dealer carries a line of logs that can be used. The man who goes to the sawmill of the locality can find many logs useful for building cabins. The logs should be as straight as possible, for crooked ones cannot be made to fit evenly. After you get the logs the surfaces are trimmed of projecting stubs of former branches and the surfaces made even without removing the bark. Then the recessing is made by cutting the logs as in Figure 1 for the section of the corner as shown in the detail in Figure 2. Sometimes the joints are made by flattening opposite sides of the logs at the butting juncture. Then again the logs are fitted by a process of dovetailing. Tenning of the logs is also adopted by some of the log-house builders.



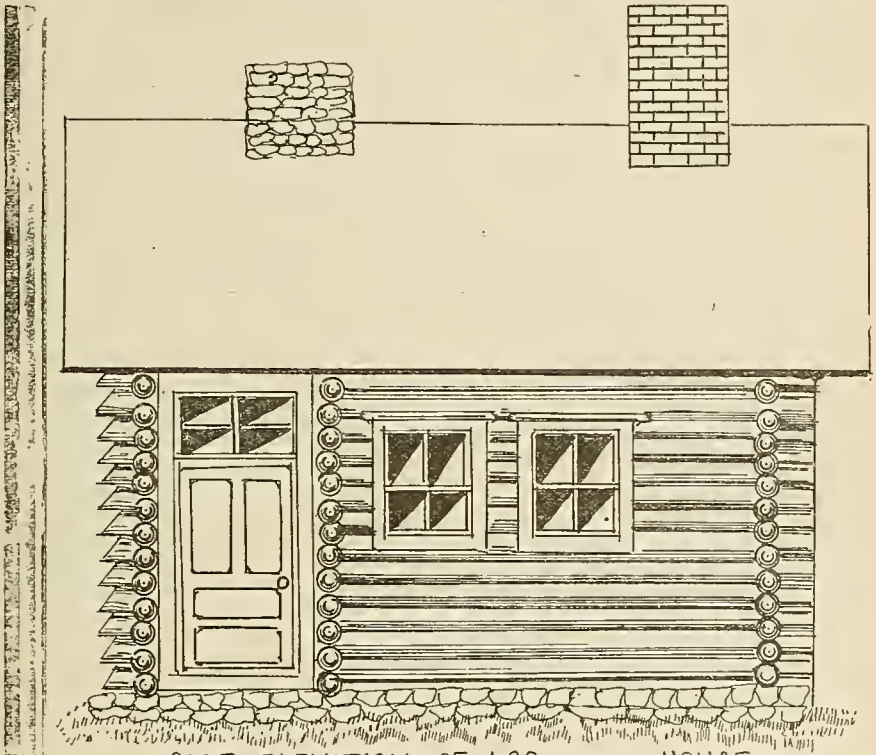
FRONT ELEVATION OF LOG HOUSE.

FIG 5

In Figure 3 is shown a detail of the foundation. After you have the logs arranged for the erection of the building, the foundation must be attended to. If the base is to be on the earth direct, then some stones can be placed in tiers as shown in the cut. Random-laid rough cobbles always make a good frontal of rock for a rustic building of the log cabin style. Then again we find that the builder desires to

have a better foundation than that possible to obtain by placing the stone on the ground direct. Excavations are made and filled in with gravel or broken stone and the blocks are placed on this material as a base, thereby giving a firmer foundation for the logs. The logs are laid up in rotation for the sides and ends, and a door and window detail are made as in Figure 4. This involves the cutting through of the legs to the size of the frame of the door or window. The arrangement can be seen to good advantage in the next two views. It is best to buy the sash for the window, ready fitted with the glass, as the tools and devices required in erecting a log building are hardly suitable for making door or window frames and fittings.

Figure 5 is a front elevation of the structure when completed with a gable roof. The roof can be of shingle or sheet metal. The sheet metal roof has proven itself to be useful for log cabins and has been utilized in many instances. A side elevation of the cabin is shown in Figure 6. The crevices between the logs can be filled in with cement where such places prevail. It used to be the custom to use clay or mud freely in plastering openings in the sides of log houses. Cement is much better and neater. With cement all unnecessary openings can be tightly closed against the weather.



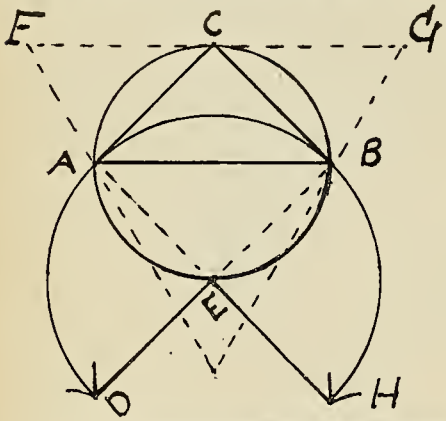
SIDE ELEVATION OF LOG HOUSE.
FIG 6

How to Find the Circumference of a Circle.

(By Thos. Bannister, Local 1848.)

I inclose a duplicate of Brother W. Innes' problem in the last issue of The Carpenter. The Problem is, "How to Find the Circumference of a Circle?" I have shown Brother Innes' sketch by dotted lines (see May issue). It is G K. E G is half the circumference of Circle A B C E. I have got the same line another way, and also the area of a "cone."

A C B E is base of a cone, A B C section. Draw A H and B D. Take E center and D radius, draw curve as shown. The curve



D A B H is the circumference of the circle A C B E, and twice the length of E G. If D A B H E D is cut out it will bend round and form the true covering of cone A B C.

Victoria, B. C., Canada.

As to Roof Framing.

Editor The Carpenter:

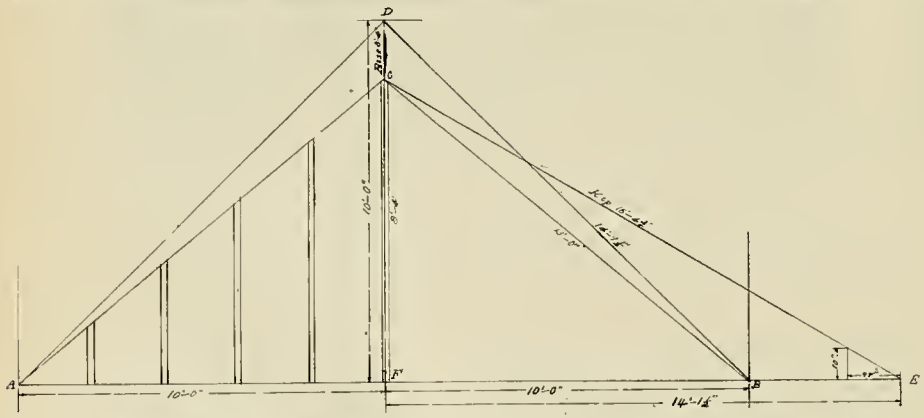
The rule suggested by Brother J. J. Lewis in the May issue of the journal, in regard to roof framing, is correct only in part. It is all right for common rafters and is good for hip rafters only on half pitch.

I am giving you herewith a method of roof framing that will work on a roof of any number of inches pitch to the foot, which is very simple and easy to remember, and one that I invariably use.

To illustrate, I will take a roof the span of which is twenty feet. First draw the span twenty feet A B and let us have a rise of ten inches to the foot, the run of rafter is ten feet and since it rises 10 inches to the foot 10x10=100″=8 feet 4 inches rise. Draw F C 8 feet 4 inches, join C B and C A, which gives the length of common rafter thirteen feet.

To get the length of hip we must first get the diagonal of half the span. To do this draw F D ten feet, join D B, which gives the diagonal 14 feet 1½ inches. Extend F B to E, making it 14 feet 1½ inches. Join C E, which gives the length of hip 16 feet 4¾ inches. To get the length of jack rafter take your square and measure from 10 to 12 and you will find it to be about 15 3-16 inches, which means that to set them on 12-inch centers cut each set of them 15 3-16 inches shorter and for two feet centers cut them twice 30⅜ inches shorter each time. To get side bevel of top cut off jack, take length of common rafter on blade and run on tongue cut on blade; in this case they would cut 10 and 13. In getting cuts for hip or valley always use 17 on blade and rise on tongue.

To determine the proportion a roof rises to its width always count from 24, as 12 and 24 are whole pitch, therefore 12 and 12 are half pitch (24÷12=2), 8 and 12 are one-third pitch (24÷8=3) and 12 and 6 are one-quarter pitch (24÷6=4).



Fraternally yours,

C. W. BLAND,

Financial Secretary L. U. 1518.

Douglas, Ga.

How to do Jobbing Carpenter Work.

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

In commencing this series of articles on a subject which I believe has never yet been treated by any author, I do so with the intention of laying before readers information which will aid them not only when they may be employed by a master who has and maintains a jobbing shop, but to enable one to, should he have the means or opportunity, go into this branch of the business on his or her own account.

In every city, town, village or community where houses are existant there is always a demand for a skilled mechanic to make repairs, improvements, alterations or any odd jobs which may be necessary, or occur from time to time, so that it is with the details of these I intend to interest readers so that they may be able to obtain and practice a pleasurable and lucrative occupation.

At the outset of a jobbing carpenter's career he should try and obtain the following desiderata, viz, a close acquaintance in the vicinity in which he resides, or intends to reside, the good will of his neighbors and a reputation for paying his bills, so that his credit may be good for a small amount for any materials he may require to complete contracts, perform jobs or comply with emergency orders. He should also have some sort of a shop or place where he can put work together, containing a good carpenter's bench and a kit of jobbing tools, which may consist of the ordinary box or tool chest, too well known to need any description here, with the addition of a few hollows and rounds, clamps, screws and a glue pot and stove to heat the glue when mending furniture or putting pieces of paneling or framing together, though the use of cold or artificial glue has more or less superseded the older hot glue. The stock of lumber might be of the slightest and greatly varied, comprising some two-inch, one and a half-inch, seven-eighths-inch and one-half-inch stuff of pine, or North Carolina pine, together with some dowel pins of assorted sizes, wrought nails, wire nails, several kinds of screws, spikes, and brads all to be kept in boxes in the exact sizes and lengths so as to be easily obtainable when needed. Order, should be the strict rule in every jobbing shop, and the old rule of "a place for everything, and everything in its place" must never be allowed to be forgotten by either the master or his men. A good, steady boy who is ambitious to learn the trade will be found extremely useful in this regard and the future jobbing master will have no difficulty in hiring one who will work after school hours or devote his entire day at a small wage. A great many successful jobbing shops have, to the writer's knowledge, been started by carpenters with no other office, or shop, than their hat, their integrity and accurate work making them soon indispensable to their neighbors and giving them the means to rent a shop and obtain ample credit.

I will not dwell upon the matter of a jobbing carpenter's character or personal habits, suffice to say that the better these are the more his success is assured, especially when dealing with women folks as they never forgive nor forget a mechanic who makes a hog of himself or proves a botch; not to mention the time lost, spoiling of material, loss of temper and the sense of unreliability which always goes with mechanics who forget themselves at the noon hour or overnight. Neatness of personal appearance is also essential, for example clean overalls, bright tools and a shaven face do much to prepossess an employer to feel confidence in a workman, while a slovenly aspect, dirty shoes and carelessness of the goods and chattels in a household will make a householder prone to keep a continuous eye on the jobber lest something suffer loss or damage, and surely there is nothing so irksome to a skilled mechanic as to instinctively feel he is under surveillance when at work.

With this introduction we will now take up the general procedure of jobbing and at the outset I would warn those commencing business to beware of that fault of taking work at too low a figure, or at so low a price as to preclude all possibility of profit, and never to accept any contract no matter how small unless he makes out a written agreement in duplicate with the signature of his employer and himself attached, before witnesses if possible, though in very small contracts involving less than $50 it is not necessary. By doing this and specify-

ing all the work to be done and the nature and quantity, and quality of the material to be used the jobbing carpenter will save himself much trouble and vexation and guard against any possibility of loss. It is peculiar to many people who employ mechanics on verbal contracts to find fault with the work or material and to expect more than the contractor really bargained for, and to insist on such additions being made before they will pay the bill, so that the unfortunate estimator has to obtain more material or reconstruct the work at a loss of time and money which is discouraging, and it is here I would like to draw the attention of readers to the value of drawings and sketches in this regard.

A knowledge of drawing or at least the possession of sufficient ability to make fairly accurate sketches to measurements or to scale is absolutely indispensable to a jobbing carpenter and when he is requested to call on a firm, gentleman, or lady to give a figure on any detail of carpenter work, should it be a closet piece of paneling, floor, ceiling, etc., he should make a pencil drawing of the detail, putting in the figured dimensions as he finds them with his tape line or rule and having made the sketch on the premises to submit it to the employer for his, her or their approval before giving a price, which may be sent by mail for acceptance or rejection as it may seem fit. By this means, all the transaction being on paper there is no possibility of a comeback nor fault-finding provided the workmanship has been executed in a fully mechanical manner, and this is, of course, the duty of the jobber to do. A reference to the sketch or sketches, as approved will readily verify this, and should one of the jobber's help have done the skilled part, and it is not up to the terms of the agreement then the boss himself is responsible and he will be obliged to make good whatever is deficient.

Whenever the work is beyond the capacity of his shop or accommodations I would recommend the estimator to take his drawings and specifications to the woodworking mill and lumber yard and to obtain a price for the intended manufactured work and to add thereto his own margin of profit with the cost of erecting same in the building wherein it is to be placed, allowing for cartage, nails, time, number of mechanics and laborers necessary to complete the whole; thus saving himself much inconvenience. In this connection I would state that the jobber's own judgment will be the best guide in solving problems of this kind as the prices will largely depend upon the locality, prices of materials thereat, prevailing rate of wages and such like conditions, because these vary so much in different parts of the continent that only residents can judge what will be most advisable. A knowledge of his own and his employes' capacity for doing so much per hour, diem, square, and so forth, will aid the estimator in giving prices on the execution of any detail for all mechanics do not work alike, some being faster and more accurate than others, and it is a good plan to be able to average the full amount all can do combined, allowing for the several each may do. Again consideration must be given to the difficulties and delays likely to arise from unforeseen circumstances, for example it may be found that on removing an old sheet of flooring that the under floor or beams underneath are dosed, rotted or unfit and that some may have to be removed or replaced before laying the new materials, and in such an emergency there may be delay in seeing the owner and making arrangements for the extra work, but a close inspection should determine this before the job is started.

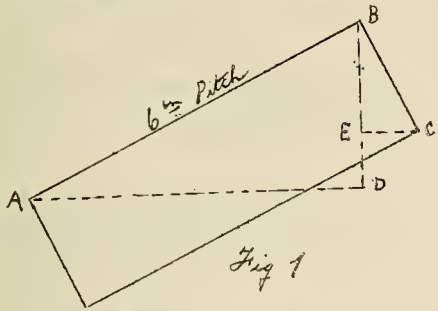
In closing this article I would urge upon readers to avoid undue haste in making their examinations before figuring, probing everything carefully and letting their minds think out any possible contingency likely to arise before submitting their final estimate.

To Miter Roof Boards at Hips and Valleys.

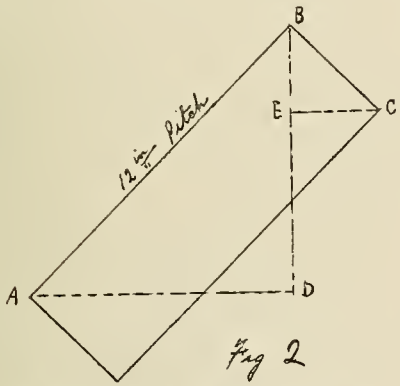
(By James Barry, L. U. 509, N. Y.)

Lay out section of board full size and in position to be placed on roof 6 inches to 1 foot, as shown in Fig. 1, A B showing width and face of board and B C thickness. Draw line perpendicular from B to D. Draw bevel lines from lower corner (of face) from A to D. The distance from A to D is the bevel required for the width of face board.

The bevels on hips and valleys will be alike, except that hip bevels will be shortest on upper edge, and on under side of boards, but in valleys the bevels will be the reverse; that is, they will be longest on upper edge and on under side.



In Fig. 2 shows how to obtain the bevels for twelve-inch pitch, A B showing width and B C thickness of board. Draw plumb line B D and bevel lines A D and C E. Fig. 1.



Bevels of Board at Twelve-foot Pitch.

The distance from A D in Fig. 2 is the bevel for face of board, and the distance from C E is the bevel for edge (or the thickness of stuff).

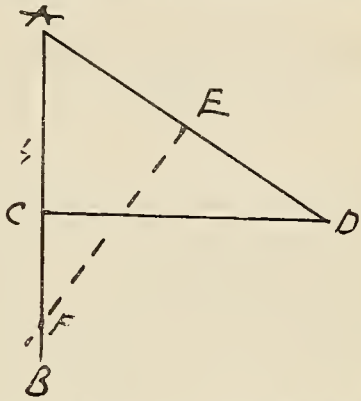
To Find the Arc of a Circle.

(By Wm. Innes, L. U. 461.)

There are many ways of finding the arc of a circle, but the best and quickest is by the three-point rule, or an abbreviation of it.

For any arc about a building the width and rise being stated: Suppose a three-foot window is to have a header with five inches rise, or if a form is to be made to hold up a cement or brick arch, we can always abbreviate when the rise is stated, thus:

Here A B is a vertical and indefinite length line, and A C is five inches and C D is half of 3 feet; the point E is half of



A D, and E F is a squared line from line A D. Causing A F to be the radius or curving stick. Of course C D is extended leftward from C 18 inches.

If the lines are longer than a ten-foot pole or rod, then a steel tape line, or a chalked line are more convenient.

Highland Park, Ill.

Far Off South Africa.

A meeting was recently held at Capetown of representatives of all trade unions in South Africa for the purpose of framing a constitution for the proposed South African Federation of Trades Unions. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers have nineteen branches in that country, and the constitution finally adopted conforms to that of the Federation of Trade Unions in Great Britain. The state-owned railway shops have been a big factor in lowering the standard of wages, and the indiscriminate immigration is becoming serious, because many of the big construction jobs commenced after the war are nearing completion. The new federation will now deal with the various problems as a unit.

Fight for your opinions, but do not believe that they contain the whole truth or the only truth.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1911, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Schluß.)

22. April.

Appellation G. M. Freemans von L. U. 63 Bloomington, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 748 Taylorville, Ill., gegen Appellanten. Die Appellation wird als begründet befunden, die Entscheidung des G. P. umgestoßen und L. U. 748 angewiesen G. M. Freeman konstitutionsgemäß zu prozessiren.

24. April.

Appellation des St. Louis, Mo., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in der er einem Amendement zu Sekt. 40 der Distrikts-Nebengesetze Genehmigung verweigerte. Der Board findet, daß das Amendement dem D. C. mehr Macht einräumen würde als die Gen. Konst. einem D. C. gewährt und weist die Appellation ab. Demselben D. C. wird die Summe von $4,000.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder angewiesen.

Hierauf findet im Sitzungszimmer des Board einen Konferenz der Generalbeamten der verschiedenen Organisationen, die ihr Hauptquartier in Indianapolis haben statt, um den McNamara Fall zu besprechen.

25. April.

Es werden folgende Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder gemacht: Portland, Ore., D. C. $375.00; L. U. 1146 Green Bay, Wis., $350.00; Toledo, O., D. C. $320.00; St. Louis, Mo., D. C. für Fabrikarbeiter $716.00.

Von Grand Rapids, Mich., und Vancouver, B. C., Can., und Wallingford, Conn., laufen Situationsberichte ein.

Die am vorherigen Tage begonnene Konferenze wird fortgesetzt.

26. April.

L. U. 228 Pottsville, Pa., und der Detroit, Mich., D. C. senden Ausweis über die Verausgabung von, für Organisationszwecke erhaltene Gelder. Im letzterem Falle wird der G. P. ersucht das Boardmitglied des Distriktes nach Detroit zu entsenden um eine Revision der Ausgabeposten vorzunehmen.

Ein Schreiben des Chicago D. C. betreffs der von der Firma Dahlstrom & Co., in Jamestown, N. Y., fabrizirten Metall-Bekleidungsgegenstände liegt vor und wird der G. P. ersucht deßwegen mit der Firma in Verbindung zu treten und den Versuch zu machen die Angelegenheit im Sinne des Chicago D. C. zu regeln.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird begonnen.

27. April.

Die Bücher-Revision wird fortgesetzt.

Der Board bewilligt die Summe von $100.00 als Beitrag zur Bestreitung der im Verfahren, die Entführer McNamaras zur Verantwortung zu ziehen, entstehenden Unkosten.

Der Board vertagt sich um abermals mit den Beamten anderer Organisationen in Konferenz zu treten.

28. April.

Die Bücher-Revision nimmt diese Tages-Sitzung in Anspruch.

29. April.

Die Bücher-Revision wird fortgesetzt.

Nach Anhörung eines Situationsberichtes aus Vancouver, B. C., wird der dortigen L. U. 617 die Summe von $600.00 angewiesen.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 320 Westfield, N. Y., wird sanktionirt dagegen diejenige der L. U. 903 Valparaiso, Ind., abermals mißbilligt.

1. Mai.

Die Bücher-Revision wird fortgesetzt.

In Uebereinstimmung mit den in der McNamara Konferenz gefaßten Beschlüssen wird der G. S. beauftragt ein Zirkular an alle L. U.'en zu erlassen, diese zur finanziellen Unterstützung der Structural Iron Workers in der Verteidigung McNamaras auffordernd. Alle Beiträge sollen an den G. S. und die G. O. gerichtet werden.

2. Mai.

Die Bücher-Revision wird fortgesetzt.

Situationsberichte laufen ein von nachstehenden L. U.'en und werden denselben Unterstützungsgelder bewilligt wie folgt: L. U. 25 Toledo, O., $152; L. U. 1146 Green Bay, Wis., $346.00; St. Louis, Mo., D. C. für Fabrikarbeiter, $728.00; L. U. 696 Tampa, Fla., $300.00; Grand Rapids, Mich., $200.00.

3. Mai.

Die Bücher-Revision nimmt diese Sitzung in Anspruch.

4. Mai.

Appellation Harry Hoerfts von L. U. 327 Cincinnati, O., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Frauen-Sterbegeld-Schenkung verweigernd. Wird abgewiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 309 New York, der Board möge die Auszahlung der Sterbegeld-Schenkung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Kolkschneider veranlassen, welcher zur Zeit seines Todes rückständig war. Der Board hat nicht die Macht das Gesuch zu gewähren.

Dem Atlanta, Ga., D. C. werden $200.00, dem Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. $500,00, dem Cincinnati, O., D. C. $300.00 für Organisationszwecke, der L. U. 229 Glens Falls, N. Y. $80.00, L. U. 30 New London, Conn., $200.00, und L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., $84.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt. Gesuch der L. U. 637 Hamilton, O., um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken. Wird abgewiesen, und soll der G. S. die L. U. auffordern ihre sehr niedrigen Beiträge etwas zu erhöhen um selbstständig in obiger Richtung ein Weniges leisten zu können.

Appellation der L. U. 36 Oakland, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. den Anspruch auf Unfall-Geldschenkung ihres Mitgliedes Wm. Kloos zurückweisend. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 933 L'Ange Gardieu, Can., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er im Falle des verstorbenen Mitgliedes Jos. Ferland die Sterbegeld-Schenkung als unzulässig erklärte. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

5 Mai.

Der L. U. 470 Tacoma, Wash., wird die Summe von $200.00 für Organisationszwecke angewiesen.

L. U. 258 Brooklyn, N. Y., wünscht in einem Schreiben Auskunft über die Zahl der in New York tätigen Organisatoren und ihren Leistungen im Monat April. Da diese Organisatoren zugleich unter der Oberaufsicht des New York D. C. stehen, soll der G. S. der L. U. mitteilen, daß sie sich in erster Linie an den D. C. um Auskunft zu wenden habe.

Die Bücher-Revision wird beendet, der Bericht des Experten wurde mit den Bücher verglichen und beide für richtig befunden.

Folgt Vertagung bis zum 10. Juli.

Chas. H. Baugher, Sekretär.
Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sekretär.

Europäische Rundschau.

(von A. Heins, Wiesbaden.)

Wie alljährlich, so regt sich die Arbeiterbewegung auch mächtig in diesem Frühjahre. Die sogenannte Tarifbewegung im Holzarbeiterverbande hat in Deutschland starke Wellen geschlagen, und ist nicht in allen Orten gleich friedlich verlaufen. Im Allgemeinen lauteten die Forderungen auf Lohnerhöhung und Arbeitszeit-Verkürzung, und sind dahingehende Forderungen auch in den meisten Städten bewilligt worden, so daß man bis zu Ende laufenden Jahres die neunstündige Arbeitszeit als normale in allen größeren und mittelgroßen Städten annehmen kann. Zum besseren Verständnisse will ich hier einen Ausschnitt aus der hiesigen „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung," dem Organ der fortschrittlichen (sozialistischen) Gewerkschaft folgen lassen:

Zur Tarifbewegung im deutschen Holzgewerbe.

„Seit dem 24. Februar dauern nunmehr die zentralen Verhandlungen für die Städte, in denen am 12. Februar die Verträge zum Ablauf kamen und die zwischen den Zentralvorständen bis zum 1. März verlängert wurden. Wie schon mitgeteilt, bereitete bei den Verhandlungen neben dem Ablaufstermin die geforderte Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit die größte Schwierigkeit. In einer ganzen Anzahl Sitzungen hatten sich schon die Verbandsvorstände mit diesen beiden Fragen beschäftigt und gelang es erst unter Mithilfe der zentralen Verhandlungskommission wegen des ersten Punktes einig zu werden und zwar dahin, daß sämtliche in diesem Jahre mit dem „Arbeitsgeberschutzverband für das deutsche Holzgewerbe" abzuschließenden Verträge bis zum 15. Februar 1915 laufen sollen. Bezüglich der Arbeitszeitverkürzung beharrte, trotz der gegenteiligen Festlegung im Protokoll über die Verhandlungen in Leipzig im Jahre 1908, der Vorstand des Arbeitgeberschutzverbandes darauf, daß für die in Leipzig verhandelten Städte in der neuen Vertragsperiode keine Verkürzung eintreten dürfe, weil das vereinbart sei.

„Auch die Verhandlungen in der zentralen Schlichtungskommission, der diese Frage zur Entscheidung überwiesen war, scheiterten, weil die Arbeitgebervertreter vor dem 15. Februar 1915 in keiner Stadt zur Arbeitszeitverkürzung bereit waren. Ferner wollten sie unter keinen Umständen eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit unter 54 Stunden eintreten lassen. Für Bremen, Breslau und Stuttgart ist nun, wie bereits mitgeteilt, der Schiedsspruch wegen der Arbeitszeit inzwischen gefällt und zwar tritt am 1. Oktober 1913 die 52stündige Arbeitszeit in Kraft.

„Vereinbart wurde dann, daß für alle Orte, für die eine Verständigunge über die Arbeitsfrage nicht zu erzielen ist, durch Schiedsspruch der neutralen Verhandlungskommission entschieden werden soll.

In Aachen wurde inzwischen eine Verständigung über alle Fragen erzielt; die Arbeitszeit wird im Laufe der Vertragsperiode von 57 auf 54 Stunden verkürzt. Ebenfalls wurde eine Verständigung für Elbing erreicht; die Arbeitszeit wird verkürzt von 57 auf 55 Wochenstunden. Durch Schiedsspruch der Kommission wurde entschieden, daß in Chemnitz die Arbeitszeit im Laufe der Vertragsperiode von 55 auf 53 Stunden, in Elberfeld von 54 auf 58 und in Forst von 56 auf 55 Stunden pro Woche festgelegt werden soll."

So oder ähnlich lauten die Abmachungen in den anderen Städten; in einigen Städten, unter anderen Liegnitz und Breslau, haben sich die Arbeiter zwar den Schiedsgericht nicht ohne Weiteres unterwerfen wollen, gaben aber schließlich nach.

„In Hamburg haben sich bekanntlich die Dinge so gestaltet, daß es sich bei dem dort geführten Kampfe hauptsächlich um die Anerkennung des paritätischen Arbeitsnachweises durch den Arbeitsgeberschutzverband handelt. Dieser hat, dem Druck des Arbeitergeberverbandes Unterelbe, dem er angeschlossen ist, folgend, die Anerkennung des Nachweises grundsätzlich abgelehnt. Nunmehr schritten unsere Kollegen zur partiellen Arbeitseinstellung. Selbstverständlich wurde für die bestreikten Betriebe die Vermittelungstätigkeit auf den vom Holzarbeiterverband und der Tischlerinnung gemeinsam unterhaltenen paritätischen Arbeitsnachweis eingestellt. Das nahm die Tischlerinnung als Anlaß, den paritätischen Arbeitsnachweis überhaupt zu schließen und wieder einen eigenen Arbeitsnachweis zu eröffnen der natürlich von unserem Verband sofort gesperrt wurde. Die Arbeitseinstellung, an welcher rund 1100 Kollegen beteiligt waren, hat nun den Arbeitgeberschutzverband veranlaßt, die Aussperrung zu beschließen. Nach seinem Plan sollten 6000 Tischler auf die Straße gesetzt werden. Dieser Beschluß ist hauptsächlich auf das Drängen des Arbeitgeberverbandes Unterelbe gefaßt worden, dessen Sekretär, der Hauptmann a. D. Gurlitt, sich auch große Mühe gab, ihn zur Durchführung zu bringen. Die Sache scheint sich aber durchaus nicht nach dem Wunsch der Scharfmacher zu entwickeln. Die Aussperrung hat sich, nach den den Berichten in der Tagespresse zu urteilen, als ein Schlag ins Wasser erwiesen. Trotz aller Bemühungen sind kaum 700 Mann ausgesperrt worden. Daß diese Zahl noch eine nennenswerte Steigerung erfährt, ist kaum anzunehmen. Andererseits ist bereits eine größere Zahl lediger Kollegen abgereist. Selbstverständlich muß der Zuzug von Hamburg auf das strengste ferngehalten werden."

Um unseren Mitgliedern in den U. S. eine Uebersicht der berliner Holzarbeiter zu geben, lasse ich auch hier obiges Gewerkschaftsblatt sprechen:

„Die Zahlstelle Berlin muß in ihrem soeben erschienenen Jahresbericht für 1910 die Tatsache konstatieren, daß sich die Hoffnung auf eine dauernde Besserung der Geschäftslage leider nicht allgemein erfüllt hat. Wohl blieb die Konjunktur in der Musikinstrumentenindustrie, der Goldleistenbranche und dem Stellmachergewerbe im Berichtsjahr aufsteigend, doch wiesen demgegenüber die Branchen der Tischlerei in der zweiten Hälfte des Jahres 1910 einen erheblichen Rückgang in der Beschäftigung auf. Die Zahl der Arbeitslosen war mit 1221 am niedrigsten im Februar und nahm dann fast ständig zu bis auf 3787 zu Ende des Jahres. Für die dem Tischlereitarifvertrag unterstehenden Betriebe ist sei Mai 1910 das Obligatorium des Arbeitsnachweises eingeführt, d. h. es dürfen Gesellen nur durch Vermittelung des paritätischen Arbeitsnachweises eingestellt werden. Bei diesem kamen im Jahresdurchschnitt auf 100 offene Stellen 135 Arbeitsuchende. Dieses Verhältnis hat sich unter dem Obligatorium gegen frühere Jahre bedeutend gebessert, kamen doch 1909 noch 195, 1908 sogar 303 Arbeitslose auf 100 offene Stellen. Die jetzige Form der Arbeitsvermittelung birgt also größere Chancen für den Arbeitslosen als die frühere und damit jeweils kürzere Arbeitslosigkeit, indem diese gleichmäßiger verteilt wird. Die Gesammtarbeitslosigkeit kann natürlich dadurch nicht beseitigt werden. Das zeigt auch der Umstand, daß die Zahlstelle im Jahre 1910 allein 329,430 Mk. an Arbeitslosenunterstützung gezahl hat, davon 125,062 Mk. aus lokalen Mitteln. Die Mitgliederzahl betrug zu Ende des Jahres 26,064 (gegen 24,017 zu Beginn), dabei 322 weibliche und 62 jugendliche. Von den 19 Branchen war die größte die der Tischler mit 13,407 Mitgliedern, während die Bürstenmacher mit 62 die kleinste bildeten. Einen schlagenden Beweis für die Anziehungskraft des Industrieverbandes erbrachten die Schirmmacher, die am 1. Oktober 1910 mit 55 Mitgliedern übertraten. Durch Neuaufnahmen wuchs diese Sektion schon bis zum Jahresschlusse auf 102 Mitglieder an, was beinahe einer Verdoppelung gleichkommt. Die Generalversammlung der Zahlstelle setzte sich aus 807 männlichen und 11 weiblichen Delegirten zusammen. Die Bestrebungen auf Verschmelzung der Zahlstellen im Gebiete Groß-Berlins haben seither nur zur Einverleibung von Weißensee geführt. Die Verhandlungen mit den übrigen Zahlstellen werden aber fortgeführt und die Hoffnung auf ein positives Ergebnis scheint begründet."

An die rein-gewerkschaftlichen Bewegung dieses Jahres schließt sich bereits die politische Agitation an; gegen Ende des Jahres sollen die Reichstagsneuwahlen stattfinden; dabei gehen gewerkschaftlich und politisch organisirte Arbeiter Hand in Hand; unsere hiesige sozialistische Partei hat sich vorgenommen, mit den sämmtlichen bürgerlichen Parteien gründliche Abrechnung zu halten, und trifft nun Vorbereitungen, um diesem löblichen Vorhaben nachzukommen.

Folgende Notiz, welche durch die hiesige Arbeiterpresse geht, spricht für die momentanen Zustände unseres Gewerbes in Dänemark:

Lohnkampf in der dänischen Holzindustrie.

„Die Tischler in ganz Dänemark stehen unmittelbar vor dem Kampf. Die Unternehmerorganisation hat sämmtliche Verträge zum 1. April gekündigt. Nach Mitteilung

des dänischen Tischlerverbandes haben die seither geführten Verhandlungen sich so gestaltet, daß eine friedliche Lösung des Konflikts ausgeschlossen erscheinen muß. Aus diesem Grunde ersucht der Vorstand des Verbandes die deutschen Tischler dringend, jetzt nicht nach Dänemark zu kommen. Die Auszahlung von Reiseunterstützung an ausländische Kollegen ist vorläufig sistiert worden."

Aus dieser Notiz entnehmen wir, daß auch im kleinen, aber recht fortschrittlichen Dänemark keine Besserung der arbeitenden Klassen ohne Kampf zu erreichen ist.

Nicht viel besser lauten die Nachrichten aus der politisch-demokratischen Schweiz. In Luzern sind die organisirten Holzarbeiter am Streik, und aus Zürich wird gemeldet, daß sämmtliche Gewerkschaftsmitglieder der Holzarbeiter ausgeschlossen wurden. Beide Städte sind vortrefflich organisirt, und werden aus dem Kampfe siegreich hervorgehen.

Daß es mit der politischen Entwickelung eines Landes nicht gethan ist, vielmehr die wirtschaftliche Freiheit erst durch zielbewußte Klassenkämpfe auf politischem und gewerkschaftlichem Wege erst errungen werden muß, zeigt folgendes Schreiben, das die Möbelarbeitergewerkschaft Genfs an die Pariser Organisation der Möbelschreiner gerichtet hat:

Genf. An den Kamarad Thomsen, Sekretär der Federation der Möbelarbeiter, Paris:

Auf Ihre Anfrage betreffs unserer hiesigen Löhne und Arbeitsbedingungen, beeile ich mich, Ihnen folgendes mitzuteilen:

Unsere hiesigen Möbelschreiner arbeiten bis heute, ohne irgend ein Abkommen oder Tarif mit den Arbeitgebern beschlossen zu haben, da unsere Organisation dazu, durch ihre Schwäche an Zahl und allgemeine Mangelhaftigkeit nicht in der Lage ist, irgend welche Forderungen an die Arbeitgeber zu stellen. In streitigen Fällen, die vor dem Gewerbegericht ausgefochten werden müssen, gilt noch der, vor Jahren eingeführte Tarif.

Die Arbeitszeit beträgt in einigen Werkstellen 9½, in den meisten jedoch 10 Stunden pro Tag, am Samstagen, oder einem Feiertage vorhergehenden Tag wird jedoch allgemein nur 9 Stunden gearbeitet.

Der Lohn bewegt sich im Allgemeinen zwischen 65 und 70 Centimes (13—14 Cents amerik.). Das Werkzeug muß sich leider der Arbeiter selbst halten (hiermit ist nur das kleine Bankwerkzeug gemeint). Der Meister liefert nur Raspeln, Holz und Sägefeilen, und alle Sorten von Kehlhobeln. Bei Arbeit außerhalb der Stadt hat der Arbeitgeber für Kost und Logis aufzukommen. Ueberzeit wird mit 25 Prozent, Nachtarbeit und Arbeit an Sonntagen mit 50 Prozent mehr über der normalen Arbeitslohn bezahlt. Im allgemeinen wird hier auf Tage oder Stundenlohn gearbeitet, nur einige nicht organisirt Werkstellen haben, zur größten Freude der dort arbeitenden Skabs, Stückarbeit.

Genf ist die Stadt in der Schweiz, die die traurigsten Arbeitsverhältnisse aufweist. In allen romanischen und deutschen Kantone ist die Arbeitszeit kürzer, der Lohn höher, was der dort vorherrschenden besseren Organisation der Arbeiter zu danken ist.

Brüderlich der Ihrige,
Max Pauli, Sekretär.

Aus Paris kann ich mitteilen, daß dort eine energischen Kampagne für Einführung der neunstündige Arbeitszeit im Gange ist.

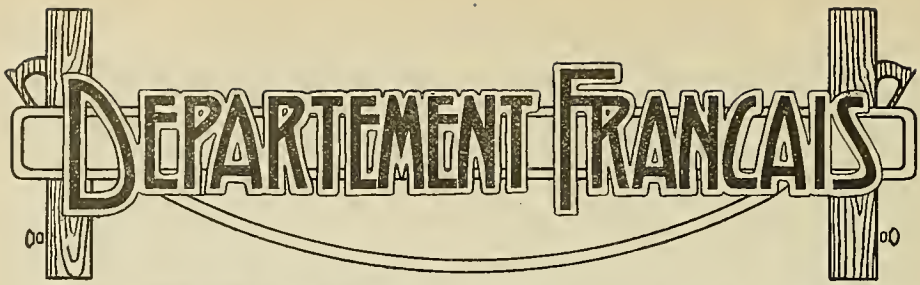
Am 25. März dieses Jahres wurde bereits in 26 Werkstellen die 9stündige Arbeitszeit eingehalten, in 37 anderen hatten die Arbeiter beschlossen, diese Neuerung einzuführen, indem sie einfach 1 Stunde früher mit der Arbeit aufhören. Das ist ein ganz origineller Weg, seine Forderungen durchzusetzen; im Februar hatte die Union die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit beschlossen; dieser Beschluß wurde den Meistern mitgeteilt, und jede Woche begonnen mehrere vorher bestimmte Werkstellen, nach obigem Rezepte zu handeln, und einfach um halb 6 Uhr Abends die Schops zu verlassen; das System scheint soweit sehr gut gearbeitet zu haben; einige Meister protestirten, stellten Polizisten vor die Werkstellenthüren, die Arbeiter weigerten sich, die Werkstellen zu betreten, so lange die Bassermanschen Gestalten in der Nähe standen, schließlich wurden diese zurückgezogen, und die Arbeit wurde wieder aufgenommen, aber nur zu 9 Stunden pro Tag.

Der bisher erzielte Erfolg scheint den befolgten Weg gut zu heißen, da derselbe unberirt weiter eingeschlagen wird.

Deßgleichen agitirt man in Paris für eine Lohnerhöhung. Vor 30 Jahren betrug der Unionlohn in Paris 80 Centimes pro Stunde (16 Cents), jetzt haben sich die Boße entschlossen, 85 Cents pro Stunde Maximallohn zu zahlen, den sie aber ebensowenig allgemein bezahlen wollen, als die früheren 80 Cents jedoch steht zu erwarten, daß die pariser Arbeiter auch dieser Situation gewachsen sein werden.

Aus Belgien kann ich noch berichten, daß zu Pfingsten im Brüsseler Volkshause eine Holzarbeiter-Convention stattfindet, der höchst wichtige Arbeiten bevorstehen. Ein Schriftsteller nennt Belgien „das nordische Spanien," in Anbetracht der dort vorherrschenden Pfaffenwirtschaft, und daraus vielfach folgenden miserablen Arbeitsbedingungen, 10—12 stündige Arbeitszeit, nebst Löhnen von 10—12 Cents amerik. Geldes, eine wahre Schande, besonders wenn man die theueren Lebens und Wohnungsverhältnisse des Landes betrachtet. Wir wollen dieser Convention von ganzem Herzen Glück und Erfolg wünschen.

Every person who manages another is a hypocrite.—Thackeray.



La Jeunesse en Europe et en Amerique.

(par Alphouse H. Henryot.)

La classe bourgeoise nous traite souvent d'Utopistes, prétentant que le but que nous proposons, ne pourra jamais être atteint par la génération qui lutte pour son obtention. Nous admettons volontier la véracité de cette objection, nous savons parfaitement que la plupart des jolies choses que nous entrevoyons et considérons comme fort désirable ne sera pas à la porté de ceux qui auront faits des sacrifices pour leur réalisation. Mais qu'est-ce que cela peut nous faire? N'avons nous pas des enfants qui deviendront nos successeurs! Ne sont ils pas le future genre humain?

De même que tous, ce qui a pu être mis au profit de la génération actuel, nous a été legué par nos pères, nos ancêtres; de même sommes nous obligés de travailler au profit de l'avenir, à l'avantage des générations future, c'est à dire de nos enfants, de nos successeurs.

Ceci étant généralement admis, voyons un peu ce que nous faisons aujourd'hui pour préparer l'avenir de nos enfants dans le but de leur faire jouir des avantages de nos efforts actuels.

Nous les envoyons à l'école communale jusqu'à l'êge de 14 ans; après cela, dans la fabrique, l'usine ou l'atelier; et si notre position sociale ou financière le permet, dans une école professionelle. Dès que nos fils, desquels je veux parler dans cet article, commencent à gagner quelques dollars par semaine, nous croyons avoir fait le possible envers eux; nous ne voyons aucune nécessité de nous occuper d'avantage de ce que ces jeunes gens font dans leurs moments de loisir; les uns vont joindre un cercle de chant, ou deviendront membre du choeur de leur paroisse, les autres se feront admettre dans un club, ayant un but plus ou moins serieux, mais la règle générale consiste à voir notre jeunesse, la génération future, tourner en sports. Ce qui, en Europe, est considéré comme un déclassement, une récréation après le travail, est devenue en Amerique un but par lui même.

Le jeune Sport américain en fait un métier, il cherche à en vivre; cette catégorie de jeunes gens nous fournit une triste et grande quantité de fainéants, de vauriens, de gaillards qui ont peur du travail honête, et qui plutard finirout par délaisser leur famille, tournant en joueurs de hazard et finissent souvent mal, en prison ou en profond misère. Cette classe de jeunesse ne voudra rien entendre de l'Union, ils tournent en blagues tout ce que l'on leur dira de la solidarité ouvrière; en matière politique ils suivront toujours le parti payant le mieux, et l'occupation favorite pour eux sera celle qui rapportera le plus d'argent, pourvue que cet argent pourra être gagné sans trop de peine, et surtout sans fatigue.

Cette engeance ne pourrai pas exister s'il n'y avait un grand nombre de gens, qui sans être sports ni joueur eux mêmes, sont toujours prêts à montrer de l'intérêt pour ces gaillards, qu'ils considèrent comme des héros. Il suffit à nos fils, je parle de ceux qui ont passé leur journée d'une manière utile et laborieux, il suffit dis-je, qu un club de base ball, de foot ball players annonce un "game" contre un concurrent, que les tigres vont faire un game contre les Empèriales ou les Giants, et nos pauvre gares, qui ont passé leur 9 ou 10 heures à l'usine ou l'atelier, peut-être dans un bâtiment neuf, s'empressent de porter leur 50 cents d'entrée pour regarder ces abruties, qui n'ont appris autre chose pour se nourrir honêtement.

Remarquez, que je suis loin de condamner le jeu en lui même, je repête que la jeunesse a droit de se donner du mouvement et de la récréation après leur journée de travail, ou leur dimanche, mais de soutenir, par ces moyens restraints, par ces quelques cents

économisés sur son argent de poche, une bands de fainéants et de frippons qui ne font oeuvre utile de dix doigbts, est une chose que l'on ne saurai trop condamner.

C'est avec indignation profonde que je pense encore à ces milliers de "fools," je ne trouve pas de terme équivalant en français, qui s'ammassent autour des tableaux devant les bâtiments de nos grands journeaux à New York et ailleurs. On y public les "scores" des clubs de joueurs de toutes sortes. Et ces malheureux idiots, qui ne quittent ces tableaux de vue, achêtent cette presse qui leurs tombe dessus à chaque occasion; qui applaudit et encourage le grand capital quand il traite nos frères, qui sont à la tête de nos organisations comme des assassins ou des voleurs de grand chemin, tel Moyer et Haywood, ou comme tout récement les freres McNamara et autres.

Donnez vous donc la peine de voir, quel journal et surtout quelle page de ce journal 90 sur 100 lecteurs liront en chemin de fer ou en trolley car. Ce sont d'abord, et avant tout les "sporting news;" les scores, le nombre des "innings" les intéressera plus que le projet de loi tendant à protèger le travailleur contre les accidents du metier; si toute fois la politique attirera leur attentions, ce sera au moment des élections, non pas parceque l'intérêt d'un parti prevaudra sur l'autre, mais plutôt parcequ'ils auront fait un pari sur l'élection d'un candidat quelconque, ce qui est une autre forme de sport.

A titre d'excuse j'appellerai un sport aussi le nouveau projet que les parties bourgeaise ont élaboré pour attirer nos jeunes gens dans la milice. Cette troupe a perdu légèrement de réputation chez le peuple, depuis que l'on s'en est servi avantageusement contre des grevistes; la guerre contre l'Espagne ne leur a pas rendu le prestige perdu, et la classe gouvernementale a vu avec chagrin, qu nos fils montrent de la répugnance à s'enrôler dans les regiments des "scab protectors." Voilà qu'un roublard, ex-officier en retraite, vient d'inventer les "Boys-Scouts," et comme aux Etats Unis aussi bien qu'en Canada on aime toujours imiter tout ce qui vient de "Old England," l'idée des Boys Scouts s'est rapidement développé en Amérique. Espérons que cette mauvaise imitation de notre milice tombera bien-tôt sous le mépris populaire, et que le people américain, qui est si fière de ne pas subir le joug du militarisme européen, ne permettra pas à ses fils d'admirer les gallons d'or et le drap couleur cacki.

Il ne faudra pas aider à élever une part de la jeunesse du people dans le gant militaire es lui apprendre le métier de chien de garde de la propriété capitaliste.

Parlons maintenant de la jeunesse prollétarienne en Europe. Dans divers pays l'Etat ou la municipalité prend soin du développement de la jeunesse ouvrière; les uns par la création d'écoles professionelles, les autres par des cours gratuites d'études divers, literature, dessin, peinture mathématique, langues étrangères, etc., sont enseignés par des professeurs et des maitres, tantôt facultatif, tantôt obligatoire pour les jeunes gens, mais toujours gratuit. Dans plusieurs pays, tel qu'en Allemagne, l'Italie, la Suisse, la Belgique, la Hollande, et surtout les pays scandinaves, les sociétés gymnastique s'occupent sérieusement de la jeunesse des deux sexes.

Eux aussi introduissent les jeux et les récréations des jeunes gens; sous leur patronage, tout sorte de jeux sont organisés, base ball, foot ball, basket ball, criquet, billard, polo, etc. Mais pas de pari à faire, même personne pour les admirer, seul entre eux ils s'amusent; il pratique le jeu pour s'amuser, pour détendre les nerfs et reposer le corps et l'ésprit. Au lieu d'une ou de deux pages sur le sport dans les journeaux on leur dédie 10 ou 20 lignes, et on reserve la place plus avantageusement pour l'instruction et l'éducation des jeunes gens.

En Allemagne, le Reichstag discute un projet d'école progressive pour la jeunesse de 14 à 20 ans, le programme, sur lequel les partis politiques ne sont pas encore d'accord, contiendra tous les éléments utiles, y compris, droit civique et commercial.

Cette école deviendra obligatoire pour tout apprenti des villes de 10,000 habitants et au dessus. Les cours auront lieu les dimanches, et point d'excuses ne seront acceptés permettant de se dérober à cette instruction. Il est vrai que le parti clerical essaye de son mieux de contrôler ces écoles,

(Voir la suite à la page 63.)

DEATH ROLL

M'INNIS, CHAS., of L. U. 715, New York City.

Claims Paid During June, 1911

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
15130	Mrs. Emma Roloff	36	$50.00
15131	James Truex	75	200.00
15132	Frank Crow	132	200.00
15133	Seha E. Moore	183	200.00
15134	A. M. Miller	296	200.00
15135	Wm. Uecker	309	200.00
15136	Mrs. Sadie S. Larrahee	407	50.00
15137	Wm. Wright	617	155.25
15138	Mrs. Ella L. Putnan	700	50.00
15139	A. J. Olson	745	100.00
15140	Mrs. Minnie Planke	820	50.00
15141	Albert Stenberg	973	200.00
15142	John Baughan	119	50.00
15143	Mrs. Rose Holzhauer	119	50.00
15144	B. Pyrchla (dis.)	341	100.00
15145	Julius Becker	422	200.00
15146	S. D. Speer	977	100.00
15147	Mrs. Matilda Braden	1582	50.00
15148	Herman Soderland	1747	200.00
15149	Philippe Vivier	134	200.00
15150	E. C. Gedney	169	200.00
15151	Mrs. Agnes Anderson	471	50.00
15152	Charles Poppe	628	200.00
15153	Harry White	65	200.00
15154	M. G. Ford (dis.)	125	400.00
15155	Timothy J. Murphy	632	200.00
15156	John G. Peterson	948	200.00
15157	Jaroslav Miskovsky	1596	200.00
15158	S. D. Ellis (dis.)	171	400.00
15159	Mrs. Janette Petrie	10	50.00
15160	Mrs. Augusta Walter	10	50.00
15161	H. Wasserman (dis.)	97	400.00
15162	Herman Gardy	209	200.00
15163	Mrs. Annie Fechtman	219	50.00
15164	Mrs. Marie Roy	223	50.00
15165	Westervelt Fredricks	306	200.00
15166	R. G. Krumbiegel	1598	200.00
15167	Wm. Hahn	90	200.00
15168	Peter Sorensen	181	200.00
15169	Stanislaw Synowiec	341	200.00
15170	Eddie Thompson	387	200.00
15171	Mrs. Lotta F. Barkey	515	50.00
15172	Theophile T. Jaillet	570	200.00
15173	Mrs. Olive Bassett	1030	50.00
15174	Henry Corcoran	1178	50.00
15175	George T. Cathers	1824	200.00
15176	J. J. Schellang	64	200.00
15177	Peter X. Leininger	251	100.00
15178	Joseph Strauss	1051	200.00
15179	Frank J. Norton	77	200.00
15180	Mrs. Aletta Bensen	282	50.00
15181	Mrs. Maggie J. Edwards	337	50.00
15182	Mrs. Ada B. Kershner	642	50.00
15183	Augustin Daigneault	801	200.00
15184	Mrs. Nellie M. Doty	50	50.00
15185	Mrs. Julia E. Walden	1746	50.00
15186	Frank Hilkemeier	291	200.00
15187	Noah N. Wise	352	50.00
15188	Peter Byquist	10	200.00
15189	Edward S. Morgan	160	200.00
15190	Mrs. Elizabeth Troster	309	50.00
15191	Joseph Gelinas	408	200.00
15192	Mrs. Liddy Garhitt	690	50.00
15193	Jacques Cluzeau	22	200.00
15194	Mrs. Catherine Singleton	33	50.00
15195	Mrs. Theresa Hilsenbeck	375	50.00
15196	Mrs. Mary Goebel	402	50.00
15197	Mrs. Jennie Soderblom	483	50.00
15198	John S. Degler	492	50.00
15199	Mrs. A. Belanger Paquette	1127	50.00
15200	Charles Peters	1596	200.00
15201	Julius Caspar	1784	200.00
15202	Hans H. Hoel	7	200.00
15203	Mrs. Margaret Ann Burch	64	50.00
15204	Frank Oberle	110	200.00
15205	Mrs. Susan Boleman	83	50.00
15206	John Kistner	345	199.00
15207	George Utterbach	472	200.00
15208	Mrs. Ella L. Pickering	561	50.00
15209	Oliver C. Nilson (dis.)	1880	200.00
15210	Ben F. George (dis.)	75	400.00
15211	J. M. Hooning	434	200.00
15212	Adolph Hiby	567	200.00
15213	Ellis Carle	158	200.00
15214	Mrs. Inga Hansen	181	50.00
15215	Mrs. R. E. Schreckengost	288	50.00
15216	Charles V. Booth	783	50.00
15217	Henry Jacobs	247	200.00
15218	Oliver B. Mattingly	1502	50.00
15219	Peter Kopp	1784	200.00
15220	Mrs. Maria Backwall	55	50.00
15221	Edward T. Smith	72	200.00
15222	Mrs. Honora McCormack	423	50.00
15223	M. Offberg	504	50.00
15224	Eli N. Spray	104	200.00
15225	Barney Buckstein	504	93.40
15226	Mrs. Saphronia F. Nason	599	50.00
15227	Geo. Holtz	1	50.00
15228	C. A. J. Johnson	521	200.00
15229	Samuel A. Taylor	1287	200.00
15230	Dexter P. Brigham	1459	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
15231	Thomas F. Moore	15	200.00
15232	Mrs. Katie Winkler	209	50.00
15233	Diedrich Borg	513	200.00
15234	John M. Nymann	1051	50.00
15235	Ernst J. Zippel	1051	200.00
15236	Ira M. Wheeler	1082	200.00
15237	Mrs. T. Delgado Gonzalez.	1283	50.00
15238	Mrs. Alma Isaacson	1747	25.00
15239	Mrs. Louise Jensen	80	50.00
15240	Frank Abmayr	237	200.00
15241	Mrs. Georgiana Chenard..	551	50.00
15242	Wm. Fogel	78	200.00
15243	Wm. T. Jacobs, Jr.	916	50.00
15244	E. Kamin	1367	200.00
15245	Wm. B. Clifford	16	200.00
15246	C. J. Campbell	50	200.00
15247	Charles Jennings	306	200.00
15248	J. F. Paul	1476	200.00
15249	Mrs. Mary L. Christie....	1921	50.00
15250	Orlow Wiscom	266	200.00
15251	H. C. Esselstyn	874	50.00
15252	Geo. F. Colvin	1704	200.00
15253	John Harvey Caywood ...	1704	200.00
15254	John Sharshok	1786	200.00
15255	Mrs. Alphonsine Gilbert ..	1021	50.00
15256	Mrs. Emma Shepard	98	50.00
15257	Mrs. Helen Goehringer ...	291	50.00
15258	Mrs. Emilie Suesse	291	50.00
15259	Wm. Herzog	355	200.00
15260	Herbert L. Miller	614	200.00
15261	M. A. Jensen	35	50.00
15262	Frank T. Buckland	651	50.00
15263	Alton B. Smith (dis.)	10	400.00
15264	Charles Booth	22	200.00
15265	Henry Spahn	45	200.00
15266	Mrs. Lena S. Netterberg..	87	50.00
15267	Mrs. Minnie E. Peterson..	87	50.00
15268	Mrs. Sarah Friedman	158	50.00
15269	Mrs. Georgia Apperson...	158	50.00
15270	Joseph Buerger (dis.)	242	400.00
15271	John Montgomery	340	200.00
15272	M. A. Wolford (dis.)	483	400.00
15273	Edwin P. Thayer (dis.)...	43	400.00
15274	Daniel Stephan	309	200.00
15275	Wm. M. Walker	617	200.00
15276	Elzear Cunningham	730	200.00
15277	Mrs. Inez Metcalf	731	50.00
15278	Wm. A. Doyle	804	200.00
15279	Thomas Wormald	1189	50.00
15280	Paul Pearson	1717	200.00
15281	John T. Harner	287	200.00
15282	Wm. Schildein	58	200.00
15283	Thomas McNeal	432	200.00
15284	Mrs. Anna Kjetsaa	714	50.00
15285	Chas. F. Mitchell	1352	50.00
15286	Leslie Harris	52	200.00
15287	Hilmer Hjertsen	457	200.00
15288	Mrs. Hulda Peterson	457	50.00
15289	Henrik Theo. Wretlind...	457	125.00
15290	R. J. Orchard	468	200.00
15291	Frederick Bender	497	200.00
15292	Mrs. Albertina Groschke..	514	50.00
15293	Curtis S. Snyder	691	50.00
15294	Mrs. Josephine Scherer...	1365	50.00
	Total		$23,597.65

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News Notes.

(Continued from page 40.)

His wife states he was not a drinking man, a good provider, taking great interest in his family, and her apprehensions are that he met with foul play. Any one who can locate him will confer a great favor upon his wife and the Los Angeles D. C. by communicating with the secretary,

GEO. A. WRIGHT,
538 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Victor Wagner, a carpenter by trade, about 5 feet in height, smooth faced, of German descent and talks broken English. Local Union 310, Norwich, N. Y., is anxious to locate him. Please send any information as to his whereabouts to

D. C. PIKE, R. S.,
33 Henry St., Norwich, N. Y.

Fined Under Factory Act.

The factory act of Great Britain contains a provision that women and girls employes must be allowed a certain and stipulated time for meals. Recently the Dressmakers' Union filed complaint against a firm that had disregarded the act in this particular, and the defendant was fined 30 shillings in each case.

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Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 158 Main st.
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Camden, N. J.—
Canton, Ill.—John Burgard.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—C. S. Lightner, 19 Jime Blk.
Central City, Ky.—James R. Reynolds.
Charleston, S. C.—
Chattanooga, Tenn.—
Cheyenne, Wyo.—B. R. McKinstry, James Bros.' cigar store.
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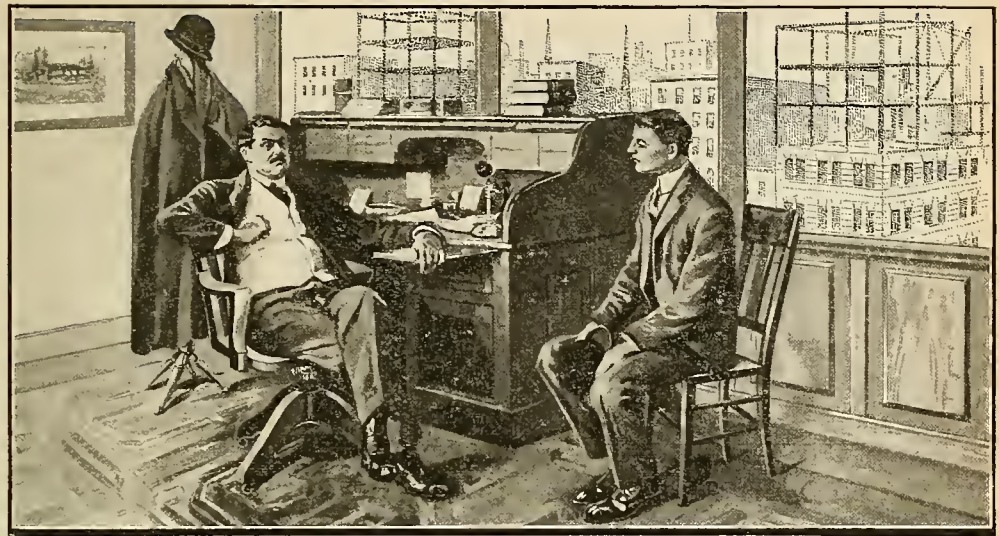
Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.
Cleveland, O.—Wm. L. Sturtevant, 717 Superior ave.; Joseph Lobe, 717 Superior ave.
Clinton, Ia.—Clause Rief, 331 14th ave.
Coffeyville, Kan.—W. S. Watson, 804 W. 12th street.
Columbus, Ind.—R. L. Wheate, 333 Hinman st. (Columbus, East.)
Columbus, O.—S. H. Baggs, Room 15 Deshler Block.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Coshocton, O.—Fred Tish.
Dallas, Tex.—J. R. Pickle, 78 Sunset st.
Danbury, Conn.—Marton B. Mabee, 3 Brookside ave.
Dayton, O.—H. Foose, 38 E. Third st.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—No. 55, C. S. Buck, 1947 Stout st.; No. 528, W. H. Sheldenberger, 1947 Stout st.; No. 1874, A. M. Mitchell, 510 18th street.
Derby, Conn.—R. Bruce Hansee, 38 Jackson st.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. F. Gray, Trades Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust.
Detroit, Mich.—W. H. Quigley, Room 14, Lightner Bldg.
Duluth, Minn.—Henry Trudeau, 2701 Helm st.
Dyersburg, Tenn.—Lee Nichols.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—
Eau Claire, Wis.—Roy E. Curtis, 825 2d ave.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.—J. M. McAfee, 1236 7th st.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 605 Elizabeth avenue.
Elmira, N. Y.—W. D. Miller, Metzger Block, cor. 3d and N. Main.
El Paso, Tex.—W. S. Valentine.
Ensley, Ala.—W. B. Crumley, Box 769.
Erie, Pa.—Martin Rouen, 7 Shaaf Lane.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy, 1415 E. Iowa st.
Fall River, Mass.—
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Fargo, N. D.—A. J. McKenzie, 203 12th st., S.
Farmington, Mo.—W. J. Dougherty.
Fond du Lac, Wis.—Henry Kinkel, 438 Third street.
Fort Dodge, Ia.—E. L. Schweppe, 333 9th ave., North.
Fort Smith, Ark.—L. C. Peacock, Alvord Hotel, 5 A st.
Fort Worth, Tex.—W. E. Hemsell, 1616 S. Main.
Galveston, Tex.—J. A. Johnstone, 2214½ Ave. E
Gary, Ind.—L. U. 985, John T. Hewit, Box 306.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.
Glen Falls, N. Y.—B. E. Gates, 12 Third st.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. G. Beattle, 37 N. Division st.
Granite City, Madison and Venice—J. O. Lynch.



How Much Salary Are You Worth?

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And in church, and palace, and judgment hall
He saw His own image high over all.

But still, wherever His steps they led,
The Lord in sorrow bent down His head,
And from under the heavy foundation stones
The Son of Mary heard bitter groans.

And in church, and palace, and judgment hall
He marked great fissures that rent the wall,
And opened wider and yet more wide
As the living foundation heaved and sighed.

"Have you founded your thrones and altars, then,
On the bodies and souls of living men?
And think ye that building shall endure
Which shelters the noble and crushes poor?

"With gates of silver and bars of gold
Ye have fenced My sheep from their Father's fold;
I have heard the dropping of their tears
In heaven these eighteen hundred years."

"O Lord and Master, not ours the guilt,
We build but as our fathers built.
Behold Thine images, how they stand,
Sovereign and sole, through all our land.

"Our task is hard—with sword and flame
To hold Thine earth forever the same,
And with sharp crooks of steel to keep
Still, as Thou leftest them, thy sheep."

Then Christ sought out an artisan,
A low-browed, stunted, haggard man,
And a motherless girl, whose fingers thin
Pushed from her faintly want and sin.

These set He in the midst of them,
And as they drew back their garment hem,
For fear of defilement, "So here," said He,
"The images ye have made of Me!"

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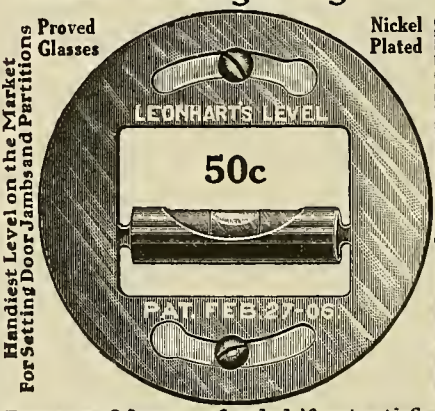

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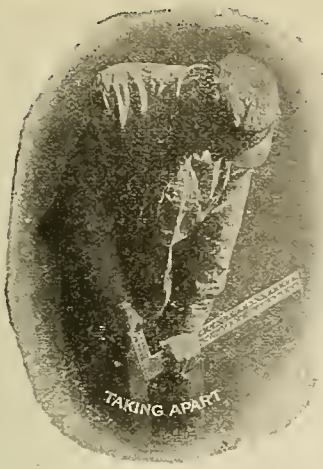

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La Jeunesse en Europe et en Amerique

(Suite de la page 55.)

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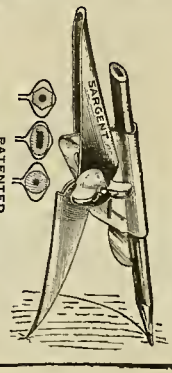

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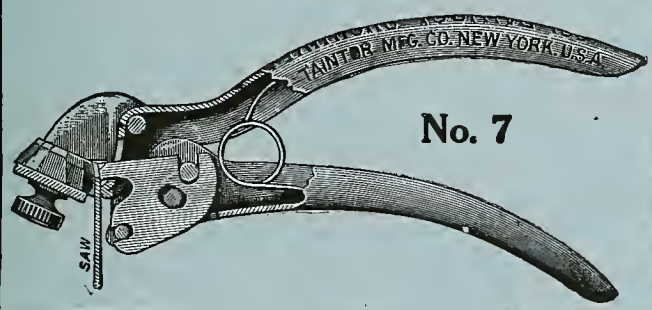

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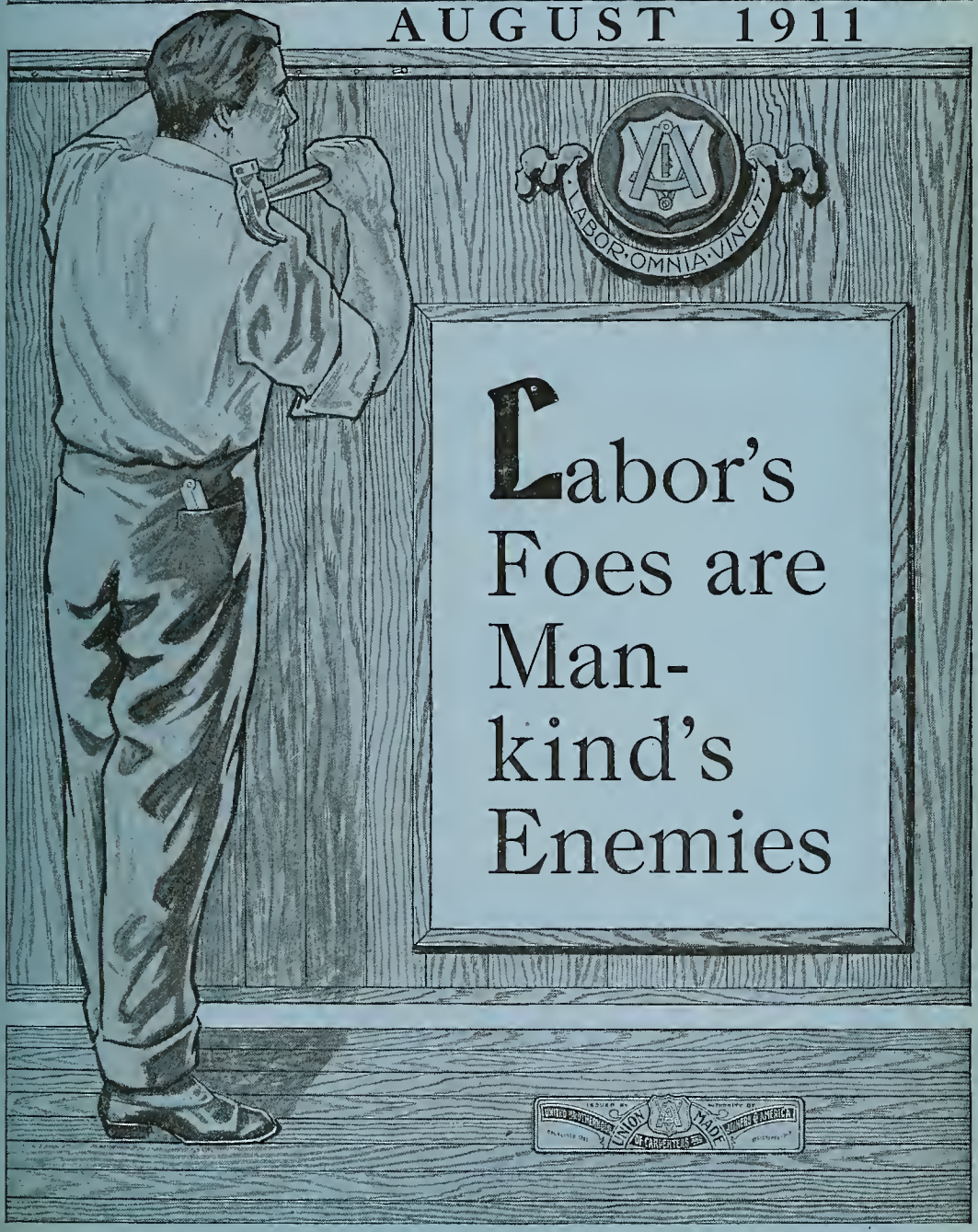
THE CARPENTER

AUGUST 1911



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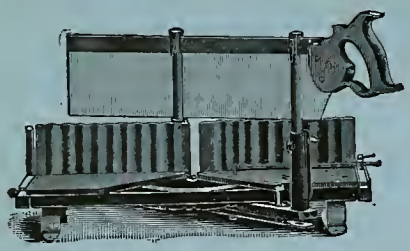

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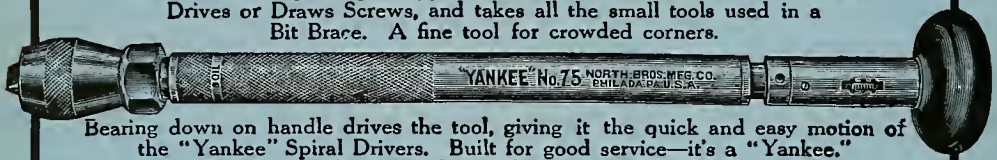

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regardiog them."

Sent on trial when not sold as per circular. GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXI—No. 8
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1911

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

GIVE US MEN

By THE BISHOP OF EXETER

Men—from every rank,
Fresh and free and frank;
Men of thought and reading,
Men of light and leading,
Men of loyal breeding,
The nation's welfare speeding;
Men of faith and not of fiction,
Men of lofty aim and action;
Give us men—I say again,
Give us men!

Give us men!
Strong and stalwart ones;
Men whom highest hope inspires,
Men whom purest honor fires,
Men who trample self beneath them,
Men who make their country wreath them
As her noble sons,
Worthy of their sires!
Men who never shame their mothers,
Men who never fail their brothers,
True, however false are others;
Give us men—I say again,
Give us men!

Give us men!
Men who, when the tempest gathers,
Grasp the standard of their fathers
In the thickest fight;
Men who strike for home and altar,
Let the coward cringe and falter,
God defend the right!
True as truth, though lorn and lonely,
Tender, as the brave are only;
Men who tread where saints have trod;
Men for country, home and God;
Give us men! I say again—again—
Give us such men.

LIFTING THE CURTAIN

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

OT only is the public mind being madly influenced against the rank and file of organized labor, but advantage is taken to individually and collectively criminate toilers without trial and for everything said and done by them. The labor press is honestly and sincerely regretting the aspect of circumstances and conditions, which appear so unfavorable, serious and real. With a frankness and a fortitude that is eminently grand, none, however, are concealing the truth.

What every citizen should do is to look at things as they develop. Hearsay, manufactured evidence, "third degree" methods, perjured and purchased testimony is the most damnable accusative element known to the intelligent impartial world. No one of that world gives credit to or countenances such pernicious methods of outrageous prosecution; nothing but facts should convince and convict, that injustice may be done no community, no individual.

It is a fact that the power of the capitalists and their money was never so boldly manifested over certain branches of our national government as in recent judicial opinions and decisions, which give effect to constructive law, to which may be added many legislative and executive acts. A close digest of all such shows this power growing dangerous to the people and the country. It certainly is when the senior member of the Supreme Court of the land rises in offended loyalty and declares that, against his concurrence, the ruling opinion of the court will "throw the business of the country into confusion and invite widely extended and harassing legislation, the injurious effect of which will be felt for many years to come."

He who first judicially enjoined the laborer from asserting and maintaining his right to estimate and control the value of his own labor, finally sees his views given the eminence of supreme authority by a court which he has largely constituted by his appointive power and presents a decision that, sifted down, strengthens all injunctional decrees, emboldens open shop supporters, the audacious secular press which, through policy, has shown the neutral vein in molding public opinion and the domineers of Wall street, all of which suddenly mounted cannonaders have taken courage because they see a direct blow against organized labor.

"There will be rejoicing in Wall street," says the Commoner, "but there will be sadness in the homes of the masses who are now compelled to begin a campaign for the enactment of an anti-trust law so clear and explicit that the court cannot repeal it by construction."

Especially does Wall street believe the effect will be to produce greater profits and dividends, since labor will be forced to accept such pay, employment and conditions as employing capital may designate. There will, however, be no spinal paralysis or dismembership of the great trust. What and whom they cannot buy, they will force to action in their behalf by methods that are but outrages and conspiracies against those or that which will not do their bidding. Immediately following the Standard Oil decision, one of their number boldly demanded of the President that he direct his attorney-general to proceed forthwith against labor's house of representatives, the American Federation of Labor, as a combination and conspiracy in "unreasonable" restraint of trade, relying on the decision, or rather the Supreme Court, to sustain any judge so holding.

It is evident that the laboring classes cannot look to the courts as the latter are now constituted, nor to the regnant government, nor the Congress as it is, certainly not to "the man higher up," for his consideration is, and will be till after November, 1912, not how to please the labor vote, but how to buy and get the money to buy it. Hence he knows, as do

the capitalists, he will need coin to politically reenshion his political chair, and that capital has it.

Of course, it is a power; but what prompts the President prompts a very large element in the Congress. It surely is not pleasant to feel, nevertheless the feeling prevails, that the voting power of labor has not been wisely and well cast. The truth is, that it has trusted its great interest to divided forces only to find an insufficient few faithful and reliable. The few who have been brave, honest and sincere realize their limited power, but very justly claim their weakness does not lie in themselves, but in the coldness of others who were warmly with them in pre-political pledges but who have preferred to recognize party fealty as a stronger element to obtain and secure continued official tenure.

"This is," said Horace Greeley, "the mercenary side of American politics, more damnable because it is damnable lying." And he could say such things with an emphasis rivaling that used by the great "war-is-hell" general.

The last Republican platform hid this political phase within closely woven but alluring terms. The Democratic document held out only hopeful inducements, and the next strongest claimant for political power, the Socialists, ran so much to the savage and extreme in quality and quantity that they found their step not in measure with the native American ideas of civic, political, economic and industrial reforms.

What was and is wanted, and is forcing itself before the American people as a necessity, is not socialistic extremeness, but insistencies resulting in not merely a guarantee of but an actual protection against the destruction of civic and industrial rights as written in the constitution, national and state, and not as read into it or enacted law or construed so as to favor big business and big criminals.

It is no time, therefore, for thinking men and women, depending upon an industrial wage, condition and circumstances—indeed for any one whose civic and financial state is menaced by the increase of capital's power, to be trivial in thought or lax in effort against the power's encroachment upon their rights, liberties and privileges.

In the writer's view, the voting power in this country lies with the wage-earning masses. It can only be weakened by either purchase or division. As conditions are and promise to more seriously develop, the laboring people cannot afford to countenance either. Let the hope be that their vote will be united and incorruptible.

LABOR'S ANNUAL FETE

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

SEPTEMBER 4 is Labor Day for the year 1911. Other dates may mark occasions of victory or defeat, of rejoicing or of sorrow, but Labor Day is designed to be the one great day of unmixed pleasure and general relaxation for the people. The great majority — those who "labor and are heavy laden," celebrate the privilege of service. The world's workers, those of use in the world and to the world, claim this anniversary of joy.

The occasion is but a natural expression of achievement. As a self-made man likes to speak of the fact, so, any growth, progress or advancement under difficulties made by modern institutions applauds and encourages its own endeavors.

As the great parade marches through our streets, the bands play and the throngs cheer.

The bond of true brotherhood, binding together thousands of our craftsmen, has gained strength and power through the years of struggle and adversity that unionism has known.

The brave, long fight for better conditions—labor's just cause, and its attitude of self-defense in the unequal struggle against monopoly, have won the sympathy

of the intellectual world and gained the powerful ally of favorable public opinion.

Mechanical worth, skill and industry are represented all along the line of march, and the world recognizes and appreciates its toilers as never before in all the ages behind us. Then it is not unseemly or in bad taste that labor should justly value its own accomplishments and appreciate its own part in the great impulse toward the world's improvement and reform.

It is fitting and appropriate that organized labor should rejoice in the observance of its national holiday. With joy and pride let Labor's hosts step forth from shop and office, mill and mine, and every union of every craft and calling join to make our gala day a beautiful success.

Every great and generous action,
Each kind deed of brotherhood,
Christian hope and true endeavor,
Help this old world on toward good.

Though bitter may have been the strife in the combat with greed, though blow upon blow has been aimed at organized labor by the dominant powers arrayed against it, on Labor Day let all inharmony temporarily cease. Lock each skeleton tight and fast in its respective family closet, cover up the wounds and scars of many past battles, forget all for one day and just play. Forget the wrongs and robberies Labor has so long suffered; forget the tariff laws and the political corruption we are impotent to suppress; let the tax schemes rest, give trouble of all sorts a vacation, and let us make the supreme thought and universal interest of organized labor center on the subject of a good time.

Let's play like we forget the poverty to which we never have become so accustomed as to find tolerable, and go out into God's glorious sunlight under the wide blue canopy of heaven for one day to find and to give pleasure. "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and we guarantee a glimpse at least of the sunny side of life.

Be sure that all of the resentment, hate and ill feeling are left behind, and that every bit of the soul finery we possess is brought out for the special occasion.

For we know those who try this plan
Will get more happiness from life,
Though ne'er a roof they own,
Than the millionaire with his money bags
Or the monarch on his throne.

The energies spent in accustomed toil are turned to the innocent exercise of merry-making. The program of our festivities, as all out-of-door fetes should do, appeals to all in the diversity of entertainment presented. Such festivities need not be marked by noise, rowdyism or any form of rough or reckless merry-making.

Rather may Labor Day programs be characterized by instructive as well as amusing entertainment for the public, that our holiday will prove in its own way a feature of development in the character building of the rising generation.

Sobriety and decency and loyalty are here found more pleasing object lessons than drunken, dirty, discordant behavior, and the contrast must ever make its impression on the public mind.

Wholesome recreation goes hand in hand with honest labor and all high endeavor in making and cultivating the principles of the people and our national holidays play their part in making the nation great.

Our days of relaxation are the lubricating oil of our spiritual machinery, or they may be likened to the bolts and screws that hold together the whole machine that weaves the social fabric of civilization.

Let all the world come out and play
When Labor takes a holiday.

The True Rest.

Rest is not quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to one's sphere.
'Tis loving and serving
The highest and best;
'Tis onward, unswerving,
And this is true rest.

—Ex.

THE CARPENTER

THE ROAD OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

(By Harry B. Moyer.)

"Fortune, my foe, why dost thou frown on me
And will my fortune never better me?
Wilt thou, I say, forever breed my pain?
And will thou ne'er return my joys again?

(No! Let my ditty be henceforth—)
Fortune, my friend, how well thou favorest me!
A kinder Fortune man did never see!
Thou propp'st my thigh, thou ridd'st my knee of pain,
I'll walk, I'll mount—I'll be a man again."
—(Scott, 1831.)

IN the days of long ago, poorly clad, half-starved, brow-beaten peasants threw themselves face downward and grovelled in the dust of Nobility's passing carriage. Hope was long since dead. Fortune was supposed to exist—somewhere—but few even hoped to find the fickle jade. Powdered, bewigged, silk-stockinged gentlemen in knee breeches ruled the world, the seas and even the skies. Life—for the under dog—was merely a tempestuous, hopeless, brief passage from the cradle to the grave.

But somewhere a mind greater and far nobler than any concealed 'neath powdered wig was evolving a scheme for the emancipation of slave, serf and peasant. And so it came that with the dawn of the nineteenth century, through the dark mists surrounding the world, that labor sprang unionism.

Among the many peoples of the universe have always been the two extremes: The-let-well-enough-alones and The-do-it-all-in-a-minutes. Between the extremes we find the happy medium—the unionist—who realizes that there is much to do, that it must be done and that it cannot be done without the co-operation of Father Time.

Fortune plays but a small part in the unionist's ameliorating aims. He believes that "God helps those that help themselves," and he practices what he preaches. But it is no small hand that he plays, and in it there is no single man dealing. It is one for all and all for one. It is a game in which former serfdom displays a concerted front to present "nobility," whether the latter be of the pork-packing variety or of the hereditary breed. And it is a battle to the finish.

Nothing really great has an imposing beginning. The poets tell us that "Mighty oaks from tiny acorns grow." Historians inform us that an unjust tax on salt played as important a part in the French revolution as the tax on tea did in bringing about the American revolution. Cold, hard, practical experience tells us that it was chiefly a small, emaciated-looking pay envelope that brought on the great revolution of organized labor vs. organized capital, which has been waging through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century.

From capital's end of the battlefield comes the slogan, "What we have we'll hold, and what we haven't got we'll get!" To this boastful outcry labor contents itself by saying, with Rambler, "What is obtained by labor will of right be the property of him by whose labor it is gained."

Organized labor has so long been the butt of the humorist's fancy, and the goat at whose door everything that is evil under the calendar might be placed that there are not a few people to whom the word labor at once conjures visions of bewhiskered anarchists heaving lighted bombs in all directions. And what a pity that this should be so! Labor is not perfect. Capital is not perfect. The world is not perfect. To the world in general labor owes nothing. To labor in general the world owes everything, for without labor the world must indeed have become stagnant.

Discontent being the mother of progress, it naturally follows that the uplifting economic charges of the present and future must largely proceed from the discontent of the working classes, especially from their discontent with prevailing systems of distribution.

Much has been done in the six odd score years that have elapsed since the terrible French revolution. Much more will be accomplished in even the next score.

In the early eighties of the eighteenth century nobility existed in the ratio of 1 to every 250 people, and in France, at least, every grade of nobility was exempted from ordinary land taxes, maintenance of public roads, etc. In a word the nobility with the clergy paid little or no taxes and in turn monopolized the national revenues and left the "lower classes" the privilege of toiling for mere pittances and paying the taxes. This wasn't as it should be and the worm eventually turned as all worms will turn—some day.

In the United States most of the "nobility" can trace its antecedents back to some pork-packing establishment or a steel plant. Nevertheless it isn't so very long ago that it was a common thing for this self-same "nobility" to take our children from their desks at school and herd them like so many cattle in death-dealing sweatshops in order that "nobility's" caskets might fill the more rapidly with wealth. It is within easy reach of memory when practically all labordom was denied anything more than a scant living wage, when the hours were long and weary and the conditions under which we worked were well to the casket maker's liking. Today millions of our silly fellows are undergoing what we have undergone—but the fault is theirs. They perhaps are trusting to "Fortune."

"You labor men are bitter," says a horrified class of let-well-enough-alones. Perhaps we are. Perhaps more than is good for our cause at times. But if we have not as yet learned to love our employers as a class the fault hardly rests with us. They have not yet taught us to do so.

"It is human nature to look out for oneself," some one says when we remonstrate over the unequal division of the proceeds of our toil.

And we reply in kind, "We SHALL look out for ourselves!"

SHORTER HOURS AND HOW DO WE USE OUR LEISURE?

(By W. J. Shields.)

THE trade union movement has been a great factor in prompting a higher condition for the toiling mass. The value of the accomplishments coming from the short-hour agitation is inestimable, the bringing into operation a better industrial regulation has unquestionably benefited general business, as evidenced in the prosperity of the present in contrast with conditions back at the time when the movement was started. The tension of life of the toiler has relaxed to the effect of a less liability to break down, through disease produced by overexertion. This naturally has added to the length and enjoyment of life. The placing of the laborer on the basis of a more permanent employment has removed him to an extent as a competitor for his brother's job, and through this he and his fellows have been able in some sections to successfully maintain a staple wage; yes, he has gone beyond that and has successfully raised wages. Possibly the greatest concern of the earnest advocate of industrial regulation is the use that is made of the leisure provided. There is a part of the labor wing who have used this means to a higher development, and are using this increased knowledge to the effect of a better business handling of the economic problems confronting us. The desire is that all should embrace the opportunity of a study of trade union philosophy, that the movement may be conducted on the lines of an honest consideration of the interests concerned. The question of the use of power wrongfully exercised, even if successfully at the time, cannot be lasting, but will recoil to the effect of retarding the hopes and ambitions of millions who look to the movement for permanent relief. No false step should be taken in this contest for

human rights, as the enemy of labor is ever alert and watching his opportunity of profiting through our mistakes. He has no argument that holds with the public in assailing the principles of the movement, but the strength that comes to his unfriendly position is gathered from the weakness and at times mistakes entered into by the side represented by us. Therefore mistakes should be avoided, and can be very largely avoided, if the leisure gained through our short-hour agitation is consistently used in a study of the principles of success. Bishop Lawrence, in a sermon delivered to the graduating class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is reported as saying, "If labor leaders use businesslike methods and work for the laboring men in a way the community can approve, they can do a great deal of good. I don't say the labor leaders resort to out-and-out brutality. They sometimes use combinations and tactful methods which do not appeal to a fair-minded public. Looking over the work of labor leaders in the past, it is clear that the problems of labor must be solved by educated men. These men can study the public and obtain its confidence and exercise higher powers, which a man not educated at college does not have. You graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are likely to come into very close touch with the laboring men, and you, with your superior advantages, ought to be able to step in and advance the cause of labor where the recognized heads of the labor movement are failing."

The good bishop is reasoning as many others are, that there is a danger back of the welding together of the labor wing. The concern is, how will this power be handled? Is it to be governed by intelligent management or will the disposition be to follow the example of capitalistic combination of unmercifully removing all opposition and defying law? The fear is well founded and of great importance to society as a whole and the labor wing in particular. Power we know leads to selfishness, and selfishness combined with power is despotism. So far we agree and in this summing up we fully appreciate the need of intelligent leadership. But the bishop, in his position where he presumes that the labor leader has been a failure, or about to become a failure, we must differ. We are not ready as yet to go to the colleges for men to lead us out of bondage —we welcome their advice and co-operation but we still have confidence in leaders chosen from our own ranks and educated in the school of unionism. It would represent a weak state of affairs for any wing of society to recruit its generals from some other wing, appreciating that those selected were existing under a different environment. Then again we disagree with the idea that the college graduate is the superior of the labor leader in his understanding of the economic question. Our experience in trade matters justifies this feeling. It is not the purpose of this argument to discredit any friendly relation; our position is tolerant; we welcome advice and counsel and harmonious relations with society at large. We are thankful for the assistance rendered by the public in general in producing the changes that now operate, and hope for a continuance of that co-operation in the better conditions that are to come. We freely acknowledge that this aid has been the means of preventing many tug-of-war contests between employer and employe, but we deplore the fact that many times our movements are misrepresented and the methods as described by warped, prejudiced minds, are made to be misleading for the purpose of creating a misunderstanding. So inasmuch as labor emancipation is the responsibility of the labor wing it is well for labor to assume it as a whole. If the present-day management fails to bring about satisfactory results, then it is up to the toiler to use the leisure afforded by the shorter workday to qualify to greater efficiency. It is not going too far to expect of the membership throughout the country who are living in those communities where the eight-hour day, or better still, the forty-four-hour week, operates, that they at least devote two hours of this leisure in attending to the union meetings, that the same may be made more attractive so that the lessons taught there may be beneficial to the membership as a whole. We suggest this, for it is evident in most of our unions

that there is a proportion of the membership who are reactionists in disposition.

Man, it is said, is a sociable animal, but it does not follow that all men are sociable. This is noticeable in the membership of our unions, and it will be found as a general rule that those members who speak disparagingly of the union are men who are solitary in disposition and are therefore incapable of getting pleasure or profit by attending the meeting of the local. The union is like money. It must be used to get any benefit from it. The member who attends the meetings regularly will inevitably be benefited thereby, while the member who habitually absents himself gets no more out of the meetings than does the miser who hoards his money gets out of his gold. It is easy enough to distinguish the attending from the non-attending member. The former is full of zeal for the union's welfare and he is always hopeful for its future and earnest in his efforts towards the justification of his hopes. The other, on the contrary, is listless and despondent. He takes no interest in the union and is forever croaking about its decline and speedy death. In spite, however, of his jeremiad against the union, he is forced to admit to himself that it has in the past accomplished a great work, and so he holds on. But he holds on in a selfish manner. He is willing to benefit by others' exertions but he is not willing to do his share of the work. He is not only selfish, he is ungrateful. He not only never says a good word in favor of the union, but he also never misses an opportunity to speak lightly of it and of those whom the union's progress depends upon, thereby as far as his influence goes retarding the possibilities of all. It is a good principle in ethics to speak well of the bridge that carries one over the stream; but the non-attending member of the union, while ready enough to avail himself of the bridge which others have built, and which others are keeping in repair, can find in the structure nothing to commend and everything to condemn. He fails in his reasoning to understand that a bridge which carries so much dead weight as is contained in himself and those who are like him must be a pretty substantial structure. Nothing is easier than fault-finding. No talent, no self-denial, no assurance, no care are required to set up in the grumbling business, but let it be impressed upon our minds that those who are moved by a genuine desire to do good have little time for murmuring and complaint. This is commended to the consideration of all of us. The membership of the labor unions have much to learn from its proper application. The success of the trade union depends upon the faithful workers who will pitch in and do the work of the union because they are interested and want it to grow in influence and power and because they regard it as their duty to do their share. Church and State, and in fact all institutions, begin to fall and crumble away when the individual interest lags, and it remains with the faithful worker who understands the condition peculiar to their own district and their own organization to make the individual interest tingle with enthusiasm. That is what we need, ENTHUSIASM. We have got to have enthusiasm in our membership, and if we could have that with the advantage and record of the U. B., we should be able to make a steady progress each year. We must advance with the times and we must adopt modern methods to make our advancements sure in the onward direction.

During my time of service I have visited many sections and many unions. I have always been cordially received and the members whom I have gotten in touch with were ready and willing to listen to such words as I had to offer, but it has been hard to make the members as a whole feel their responsibility and to impress them with the seriousness of the mission intrusted to us. For us it is a time of a new departure, or for renewed activity. Something must be done to enlarge the interest. The mistrust that sometimes operates among our members must be changed to trust and earnest co-operation. Meetings must be made more interesting through an enlarged sociability and a tolerance of the right of opinion. If the officers and members make a persistent effort for this increased interest the desired results will follow. We need, as stated be-

fore, a large enthusiasm; this must be backed by men with good judgment and experience. Our leisure time as made possible through the shorter workday cannot be better used than by directing the attention to the actual needs of the organization, the shutting off of careless methods, the making sure that no unwise steps are entered into, resulting in a loss of movement and in many particulars loss of members through which the efforts and successes are many times offset or retarded indefinitely. This kind of attention will give us more of hope, of confidence, of firm purpose to do our full share, more of the fraternal spirit and an assurance that the leisure coming through the shorter workday is being used to the best possible effect.

"SCIENTIFIC BUSINESS MANAGEMENT" AND "PRACTICAL EFFICIENCY"

(Compiled by Samuel Squibb, Granite Cutter, and endorsed by the New York Building Trades Council, in session assembled, Tuesday, May 16, 1911.)

With loud blaring of trumpets, press agents and much spilling of advertising ink, a new and wonderful idea has been introduced to the world.

A retired mechanical engineer, very wealthy, has concocted and developed a plan whereby the wheels of industry will be made to turn with ever increasing rapidity, wages increased, hours of labor reduced, commodities cheapened, profits enlarged; in short the millennium brought about by a hitherto undreamed of method. Mr. F. W. Taylor of Philadelphia hopes to bestow all these blessings on the public if industry can be persuaded to adopt and practice his scheme of so-called "Scientific Business Management and Practical Efficiency."

This is not unwarranted sarcasm, for strange as it may appear upon investigation, the promoters of misnamed "Efficiency" claim to be actuated by benevolence and philanthropy. Can it be that their fair promises conceal a sinister motive? We are compelled to answer in the affirmative because we are assured these men are not visionaries and the results sure to follow their methods must be evident to the practical man.

Demoralization would be a better term than scientific or practical, when used in connection with an impracticable theory, efficient only as an investment for the oppression and degradation of labor.

Many specious schemes have been offered to the people of this country, but it is doubtful if one was ever conceived which appealed more strongly to unthinking cupidity, greed or brutal lust for power and at the same time indicated more clearly to thinking men the disastrous consequences its adoption would bring as a whole.

Exponents of the new cult have tried to explain the refusal of organized labor to endorse their ideas by saying "the workers don't understand that they are foolish that their fears and opposition to efficiency is founded on nonsense and by objecting to it labor is trying to hinder progress, etc." Let the following quotations from inspired and authorized utterances on the subject speak for themselves:

Mr. Taylor's plan is based on four great principles. First, the application of scientific knowledge to replace rule of the thumb knowledge which existed in the past. Secondly, the selection of workmen and the development of each workman to his highest state of efficiency and prosperity. Thirdly, bringing the scientifically developed workman and his work together. Fourthly, the almost equal division of the whole work between the workmen on one side and the management on the other.

Now note carefully how these four great principles are made operative: The mass of knowledge hitherto owned by the workmen is classified, tabulated and reduced to laws and mathematical formulas. The management in the old days put up the work to the men. Nowadays the actual doing of the work is up to the management, as well as the men. As an instance, in

one shop under "scientific management" there are now twenty-nine managers and seventy workmen; under the old system there were one hundred and twenty-six workmen and two managers.

Every movement of every workman becomes under "scientific management the subject of scientific study and analysis and then of reduction as to laws." Under scientific management the workman gets a blue print and the most important parts of the job are indicated by a small cross (x); another sheet shows in detail what he must do, he has so much time to read this, then for every bit of work he does he is allowed so many seconds to adjust a nut and so much time for every other thing necessary to assemble the parts. Experiments with all kinds of heavy and light work enabled Mr. Taylor to reduce the work and rest periods to tables, so that by reference to them the employer is in a position to know when the workman should work and when he should rest. Mr. Taylor compares the scientific management with a modern surgeon. He says, "Does the surgeon remark to his young men, cut away, boys; use any old knife?" Not at all. He says, "You must use this instrument and you use it exactly this way and no other; you make the stroke this way and no other, and if you don't do it this way and no other you won't perform operations around this place."

The process used by the efficiency experts in tuning up an industrial establishment is beautifully simple. Men are offered a bonus to speed up work performed under the stop watches of the experts who observe and time every movement of every man. Next in order is Mr. Taylor's "Business Surgery," the elimination of motions and of men; piecework is a very important part of this program. Production per man and machine is claimed to be increased from 70 to 100 per cent., with an increase in profits for the employer and better wages for the employe. The above brief but accurate presentation of the "efficiency" advocated by Messrs. Taylor, Brandies, Gilbrath and others is sufficient to show that the apprehensions of labor are founded on something more substantial than "misunderstanding."

Moreover organized labor never can submit to the outlined methods without abandoning and sacrificing its ideals and losing all it has ever gained. Organized labor stands for a fair day's work for a fair day's wage, and it believes efficiency and the welfare of this nation can best be secured by the mental development and physical well-being of the worker. There can be nothing in common between this conception of this efficiency and Taylor's vile scheme, nor is opposition to the plan confined to labor. The ranks of labor and business men familiar with modern workshop practice and the management of huge enterprises unite in declaring it impracticable. The alluring prospect of saving hundreds of millions of dollars each year, has not induced the railroads to try the experiment, and we can safely assume the unsoundness of a thing or theory promising so much, when it is rejected by the hard-headed, able men controlling the railroads of this country. Their attitude is not strange, for this new motion, or notion, is as far removed from the efficiency of the progressive employer as anything can be. Employers understand how the great increase in cost of supervision will nullify any gain made through the intensity of labor. High economic authority says "superintendents are always costly." If an overseer is required for every ten men engaged on a piece of work, the product must pay for the time and labor not of ten men, but of eleven; and if the overseer obtains, as he most likely will, twice the wage of a common laborer, then the product must pay for the time and labor of twelve men. The employer would just as soon pay his hands 20 per cent. more wages if he could dispense with the overseer. No one can deny the common sense of this reasoning, yet the new "efficiency" expressly insists on a large number of managers. For example, take the instance where one hundred and twenty-six men and two managers were replaced by seventy men and twenty-nine managers. Furthermore, the large number of managers prove either unwillingness or lack of intelligence on the part of the workers, and it has been firmly established that either of these conditions is fatal to efficiency; undoubtedly cheerful-

ness, hopefulness and intelligence are the most important factors in making a man an efficient workman.

Again we repeat, without fear of successful contradiction, where two foremen are required for every five men, one or all of these essentials are missing, not only does the claim for increased profits seem absurd, but the operation f Taylor's plan is impracticable.

As an instance, New York City buildings are complicated and different in outside and inside architecture and the many emergencies arising during their construction will make any attempt to draw up a code of rules for the guidance of each workman while performing each task impossible. On these jobs men are compelled to work in every conceivable position, sitting down, resting on their knees, lying on their stomachs, backs or side, just as the nature of the work may necessitate. In many cases special appliances or tools have to be made in order to meet the requirements of a difficult undertaking. Could a foreman stand over a man engaged in such work and say, "You must use this tool and no other, in this manner and no other, and you are allowed so many seconds for each movement?" If so, where would the increase in wages come from and how could the work be done? Men are not all alike; some are very strong, others are not so strong; some are left-handed, all differ in physique and temperament and a theory based on recasting them in the same mold is nonsensical.

The operation of machinery may be reduced to laws and mathematical formula, but when we come to men it is another different matter, because in man there is an element which cannot be measured, gauged or tested by any device known to science, something which will defy and resist all power of analysis, namely, the brain.

The mechanic given his task to perform, spurred on by an awful incentive, the necessity of holding his job, will bend all his mental power to a study of the methods most applicable to his physical energy and the result of this system can be seen in the industrial supremacy of the United States.

"Scientific Business Management" ignores this vital element. Initiative and independence have no place in the scheme of practical efficiency; in fact, it can become operative only through their suppression.

Upright, manly workmen will never willingly submit to the foolish iron discipline of efficiency management "by the infirmity of human nature the economist uses." It happens that the more skillful the workman the more self-willed and intractable he is apt to become. Verily, indeed, practical efficiency is an impractical, fantastic theory, based on contradictions and fallacies. Assuming that it can be made to work and that it will increase profits for the employer, what effect will it have on the workingman? Enough has already been said to show it can never be put in operation without brutalizing and degrading labor, and it follows, as the night the day, that wages will be reduced. Conceive, if you can, a condition under which every movement of every worker during the entire day is done under the manager's eye, directed and regulated by his orders, timed by his stop watch, and you have a condition worse than slavery. So much time to read the blue-print, so many seconds to tighten a nut, so much time for each operation necessary to assemble tools, work, rest, every detail worked out in the addled brains of experts, initiative sternly repressed, thinking put under a ban, men would specialize automatons on a level with beasts, without power of suggestion or direction.

In the words of an able economist, "Ambition soon fails the worker utterly, self-respect disappears amid the beastly surroundings of his life, the spring of effort broken, it may be he becomes dissipated and irregular and his employer cannot afford his beggarly pittance now so well as formerly the wages of his hopeful labor." Orbas, the father of political economy, puts it: "The understandings of the greater part of men are necessarily formed by their ordinary employment. The man whose whole life is spent in performing a few simple operations has no occasion to exert his understanding. He generally becomes as stupid and ignorant as it is possible for

a human creature to become. The uniformity of his stationary life naturally corrupts the courage of his mind—it even corrupts the activity of his body and his dexterity at his particular trade seems to be acquired at the expense of his intellectual, social and marital virtues.''

Taylor himself is distrustful of his tabulated information, as is proven by his eagerness to force the bonus and piecework systems on labor. One offers blood money to the employe, the other a measure for the intensity of labor and an inferior product to the employer, and both are and always have been, for obvious reasons, effective means to reduce wages. Right here we fully acknowledge the efficiency of ''Scientific Management'' as a wage reducer and are compelled to admit that Taylor's success and experience in cutting metals has enabled him to turn out a masterpiece for cutting wages. He says he plans to raise wages, but the following quotation will show he knows better, or at least he is somewhat doubtful of accomplishing his object. Mr. Taylor insisted on one absolute rule—a rate once set must not be reduced unless the management changed the shape of the piece or tool by which it was made. Mr. Brandeis could explain what the ''unless'' does not cover better than he could explain what it does cover. To workingmen it appears designed to afford an excuse for practicing the invariable tendency of piecework toward lowering wages. Mr. Taylor need not be told how an employer with a perverted conscience can violate without breaking his stipulation. Here is another interesting question: ''In no specific case where the system has been introduced have the men thrown out of employment been unable to find work.'' Mr. Taylor's press agent evidently thought there might be some concern over displaced men and gets in on the ground floor with a statement fit to be answered by the short and ugly word frequently used by our first citizen if we are to believe there are no unemployed men in this country while thousands of competent men willing to work are walking the highways and byways in a vain search for employment. Recently a New York hospital advertised for a man willing to sell two quarts of blood for twenty-five dollars. One hundred applicants appeared, and out of the one hundred ninety-two were rejected, most of them because they were improperly nourished or actually half starved.

From November 15, 1910, to March 15, 1911, out of a group consisting of seven hundred and fifty skilled mechanics six hundred were unemployed. Their idleness was not due to weather or reluctance to travel in search of work, nor was it due to any cause whatever, but to the lack of jobs in the United States. Many of the unemployed are existing on their rainy-day fund and they are buoyed up with hopes for an industrial revival.

This, with organization of labor and high cost of living, has prevented the effect of unemployment from being noticeable in nominal wages (by nominal wages we mean the per diem rate of men working). Inevitably large numbers of unemployed men reduce wages, and this fact is evident in the decrease of actual remuneration of labor in this country (by actual remuneration is meant the purchasing power of the money received by the workers and their average yearly earnings). If there is at present large numbers of unemployed, and if the effect of that condition is already apparent (which cannot be refuted), what will happen if efficiency succeeds, as it aims to do in throwing hundreds of thousands out of employment?

The conclusions of competent observers point to one of two things—either the living standard of American workmen will be permanently lowered, or there will be a bloody revolution. Nothing can be more true, yet Mr. Taylor dismisses the question of the general effect of his plan by profoundly observing, ''As the power of production increases consumption grows.'' By this he seems to think production, exchange and distribution are synonymous. Many other wise appearing owls have hooted in the same complacent strain, basing their assumption on the theory that burdens and benefits are divided equally throughout society. Like Taylor, they have gone further and advised the workmen not to bother with any attempt to improve their condition by organization, but to work constantly, faithfully, always try-

ing to increase the intensity of his labor and trust to the beneficence of an almighty go-as-you-please-system for his reward.

Gradually, nevertheless surely, light is breaking through this darkness of misinformation and misunderstanding and men are demanding with increasing vehemence a more equitable distribution of wealth. Why are thousands of dollars spent on monkey dinners when children are dying from starvation? Why is immense wealth brazenly and arrogantly parading itself in this great city, with an extravagant magnificence never before equaled in the world, while each night men willing to work can be found in line waiting for a loaf of bread?

According to Taylor these grievous contrasts must proceed from under production. Well, then, let him find a way to make the idle rich justify their existence.

If this be too severe perhaps he can prevail upon young Mr. Banker to dispense with several of his valets, or Mrs. Steelrail to give up a few of her domestic servants, that they may be used in socially useful and productive labor. Here is a field for Mr. Taylor, and if he can find a plan for efficiently distributing the wealth now produced and being produced, he will be first among immortals.

His present scheme is unsound in theory, vicious in principle and demoralizing in practice. It is not a matter which concerns employer and employe alone, for the far-reaching effect of, "Give us big men and we will do their thinking for them," must and will touch the heart of the nation.

The historian, the economist, the poet and the philosopher have all sounded the warning? Must the wisdom gained through centuries of experience be cast aside for the demand of avarice? We think not; the pendulum should swing the other way, for labor has already borne more than its share of the burden. In the words of Kipling:

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
Though there's never a dollar of your wealth
But marks the worker's dead.
We have yielded our best to give you rest,
And you lie on a crimson wool;
For if blood be the price of all your wealth,
Good God! we ha' paid it in full.

There's never a mine blown skyward now
But we are buried alive for you;
There's never a wreck drifts shoreward now,
But we are its ghostly crew.
Go reckon our dead by the forges red
And the factories where we spin;
If blood be the price of your cursed wealth,
Good God! we ha' paid it in.

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
For that was our doom, you know,
From the day when you chained us in your fields,
To the strike of a week ago.
You have eaten our lives and our babes and wives,
And we are told it's your legal share,
But if blood be the price of your lawful wealth,
Good God! we ha' bought it fair.

A Hissing Reptile.

(From the Miners' Magazine.)

Harrison Gray Otis of the Los Angeles Times is a potent factor behind the conspiracy that contemplates sending McNamara to the scaffold.

Otis is a relentless enemy of organized labor and no word or epithet in the English language is too vile for this calumniator and character assassin to hurl at men who are fighting the battles of the oppressed.

To be a member of organized labor is to fire the vengeance of Otis and to bring from his malignant sheet, the Los Angeles Times, the most vicious reflections upon the character and reputation of men who devote their energy and ability to the advancement of the material interests of the working class.

But justice could not be expected from a man of the Otis type. His blood has turned to vitriol, his heart to stone, and his soul has been cremated in his hate for a class that is fighting the tyranny of industrial czars.

The following verbal portrait drawn of Otis, by Governor Johnson of California, in a political speech delivered less than a year ago, precludes any hope that Otis will ever deserve the consideration that is usually accorded to a representative of the human race.

Johnson's delineation of the degenerate traits of Otis is as follows:

"In the city from which I have come we have drunk to the very dregs the cup of infamy; we have had the vile officials; we have had rotten newspapers; we have had men who sold their birthright; we have dipped into every infamy; every form of wickedness has been ours in the past; every debased passion and every sin has flourished. But we have nothing so vile, nothing so low, nothing so debased, nothing so infamous in San Francisco, nor did we ever have, as Harrison Gray Otis. This man has attacked me on the only side to which I will not respond, concerning which, rather than respond, I will lose the governorship of the State of California. He sits there in senile dementia; with gangrened heart and rotting brain, grimacing at every reform; chattering impotently at all things that are decent, frothing, fuming, violently gibbering, going down to his grave in snarling infamy. This man Otis is the one blot on the banner of southern California; he is the bar sinister upon your escutcheon. My friends, he is the one thing that all California looks at when, in looking at southern California, they see anything that is disgraceful, depraved, corrupt, crooked and putrescent—that is Harrison Gray Otis."

The above is the picture drawn of Otis by the Governor of the State of California, and this is one of the reptiles that hisses his venom at organized labor and heralds through the columns of his vile sheet that McNamara is guilty.

Seamen Win Complete Victory.

The "International Stoppage" is a thing of the past. The great seamen's strike has ended in a complete victory. The "stoppage" proved more effective than had been expected, and the settlement will probably secure better conditions than the seamen had really hoped for.

On July 1 the seamen were masters of the situation. The blockade of commerce and the consequent shortage of food in many places had produced a condition that was bound to end in one of two ways, namely, in surrender to the seamen's just demands, or in public revolt against the shipowners and the government. Probably had the seamen been so disposed, they could have forced their employers further than they did. They might have taken an unjust advantage of their position. It is quite likely, and in fact practically certain, that the seamen were content to settle upon terms far short of those they might have imposed had they pushed things to the logical extreme. Such is usually the case in the settlement of victorious strikes.

Full particulars of the great strike will be published in the Journal as soon as they become available—that is, as soon as the seamen's officials find time to write them. In the meantime we must rest content with the knowledge that our comrades have secured a substantial increase in wages, compelled a recognition of the union and abolished many of the evils previously existing in their relations with the shipowners. We congratulate the seamen of Great Britain and the continent and trust that the victory achieved may prove a permanent blessing to all concerned—seamen, shipowners and the public.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

Me Mudder.

De kids dey dub me stingy,
'Nd say I neber spend;
But dere's dat feller Fingy,
What allus wants a lend.

I gibs me dough ter mudder,
'Cause she looks out fer me:
She gibs me bread and butter,
'Nd takes me on her knee.

She tells me 'bout me daddy,
What's been a long time dead,
'Nd den I jest sez "taddy,"
'Nd tumbles inter bed.

It's good ter hab a mudder,
But some kids, dey ain't none:
Dey shoots craps in a gutter,
'Nd thinks dats lots o' fun.

Fer dem kids I is sorry,
'Nd dey can dub me mean:
But I don't have ter borry—
Me mudder is SOME queen.

—David Fulton Karsuer.

Government by the people and for the people, depends largely on the intelligent use of the ballot-box by the wage workers.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1911

For the first time in eight years, owing to numerous demands for financial assistance in trade movements and the resultant heavy drain on our general fund, the General Office is compelled to levy an assessment.

The General Executive Board, at a regular meeting held July 13, 1911, carefully considered the question of supporting the strikes and lockouts now in progress, as well as defending our organization against the injunction suits recently entered against us in the federal courts, and decided that an assessment of 50 cents be levied on all members in good standing on June 30, 1911, as per Section 46 of our general constitution.

Large strikes, involving a total of approximately 6,000 men, are still on in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; Vancouver, B. C., Can.; Grand Rapids, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y., and elsewhere, with a good prospect of our men gaining their just demands and winning their fight if provided with the necessary sinews of war.

It is expected that our Local Unions will take immediate action on the circular calling for the assessment sent out by the General Secretary under date of July 17, 1911, and pay the assessment out of their funds on hand. It is optional with Local Unions to collect the amount called for from their members or pay it direct from their funds.

We trust that our Local Unions and members will cheerfully respond to the demand of the General Office for this small sacrifice, the first one of its kind called for in eight years.

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We have always contended that the very employers who appeal to the courts for injunctions restraining members of labor organizations from discriminating against their non-union products or material, or from refusing to work with non-union men, are seeking the punishment of employes for doing the very acts they, the employers, are doing with immunity right along. That we are justified in our contention is now demonstrated in the suit filed by Attorney General Wickersham, of the Department of Justice of the United States, on behalf of the United States government against the "New York Lumber Trade Association of New York City," and others, charging them with violation of the Sherman anti-trust laws for boycotting firms in the trade whom they call "poachers." Named in the action brought by the government through Attorney General Wickersham as one of the defendants is Albro J. Newton Company, one of the firms which has entered an injunction suit against our U. B. and obtained a temporary restraining order, by the terms of which our New York membership is prohibited from discriminating against the non-union trim manufactured by this firm

and to be used in buildings in New York City.

The Anti-Boycott Association, which is behind the Albro J. Newton injunction suit, which is still pending, has of course taken no action and failed to attack this boycott in the lumber trade.

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A statement by Representative William C. Redfield, of New York, made in the course of a speech on the wool schedule, which recently made the round of the newspapers, in a certain degree, is highly flattering to the American carpenter.

Recounting his experience with French carpenters while in the city of Paris, the Honorable Mr. Redfield said, as follows:

"Once when my office was located in the city of Paris I employed a lot of French carpenters and paid them 10 francs a day, $1.90 each, and at the end of three or four days I was well nigh crazy. Down the long aisle of the building I saw a familiar looking tool box with a saw sticking from the end, and I ran to the place and found a man who looked like an American carpenter. I said, 'Are you a Yankee?' and he said, 'Yes.' I said, 'I want to employ you now.' He said, 'Boss, I charge $4.50 a day.' I said, 'Come right along.'

"Two days later I discharged four Frenchmen, and my one American carpenter did more than the four Frenchmen, and I saved money by the process, and if somebody wants to ask me the question, there are sound, urgent, serious reasons why the American carpenter did as much work as four Frenchmen, and I shall be very glad, if you wish to detain me, to go into the details of the reason why that man is so much more efficient.

"In employing a French carpenter, he goes to work, having eaten almost nothing. For breakfast he has nothing more than a little bit of bread (without butter) and coffee. At 11 o'clock he stops to eat a little bread and drink a little sour wine. That is all—all I ever saw any of them eat. At 3 o'clock he stops again to eat a little bread and drink a little sour wine. After he gets through at night he has what he calls a dinner. Such a man can never work at any labor requiring steady physical exertion, continuously under pressure, in competition with a man who eats three square meals a day."

We do not in the least question the veracity of the speaker, nor do we discredit the above statement as to his own personal experience, but we find that it is not deserving of the significance it is credited with by the newspapers, and possibly by our own carpenters.

While it is generally conceded that in productiveness and mechanical ability the American mechanic, much on account of the superiority of American tools he is equipped with, excels his European colleague, in no country and in no trade can the productiveness, mechanical ability or efficiency of an entire craft be measured by the work of a few men. Confining ourself to the French mechanic, we must take into consideration that, generally speaking, he is a liberty-loving creature. He insists on "taking things easy," easier than we do. He will have an occasional chat with the man working alongside of him, a thing strictly prohibited on most of our buildings, and more so in our shops and factories. He is with body and soul opposed to, and will not submit to the prison-like discipline and speeding-up system in vogue in this country, which, to a great extent, may account for his not showing the same returns as the American mechanic. This we say in all fairness to the Honorable William C. Redfield and our French brothers as well.

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How extremely difficult it is in this free country of ours to secure laws that meet the needs of and protect the worker, laws that are without flaws and leave no loopholes for the employer to escape from its provisions, is again shown in the employers' liability law passed by the New Jersey Legislature and signed by Governor Wilson last April.

Chapter 95 of this law, which was regarded as the best liability law ever passed by any state legislature in the United States, provides that contracts of hiring shall be presumed to have been made with reference to the provisions thereof, "unless written notice be given

that the provisions of Section 11 of the act are not intended to apply."

On the strength of this chapter the Singer Manufacturing Company, the Standard Oil Company and the Tidewater Oil Company have given notice to their employes stating that they will not be bound by the employers' liability law. The employes of these companies are also required to sign a written agreement releasing the companies from all obligations and compensation in case of accident. Those who refused to sign were told to quit.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 309, of New York City, true to her record as one of the most self-sacrificing local trade organizations in the country, has assessed her members 50 cents each, the proceeds to go to the McNamara defense fund.

Uses of Monazite.

The mineral monazite is the principal source of the rare earth oxide, thoria, which has in recent years come into wide use in the manufacture of mantles for incandescent gas lights. Some of the other rare earth metals found in monazite also have a small commercial application. Thus the discovery by Von Welsbach that alloys of iron with cerium and lanthanum and other constituents of monazite emit large and brilliant sparks when scratched by a file has been put to practical use. These alloys are now used in patent gaslighting apparatus, says a bulletin of the geological survey.

Monazite occurs originally in the form of small grains and crystals as an accessory mineral of the granites and gneissic rocks of some regions, but it is usually obtained from placer deposits in the form of sand derived from the disintegration of these rocks. The world's suply has been obtained for many years from Brazil and the United States. In Brazil monazite has been mined from the beaches along the seacoast, but in the United States it has come from stream and creek gravel deposits in North Carolina and South Carolina. Large deposits have been found in Idaho, but these have not yet been used as a source of supply.

A Little Rest.

Hurry off late to bed at night
  And get up at peep of day,
Hurry to breakfast, snatch a bite—
  To the office rush away;
Then work, work, work till set of sun,
  Be cheerful and quick and glad,
And thank the Lord when day is done
  For all of the good we've had.

Hurry and scurry and worry,
  And then be a little late,
Deserving to get a lecture,
  The subject,, "Procrastinate";
Hurry and rush to get to work,
  Then hurry to get back home,
And if society claims you, too,
  You find you must hustle some.

When the hard day's work is over
  And its rush has been well done,
We hurry home to tidy up
  For the evening's just begun.
Hurry and hustle, haste and rush,
  The engagements all to keep;
Hurry all day and half the night,
  Then hurry to get to sleep.

All life is in such a hurry
  The world is most out of breath;
To keep up the strenuous struggle,
  The masses are tired to death.
We'd like to escape from shipwreck—
  Be left on some lonely strand—
Be lost to civilization,
  And hide in a desert land.

Hurry and scurry and worry,
  And still there's so much to do,
We wonder will ever we finish,
  Will ever the rush get through.
Methinks of all pleasant prospects,
  The one that's fairest and best,
Is where they never say hurry,
  But revel in plenty of rest.

—Margaret Scott Hall.

Child Labor Decision.

In a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, it is held that an amendment to the state's child labor law making it unlawful to employ children under fourteen years of age in factories, mines or workshops is not constitutional. The effect of the decision is to reduce the age at which children may be employed to twelve years.

A full and comprehensive education is only possible when the bodily needs can be supplied without exhausting toil. The coal miner has no chance for education, nor the factory worker or the sweatshop slave.—New York Call.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS
OF
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Shillito St., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 262 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President, Wm. D. Huber, for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

Brothers, in submitting to you this, my quarterly report for the term ending June 30th, which, by the way, is also the end of our fiscal year, I desire to say that our organization has more than held its own, irrespective of the concerted attacks made upon it and the nefarious methods practiced by the various employers' organizations throughout our jurisdiction.

Of course, your honorable body, as well as myself, know that the past quarter has been replete with strikes and lockouts, but while we have several large ones pending at the present time, still we have been successful in bringing some of them to a satisfactory termination. I might add here that no out and out defeat has been reported to this office, and while our men in some instances have been compelled to compromise, still in all cases the arbitration has given them a little more money and better conditions than they enjoyed before.

The outlook indeed is bright, and with the helpful assistance, the unanimity of action and the singleness of purpose which are actuating our members in the struggle for better conditions, I look forward to the next year as one of the most successful in the history of our United Brotherhood.

I have traveled in the interest of the organization quite considerably during the past quarter, but it is unnecessary to mention all the places visited. I might say that I was called to Washington, D. C., to meet in conference with the sheet metal workers, and we held a protracted session lasting a little over four days. We went

into the sheet metal and calamine trim proposition very thoroughly, and in many cases called "a spade a spade," but there was nothing of an important nature which culminated from our conference. In fact, so to speak, the controversy is still in status quo. However, I believe that we have sown the seed for gaining our ends some time in the near future. In any event as long as I am President of the Brotherhood, in view of your honorable Board's decision and in view of the resolution which was unanimously endorsed at our Des Moines convention, I shall never willingly concede to the sheet metal workers the right to erect the material mentioned above.

I was also called to Baltimore on account of the strike in progress there and tried to the best of my ability to adjust the differences between our men and their employers, but I am sorry to report that a compromise could not be reached which would be satisfactory to us. Consequently, the fight is still on. I shall place organizers in that city in an endeavor to thoroughly and completely solidify our movement, and I believe, with the assistance of the rank and file, which I am sure will be cheerfully tendered, that Baltimore in time will be one of the best organized cities under our jurisdiction.

The Grand Rapids situation remains practically unchanged. The men up there have made a magnificent fight and are entitled to our full meed of praise for the loyalty displayed in standing out so firmly against the united and insiduous attacks made upon them by the employers. Since the beginning of the strike, on April 12th, we have lost less than a score of men, and this certainly speaks well for the solidarity and effort our men are putting forth.

Vanconver, B. C., also has a strike on, as you are well aware, and I am informed that they look for a break in the employers' ranks at any time.

Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal., are also standing firm, and I anticipate that we are going to gain a victory in those places, which will make the gentleman who is owner of the notorious Los Angeles Times sit up and take notice.

I am not going to attempt to advise your honorable Board what is best to do with the strikes and lockouts still pending. I am fully aware that your Board, in its wise judgment, thoroughly considered all the conditions and needs of each district before sanctioning the movements in these places, and I believe that you are as fully conversant with conditions since those strikes and lockouts started as I am. Therefore, I shall leave the future financing of these movements to your own deliberation and conclusion.

As I said in the beginning, I have traveled quite extensively during the past quarter, but the places I have enumerated, in my opinion, required special mention.

With kindest wishes and hoping your deliberations at the end of this, our fiscal year, will redound to the credit of the Brotherhood, and trusting our organization will continue to grow and prosper, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
WM. D. HUBER,
General President.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1911, of the General Executive Board.

The following matters were acted upon by the G. E. B. through correspondence with the G. S. between the April and July sessions.

May 8, 1911.

Green Bay, Wis. Request from L. U. 1146 for financial aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $312.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $10,920.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Request from L. U. 617 for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $448.

Toledo, O. Request from L. U. 25 for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $132.

May 10, 1911.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members (millmen) on strike. The Board appropriates $672.

May 11, 1911.

The G. S. submitted to the Board the request of a conference composed of the various international officers of labor organizations

located in Indianapolis for an appropriation for the prosecution of the kidnappers of J. J. McNamara. The Board appropriated $100.

May 12, 1911.

Los Angeles, Cal. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,628.

May 13, 1911.

Holyoke, Mass. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $560.

Riverside, Cal. Request from L. U. 235 for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $80.

Greeley, Colo. Request from L. U. 418 for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $180.

Erie, Pa. Request from L. U. 284 for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $304.

San Diego, Cal. Request from L. U. 810 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to establish union conditions. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

New London, Conn. Information from L. U. 30 relative to progress of trade movement, and showing an unaccounted balance of a previous appropriation on hand. The G. S. is requested to notify L. U. 30 to forward this balance to the G. O.

May 15, 1911.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $10,900.

Woonsocket, R. I. Request from L. U. 801 for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $160.

Jamestown, N. Y. Request from L. U. 66 for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $160.

May 16, 1911.

Toledo, Ohio. Request from L. U. 25 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $56.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Request from L. U. 617 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $400.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from D. C. for financial aid in support of members (millmen) on strike. The Board appropriates $640.

Lowell, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 44 cents per hour and a Saturday half-holiday, to go into effect on June 5, 1911. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

May 17, 1911.

St. Paul, Minn. Request from L. U. 87 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,088.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. 7 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,348.

Huntington, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1292 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $140.

May 19, 1911.

Waco, Texas. Request from L. U. 622 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $200.

Hamilton, Ont., Canada. Request from L. U. 18 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $108.

Phoenix, Ariz. Request from L. U. 1089 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $192.

May 20, 1911.

Holyoke, Mass. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $744.

May 22, 1911.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members (millmen) on strike. The Board appropriates $460.

Huntington, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1292 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $120.

Green Bay, Wis. Request from L. U. 1146 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $684.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $10,500.

Pittsburg, Pa. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation toward defraying expenses of amending the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. Request is denied.

Communication from the G. T., informing the members of the Board that our active account in the Capital National Bank has been overdrawn. The Board instructed the G. T., under date of May 22, to withdraw $25,000 from the Canadian Bank of Commerce and redeposit it into our active account in the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis.

May 24, 1911.

Riverside, Cal. Request from L. U. 235 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $100.

Erie, Pa. Request from L. U. 284 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $64.

Glens Falls, N. Y. Request from L. U. 229 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $132.

St. Paul, Minn. Request from L. U. 87 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,188.

May 25, 1911.

Los Angeles, Cal. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,700.

Waterloo, Iowa. Request from L. U. 1859 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $128.

Quincy, Ill. Request from L. U. 189 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $250.

May 26, 1911.

New York City. Request from the D. C. for sanction to appeal to a higher court from the decision of Judge Coxe in the Paine injunction case. Sanction granted.

May 27, 1911.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of outside men on strike. The Board appropriates $2,000.

Rockford, Ill. Request from L. U. 792 for sanction and financial aid in support of movement to maintain present trade rules. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

May 29, 1911.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $9,160.

Riverside, Cal. Request from L. U. 235 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $104.

Holyoke, Mass. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,084.

Phoenix, Ariz. Request from L. U. 1089 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $296.

Westfield, Mass. Communication from L. U. 222 in reference to a trade movement. Sanction by the Board and $248 appropriated in support of members on strike.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. 7 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,840.

Greeley, Colo. Request from L. U. 418 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $128.

May 31, 1911.

Los Angeles, Cal. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,700.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $200.

Waterloo, Iowa. Request from L. U. 1859 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $56.

Huntington, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1292 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $88.

St. Paul, Minn. Request from L. U. 87 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,188.

June 2, 1911.

Quincy, Ill. Request from L. U. 189 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $260.

June 3, 1911.

Jamestown, N. Y. Request from L. U. 66 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $72.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages for cabinetmakers. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

The Board authorized the G. T. to withdraw $25,000 from the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga and redeposit same into our active account in the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis.

June 5, 1911.

Greeley, Colo. Request from L. U. 418 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $116.

Phoenix, Ariz. Request from L. U. 1089 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $112.

Waterloo, Iowa. Request from L. U. 1859 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $48.

Hamilton, Ont., Canada. Request from L. U. 18 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $100.

The Board authorized the G. T. to withdraw $25,000 from the National Bank of Baltimore and $25,000 from the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago and redeposit it into our active account in the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis.

Glens Falls, N. Y. Request from L. U. 229 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $138.

Holyoke, Mass. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,036.

Los Angeles, Cal. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,300.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $8,880.

New York City. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation toward defraying legal expenses in appealing Paine injunction suit. The Board appropriates $3,000.

June 7, 1911.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Request from L. U. 617 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $200.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. 7 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,200.

St. Paul, Minn. Request from L. U. 87 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,128.

Riverside, Cal. Request from L. U. 235 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $88.

Huntington, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1292 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $80.

June 8, 1911.

Watertown, Wis. Request from L. U. 1403 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $92.

Westfield, Mass. Request from L. U. 222 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $104.

June 12, 1911.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $8,876.

Buffalo, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $1,200.

Watertown, Wis. Request from L. U. 1403 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $60.

Greeley, Colo. Request from L. U. 418 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $120.

Holyoke, Mass. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $920.

Los Angeles, Cal. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,100.

Baltimore, Md. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from $3.50 to $4 per day and a Saturday half-holiday, to go into effect June 1, 1911. Sanction and aid denied.

June 14, 1911.

Huntington, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1292 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $80.

Riverside, Cal. Request from L. U. 235 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $48.

St. Paul, Minn. Request from L. U. 87 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,136.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. 7 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,256.

Rockford, Ill. Request from L. U. 792 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $132.

June 17, 1911.

Phoenix, Ariz. Request from L. U. 1089 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $84.

Worcester, Mass. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike.. The Board appropriates $628.

June 19, 1911.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $7,848.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $2,760.

Watertown, Wis. Request from L. U. 1403 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $96.

Greeley, Colo. Request from L. U. 418 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $116.

Phoenix, Ariz. Request from L. U. 1089 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $68.

June 21, 1911.

Huntington, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1292 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $60.

Riverside, Cal. Request from L. U. 235 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $48.

Buffalo, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $1,000.

Los Angeles, Cal. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,000.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. 7 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,304.

St. Paul, Minn. Request from L. U. 87 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,152.

June 24, 1911.

Rockford, Ill. Request from L. U. 792 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $80.

Worcester, Mass. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $456.

June 26, 1911.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $2,724.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $7,896.

Glen Falls, N. Y. Request from L. U. 229 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $56.

Buffalo, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members (millmen) on strike. The Board appropriates $1,144.

Los Angeles, Cal. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,000.

Watertown, Wis. Request from L. U. 1403 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $64.

Greeley, Colo. Request from L. U. 418 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $108.

June 28, 1911.

Huntington, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1292 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $56. The request for an appropriation to pay local expenses is denied.

St. Paul, Minn. Request from L. U. 87 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,160.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. 7

for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,400.

San Diego, Cal. Request from L. U. 810 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $100.

July 1, 1911.

Worcester, Mass. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $332.

Phoenix, Ariz. Request from L. U. 1089 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $56.

Rockford, Ill. Request from L. U. 792 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $98.

July 3, 1911.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $7,680.

Duluth, Minn. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $276.

Buffalo, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of millmen on strike. The Board appropriates $1,056.

Riverside, Cal. Request from L. U. 235 for additional financial aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $52.

Greeley, Colo. Request from L. U. 418 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $96.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $2,696.

St. Paul, Minn. Request from L. U. 87 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,132.

July 5, 1911.

Los Angeles, Cal. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,000.

Watertown, Wis. Request from L. U. 1403 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $64.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 10, 1911.

The regular quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date by Chairman Connolly, with Bausher, Post, Walquist, Cole and Martel present.

The report of the G. P. for the quarter ending June 30, 1911, was read and filed.

Du Page County, Ill. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Laid over awaiting additional information.

Great Falls, Mont. Request from L. U. 286 for an appropriation to assist members who had ben involved in a trade dispute in 1910. This matter had been considered on three previous occasions by the Board and the request denied. The papers before the Board do not show that the men involved signed strike-roll every day for two successive weeks. The request is therefore denied and the papers filed.

Pocatello, Idaho. Request from L. U. 1258 for official sanction to maintain present scale of wages. As this action was to have taken effect June 1, and as no further information has been received on the subject at the G. O., the papers are filed.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. 7 for additional financial aid and information relative to conditions and number of men involved in trade movement. The Board appropriates $1,384. The G. S. is requested to notify No. 7 that detailed reports of conditions must be made to this office weekly.

St. Louis, Mo. A representative of the D. C., with credentials, appeared before the Board, requesting additional financial aid in support of men involved in trade dispute. The request is denied.

July 11, 1911.

All members present but Potts.

Buffalo, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid, with information relative to present conditions and number of men on strike. The Board appropriates $1,152, to be forwarded when the D. C. submits signed receipts from individuals who received money out of previous appropriations to this office.

Wichita, Kan. Request from L. U. 201 for financial aid in support of men on strike. As no more than seven men were involved at any time, the request is denied.

Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $376.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Information received from the D. C. relative to progress of the general strike in that city. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer into Vancouver for the purpose of bringing about an immediate settlement.

July 12, 1911.

All members present but Potts.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid, with latest information relative to progress of trade movement and number of men on strike. The Board appropriates $7,450.

Phoenix, Ariz. Request from L. U. 1089 for additional financial aid in support of men on strike. The request is denied, as the records at this office show that Union 1089 still has an unexpended balance on hand. The G. S. is requested to notify this union to make a complete accounting at once for all previous appropriations made.

Worcester, Mass. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of men on strike; also latest information as to progress of movement. The Board appropriates $304.

Greeley, Colo. Request from L. U. 418 for additional financial aid in support of men on strike. The request is denied, as the records at this office show that Union 418 still has an unexpended balance on hand. The G. S.

is requested to notify this union to make a complete accounting at once to this office for all previous appropriations made.

As Brother W. B. Macfarlane is going to England as a delegate from the A. F. of L. to attend the British Trades and Labor Congress during the month of September, the Board authorizes that he be given credentials to take up with the international officers of the A. S. of C., located at Manchester, England, the questions in dispute between the U. B. and the N. A. branches of the A. S.; that he go into the matter in detail with the aforesaid officers and report to the Board upon his return.

A committee with credentials from L. U. 504, Chicago, appeared before the Board.

A committee composed of national officers of the Brotherhood of Painters conferred with the Board, the G. P., G. S. and G. T. relative to conditions and progress of trade movement in Grand Rapids, in which their members are also involved.

July 13, 1911.

All members present.

Los Angeles, Cal. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of men on strike and information as to number of men out. The Board appropriates $800. The G. S. will notify the D. C. that no more donations will be made until accounting for previous donations reaches this office.

Watertown, Wis. Request from L. U. 1403 for additional financial aid in support of men on strike, with information as to number of men out and progress of movement. The Board appropriates $68.

Kansas City, Mo. A representative from the D. C., with credentials, appeared before the Board relative to conditions obtaining in that city, with a request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to this office.

St. Paul, Minn. Request from L. U. 87 for additional financial aid in support of men on strike, with latest information as to number of men involved and the progress of the movement. The Board appropriates $24.00. As the records at this office show an unexpended balance on hand, this, applied with the present appropriation, will make pay roll for the week ending July 8.

The Board decides to withdraw $25,000 from the Western National Bank of San Francisco, and $25,000 from the Traders' National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., to be redeposited into our active account in the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.

Nashville, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 for outside carpenters, to go into effect July 15, 1911. Sanction is denied on account of lack of sufficient organization.

Huntington, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1292 for additional financial aid in support of men on strike, with latest information as to number out and progress of movement. The Board appropriates $52.

Owing to the numerous demands and heavy drain on our general funds in financing trade movements throughout our entire jurisdiction, the Board decides to levy an assessment of 50 cents on all members in good standing on June 30, 1911 (as per Section 46 of the General Constitution), said assessment to be paid into the G. O. on or before September 1, 1911. The G. S. is herewith requested to so notify all Local Unions immediately.

Hyde Park, Mass. Request from L. U. 1543 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for minimum scale and better working conditions. The papers are referred to the G. S. for additional information.

The papers wherein the Chicago D. C. requested the revocation of charter of L. U. 504, were read and considered. As the G. P. did not recommend to the Board the suspension of this L. U., the papers are again referred to the G. P.

San Diego, Cal. Request from L. U. 810 for additional financial aid in support of men on strike. The report shows that only four men are signing roll, therefore request for additional aid is denied.

July 14, 1911.

All members present.

Prince Albert, Sask., Canada. Telegram received from L. U. 1606, stating the builders were trying to force the carpenters back to a ten-hour day; as a result their members had gone on strike. The G. S. will secure additional information relative to the controversy.

Lake County, Ind. Complete accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes, received and filed.

Worcester, Mass. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of men on strike, with information as to progress and number of men out. The Board appropriates $180.

New London, Conn. Partial accounting from L. U. 30 for appropriations made by the Board for relief of men on strike. The G. S. is requested to notify L. U. 30 to forward to this office signed receipts, or strike-roll for week ending April 15, 1911.

Winnipeg, Man., Canada. The D. C. submitted vouchers, as per itemized bills, in partial accounting for money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to forward to this office a complete accounting.

Peoria, Ill. Partial accounting from L. U. 183 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. will notify No. 183 to make a complete accounting to this office.

New York City. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation to defend injunction suit

brought by Irving-Casson Company. The Board appropriates $2,333.32, pro rata share, as per action of Board July 28, 1910.

Birmingham, Ala. Complete accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes, received and filed.

Newark, N. J. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes, together with a statement of the expenditure of a previous appropriation made by the Board. The request is denied. The D. C. is instructed to comply with the request of the G. S., as per his letter of June 29, 1911, and forward to this office receipted bills for previous appropriation.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes, together with a partial accounting for a previous appropriation. The request is denied, and the D. C. is requested to forward to this office a complete accounting.

Calgary, Alta., Canada. Request from L. U. 1779 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied, as the funds at this time will not permit.

Victoria, B. C., Canada. Request from L. U. 1848 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied, as the funds at this time will not permit.

Tampa, Fla. Request from L. U. 696 for additional financial aid in support of men locked out, with information as to progress and number of men out. The Board appropriates $224. The G. S. will notify Union 696 that owing to the few men answering roll call, they should make provisions to take care of them.

July 15th.

All members present.

Hartford, Conn. Appeal of L. U. 43 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Brother Alexander Graham. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Portland, Ore. Appeal of Mrs. J. B. Benoit from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Wm. J. Benoit, former member of L. U. 50; the decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Charleston, S. C. Appeal of L. U. 52 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late wife of Brother S. J. C. Meggett. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Niles, Ohio. Appeal of Harvey E. Miller, member of L. U. 1514, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving disability donation of Brother Harvey E. Miller. There being no proof before the Board that the disability was caused by accidental injury, the decision of the G. T. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. 1693 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing the $200 funeral donation on the death of late Brother Pfiffer. The decision of the G. T. is reversed and the claim ordered paid.

July 17th.

All members present but Potts.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. 7 for additional financial aid in support of men on strike, with information as to progress of movement. The Board appropriates $1,004.

Beaumont, Texas. Appeal of L. U. 392 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for benefit on the death of Brother C. B. Horney, late member of L. U. 392. The Board cannot entertain the appeal, as it was not taken in accordance with Section 102, General Constitution. However, the papers before the Board show the G. S. was justified in the decision rendered.

Communication from the Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers, General Office located in Liverpool, England, read as information and filed.

Great Falls, Mont. Request of L. U. 286 for financial assistance. This matter was considered and action taken thereon by the Board on July 10, 1911. The request is denied; the information asked for by the Board on July 15, 1910, has not as yet been submitted to this office by L. U. 286.

McAlester, Okla. Appeal of G. M. Cagel et al. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 1276 vs. G. M. Cagel et al. Additional evidence having been submitted, the entire case is referred back to the G. P.

Newark, N. J. Request from L. U. 1209 for an appropriation for organizing the mills. The request is denied, as the funds at this time will not permit.

Huntington, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1292 for additional financial aid in support of men on strike, with information as to number of men out. The Board appropriates $28.

The G. P. appeared before the Board on his return from St. Louis and explained the situation as he found obtained in that city, and in connection with their request for an appropriation for organizing purposes.

Watertown, Wis. Request from L. U. 1403 for additional financial aid in support of men on strike, with information as to progress of movement and number of men out. The Board appropriates $48.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of Thos. Mittel, member of L. U. 1784, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving funeral donation of late wife of Thos. Mittel. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Communication received from the President of the A. F. of L. containing information in regard to the action of that body in reference to the McNamara Defense Fund. The G. S.

is requested to issue a circular letter to all L. U.'s of the U. B., urging them to comply with the request of the A. F. of L.

New York City. Communication from the D. C. with information relative to the unfriendly action of the manufacturers of brewers' supplies against organized labor. The G. S. is requested to refer this matter to the A. F. of L. for consideration and action.

July 18th.

All members present but Potts.

Seattle, Wash. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board is filed. The request for an additional appropriation is denied, as funds on hand will not permit.

Montreal, Canada. Information from the D. C. relative to progress of trade demand received as information.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Additional information received from the D. C. as to progress of trade movement and number of men involved, with request for continued financial aid. The Board appropriates $7,496.

Buffalo, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 374 from the decision of the G. P. in approving D. C. by-laws regulating sick benefits. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained, as Section 88 of the General Constitution gives Local Unions the power to make laws governing sick benefits.

G. S. Duffy appeared before the Board, stating that the supply of application blanks on hand was about exhausted. The G. S. is requested to secure bids on printing 100,000 application blanks from reliable printers.

The G. P. submitted papers to the Board in the controversy between L. U.'s 14 and 460, San Antonio, Texas. The G. P. is authorized to suspend L. U. 460, providing, upon investigation, this L. U. is not complying with the General Constitution.

Milwaukee, Wis. Protest of L. U. 1519 against the ruling of the G. P. in regard to the controversy between the Conway Veneered Door and Mantel Company and Local Unions 1519 and 1813. This entire matter is referred back to the G. P., he to endeavor to adjust the grievance in accordance with arbitration provided for in the agreement with this firm.

July 19th.

All members present.

Dallas, Texas. Invitation and request from L. U. 198 that the members of the Board attend their 25th anniversary on July 21st received. The Board, being in session, thanks the officers and members of L. U. 198 and wish them success and an enjoyable time, and regret their inability to accept the invitation.

Philadelphia, Pa. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of men on strike in the Camden district, with information as to number of men out and progress of movement. The Board appropriates $1,068. The G. S. will notify the D. C. that owing to the few men answering roll call at this time, they should make provisions to take care of them.

Charleston, W. Va. Request from L. U. 1207 for financial aid in support of men on strike. The G. S. is requested to ascertain the number of men on strike the entire week and number of weeks out.

Huntington, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1292 for continued financial aid in support of men on strike and information as to progress of movement. The Board appropriates $44. The G. S. will notify Union 1292 that owing to the few men answering roll call, they should make provisions to take care of them.

St. Paul, Minn. Request from L. U. 87 for continued financial aid in support of men on strike, with information as to number of men out and progress of movement. The Board appropriates $1,220.

Victoria, B. C., Canada. Communication from organizer relative to conditions in that city received as information and filed.

Jacksonville, Fla. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied, as funds on hand will not permit.

Chicago, Ill. Communications from attorneys in case of Mulcahy vs. Kobenus, Local No. 1 and Local No. 78 of the A. W. W. were placed before the Board by the G. P. The Board requests the G. P. to notify the attorneys that this case is in the hands of the Chicago D. C.

Columbia, S. C. Request from the Business Agent for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied; all requests for financial aid must come from D. C. or L. U.

July 20th.

All members present.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Appeal of Geo. Tritschler, of L. U. 327, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 327 vs. Geo. Tritschler. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained. The evidence before the Board is not sufficient to justify a conviction of violating the section of the constitution mentioned in the charges.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. 219 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the J. D. C. of New York and L. U. 774 vs. L. U. 219 in regard to one Charles A. Soden, an ex-member of 774, and who later became a member of L. U. 219 without the consent of 774. The Board decides, first, that the J. D. C. had no jurisdiction, as it was a constitutional matter. The evidence before the Board shows that Soden, when joining 468 (which later, upon consolidation, became 219) made false statements as to his previously belonging to the U. B. and that at that time 468 had no knowledge of his being a former member of 774. The Board decides that 219 cannot be held accountable for the misstatements of an applicant for membership, but 219 should have removed Soden's name from their books immediately, as they were furnished proof

by 774 that Soden was a suspended member of said local. The J. D. C. having no jurisdiction in the matter, their findings in the case are void, and the J. D. C. is instructed to return to 219 the $30 paid under protest by that L. U. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained. The communication of 219, under date of July 11, 1911, addressed to the Board, is referred to the G. P.

Duluth and Superior, Minn. Communication from the D. C. relative to progress of trade movement received and filed as information.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from No. 7 for continued financial aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $1,204.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Appeal of F. W. Sawyer, of L. U. 1582, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 345 of Memphis, Tenn., vs. F. W. Sawyer. The papers before the Board show that the appellant did pay his fine to his L. U. and that the L. U. has not forwarded the fine to the L. U. imposing the same. The papers also show that the appellant filed his appeal within the time specified in the constitution. The decision of the G. P. is set aside on the grounds above stated; the G. P. will instruct L. U. 1582 to forward the fine to L. U. 345, as per Section 160 General Constitution, and upon receiving notice that L. U. 1582 has complied with said instructions, the G. P. is directed to reopen the case and render a decision on its merits.

July 21st.

All members present.

Buffalo, N. Y. Appeal of Thos. R. Hall, of L. U. 374, from the decision of the G. P. In the case of the Buffalo D. C. vs. Thos. R. Hall. The decision of the G. P. is set aside, inasmuch as the Buffalo D. C. has no law covering the alleged offense. The case is therefore referred back to the D. C. to prefer the charges in his L. U.

Hyde Park, Mass. Information received, as asked for by the Board under date of July 13th from L. U. 1543, requesting that a member of the G. E. B. be deputized, in the event it is necessary, to assist them in their negotiations with employers for better conditions; referred to G. P.

New York City. Appeal of Ed. Bernhardt, of L. U. 497, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the J. D. C. vs. Ed. Bernhardt. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained, on the ground that the evidence before the Board did not warrant conviction.

New York City. Appeal of A. P. Mackenzie, of L. U. 715, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the J. D. C. vs. A. P. Mackenzie. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained on the ground that the evidence before the Board did not warrant conviction.

New York City. Appeal of Wm. J. S. Macmillan, of L. U. 715, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. J. S. Macmillan vs. 715. The papers before the Board show that the notice sent to the members of No. 715 notifying them to be present on April 3, 1911, did not specify that the election of delegates to a conference was to be the special order to be considered. Therefore, all other business transacted, except that mentioned in the notification, was the regular order of business and was subject to reconsideration, or to be rescinded at the following or subsequent meetings. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

July 22nd.

All members present.

The G. S. submitted bids from the following firms on printing 100,000 application blanks: Harrington & Folger, $125.00; Union Printing Company, $190.00; Cheltenham-Aetna Press, $137.50; Bramwood Press, $100.00; Wm. B. Burford, $106.50. The Bramwood Press being the lowest bidder, the G. S. is directed to award the contract to this firm for printing 100,000, as per sample submitted.

July 24th.

All members present but Potts.

Buffalo, N. Y. Information received from the D. C. relative to progress of trade movement, read and filed.

Montreal, Canada. Communication from the D. C. relative to progress of trade demand, received as information and filed.

Partial accountings for money appropriated by the Board to Boston, Mass., D. C. and Woonsocket, R. I., L. U. 801. The G. S. is requested to notify above to submit complete accounting.

Complete accountings for money appropriated by the Board to Springfield, Ill., L. U. 16; Rock River Valley, Ill., D. C.; Santa Clara Co., Cal., D. C.; La Crosse, Wis., L. U. 1308, Denver, Colo., L. U. 528 and Buffalo, N. Y., D. C. were received, examined and filed.

Watertown, Wis. Request from L. U. 1403 for additional financial aid in support of men on strike and information as to progress of movement and number of men out. The Board appropriates $48.

Omaha, Neb. Communication from L. U. 427 relative to defending an action in court brought by John Snyder against the U. B. to collect an alleged claim for disability donation. The G. T. is instructed to take the necessary steps to defend the suit.

July 25th.

All members present.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts of the G. O. was taken up at this time.

July 26th.

All members present.

The audit and examination of books and accounts continued.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for continued financial aid, together with latest information as to progress of movement and number of men out. The Board

appropriates $7,000. The G. S. will notify the D. C. that they must make provisions to take care of the strike themselves after August 1st.

Green Bay, Wis. Communication from 1146 giving information relative to trade conditions and requesting the services of an organizer. This matter is referred to the G. P., with the request that an organizer be sent there at once.

Chicago, Ill. Invitation from the D. C. to the members of the Board to attend the dedication of their hall July 29th. The invitation is accepted.

July 27th.

All members present.

The examination and audit continued.

July 28th.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

Huntington, N. Y. Communication from L. U. 1292 relative to progress of trade movement received and filed.

Charleston, W. Va. Request from L. U. 1207 for financial aid in support of members on strike, with information as to progress of trade movement and number of men out. The Board appropriates $232.

St. Paul, Minn. Request from L. U. 87 for additional financial aid in support of men on strike, with information as to progress of movement and number of men on strike. The Board appropriates $1,152.

The Board adjourned to meet as the Board of Trustees of the U. B.

Winnipeg, Man., Can. Complete accounting from the D. C. for $200 appropriation for organizing purposes at the January meeting of the Board was received and filed.

Motion made and carried that the members of the G. E. B. be allowed $1.50 per day incidentals.

Detroit, Mich. The matter of an accounting for $500, made as an appropriation by the Board in July, 1910, to the D. C. for organizing purposes, was taken up, and the papers in the case are referred to the member of the Board from the Third district, he to make an investigation.

Newark, N. J. Complete accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board was received and filed.

Milwaukee, Wis. Appeal of Mrs. Bertha Ulrich from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing the claim for donation on the death of Louis Ulrich, late a member of L. U. 1053. The decision of the G. T. is sustained. All the papers before the Board show that deceased was in ill-health when he joined the U. B. and died from the disease he was then afflicted with. The appeal is dismissed.

Reno, Nev. Appeal of C. W. Farrington of L. U. 971 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of C. W. Farrington vs. L. U. 971. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. Partial accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board as relief for men on strike received and filed. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to submit complete accounting.

Alton, Ill. Communication from R. S. of L. U. 377 relative to accounting made for money appropriated by the Board to 377 in 1910 for relief of men locked out. This matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Los Angeles, Cal. Communication from the D. C. with information as to progress of trade movement and informing this office that roll call had been discontinued July 15 read as information and filed.

July 29.

All members present but Potts.

The audit and examination of books and accounts continued.

Detroit, Mich. Communication received from the D. C. relative to an unaccounted for balance of $180.00 of a former appropriation of $500.00 made by the Board. Further consideration of same laid over, and the G. S. will notify D. C. to make complete accounting for October, 1911, session.

Prince Albert, Sask., Can. Additional information from L. U. 1606 relative to progress of trade dispute, with number of men on strike. The Board appropriates $50.00.

Beaumont, Tex. Request from L. U. 392 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $50.00, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to G. O.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts completed, the report of the expert accountants was compared with the books of the General Office and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. of Baltimore, Md., notified the Board that the bond of the G. S. for $20,000.00 would expire August 15, 1911. The Board instructs the chairman to renew the bond.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at this office October 2, 1911.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

Canadian Trades and Labor Congress Convention Call.

The executive council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has just issued a circular calling on all unions in the Dominion of Canada, affiliated with that body, to send delegates to their "Twenty-seventh Annual Session," to convene in Paget Hall, Seventh avenue, East, Calgary, Province of Alberta, at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 11, 1911.

This meeting, the secretary says in the

circular, promises to be one of exceptional interest to the organized labor bodies of Canada because of the many important matters that will come before it for consideration. Each year has witnessed a wonderful growth in the intricacy and difficulty of the problems to be dealt with by the Congress, and the Calgary convention will be easily first in this respect. Among the subjects to be discussed are the following:

1. Dominion and provincial legislation.
2. The immigration laws.
3. The Eight-Hour Bill.
4. Payment of wages on railways, fortnightly.
5. The Winnipeg street railway strike.
6. The Western coal miners' difficulty, as well as the strikes in Nova Scotia.
7. The work of the provincial federations, notably that of British Columbia.
8. Abolition of Chinese tax and substitution of agreement or understanding, as with Japan.
9. "Imperial" labor exchanges.
10. The arrest of McNamara.
11. Non-observance of municipal fair wage clauses.
12. The attempt upon the part of Russia to secure the surrender of Federenko.
13. The judgment of the United States Supreme Court in the Gompers case.

We hope that all U. B. Local Unions in Canada will be represented at this important gathering by a full quota of delegates.

Expulsions.

W. F. Peasley (who had been initiated but a week previous) has been expelled by L. U. 284, Erie, Pa., for making misstatements in his application for membership.

Chas. A. Griffin was expelled from L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

San Antonio, Tex.
Moultrie, Ga.
Jonquieres, Que., Can.
Cabo Rojo, Porto Rico.
Malone, N. Y.
Fort Madison, Ia.
Sault-Ste.-Marie, Ont., Can.
East Greenwich, R. I.
Albion, Mich.
Marshall, Tex.

Total: 10 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Big Springs, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Paso, Tex.
Evansville, Ind.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Joliet, Ill.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Laconia, N. H.
Lynn, Mass.
Manhattan, Kan.
Madison, Wis.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mulberry, Fla.
New York City.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
Oakland, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Pottsville, Pa.
Rochester, N. Y.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
The Dalles, Ore.
Utica, N. Y.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.

Under the Reign of Mammon.

Business, buisness, all is business,
Mercenary, mean and cold;
Love and friendship, truth and justice—
Everything is bought and sold.

Money, money, always money;
Nothing else but money counts;
Let a man possess no money—
And to nothing he amounts.

"That one there is worth a million,
This one is not worth a cent."
Wealth is proud and independent,
Poverty in three is bent.

Dollars, dollars, mighty dollars!
Everything is bought and sold;
Brain and talent, skill and wisdom
Could be gotten just for gold.

Mammon, Mammon, heartless Mammon!
Laugh, thou monster, and rejoice;
Suck the blood of youth and manhood,
Thou canst always have thy choice.

Trample motherhood and childhood,
Sneer at all that's good and pure;
There's enough for thee to feed on,
Plenty always to devour.

—Anna Rappaport.

A Statement.

To All Workers:

For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

—Faber.

From Los Angeles last October came the news that a terrible catastrophe had occurred in that city—that the Los Angeles Times building had been destroyed, with the loss of a number of lives. The first word spoken, even before the flames had completed their destruction, by the emissaries of The Times contained positive declarations that organized labor was responsible for the disaster. Qualifying statements were conspicuous by their absence. Wide publicity was given, warped and unsupported allegations against the organized workmen of the entire country were featured, vast sums of money were dangled in the faces of unscrupulous men to fasten the crime upon some member or members of the trade unions. The National Manufacturers' Association, flanked by the Erectors' Association, citizens' alliances, detective agencies and a hostile press brought their every influence to bear and appropriated every available circumstance to bulwark and fix in the public mind a mental attitude that the charges made against organized labor had been proven beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

The authors of the charge, after months of intrigue and searching investigations, utterly failed to substantiate the flamboyant and positive accusations that had been made. The public mind was slowly emerging from the hypnotic spell in which it had been enveloped and mutterings of suspicion began to be heard against the originators of the indictments against labor men. The position of the hostile employers' associations became exceedingly desperate. The Times management, with its years of relentless warfare against humanity, fearing that its Belshazzar feast or organized labor's blood was about to be denied, redoubled its efforts and demanded that a sacrifice must be furnished that its unholy appetite might be appeased, specifying that some union workman or workmen must be supplied to assuage its unnatural and abnormal hunger.

JOHN J. M'NAMARA.

The record of events is too well known to make it necessary to recount them in detail. That "the end justifies the means" became the slogan, is patent. With all the forces of greed compactly joined, there began a campaign of vandalism, the like of which has never before found lodgement on the pages of our American republic's history. A prominent member of union labor was selected, J. J. McNamara, and one at whom the finger of suspicion had never before pointed, whose life had been

characterized by an uprightness of purpose and loyalty to the cause of labor, and whose activities in every walk had drawn to him the commendation of his fellows. To give the stage the proper setting and to involve other trades than the iron workers, J. B. McNamara, the brother, was selected for the sacrifice.

With intrigue, falsehood and an utter disregard for all forms of law, applying individual force, conniving with faithless officials, the two McNamaras were rushed in feverish haste to the scene of the alleged crime. The rights of these two men have been trampled upon, wilfully, flagrantly and wantonly.

Every man—even the meanest—under the constitutional guarantees of our country, is entitled to a trial by a jury of his peers, and every man is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty. Thus far the proceedings have been outside the pale of those guarantees. The charge has been lodged against organized labor, and two of its members are now before the bar to answer to these charges. What is the duty of the organized labor movement? What shall be our course? What efforts shall we put forth to see to it that justice shall finally obtain?

The intellect, heart and soul of the men of labor yield to no body or class of citizens in their fidelity in obedience to the law, and their history is replete with instances of sacrifice that humanity may be protected. If within the ranks of labor there are those who commit infractions of the law, then they should be punished, but there should not be instituted a double standard of justice—one for the wealthy malefactor and another for the workman.

The organized labor movement believes that the McNamaras are innocent. Upon that belief there devolves upon us another duty. The accused men are workmen, without means of their own to provide a proper defense. The assault is made against organized labor equally with the McNamaras. If we are true to the obligations we have assumed; if it is hoped to forever settle this system of malicious prosecution of the men of labor, our duty is plain.

Funds must be provided to insure a fair and impartial trial. Eminent counsel has been engaged. Arrangements are proceeding that a proper defense may be made. The great need of the hour is money with which to meet the heavy drains incident to the collection of evidence and other necessary expense.

Every man who was connected with the kidnapping of the McNamaras will be prosecuted to the full limit of the law. It is proposed that the interests of organized labor shall be fully protected, and punishment meted out to detective agencies that assume to be superior to the law. The rights of the men of labor must, shall be preserved.

The men of labor, unlike the hostile organizations arrayed against us, have not vast sums of wealth to call upon, but they are imbued with the spirit of justice and are ever ready to make sacrifice for principle.

The trial of the McNamaras is set to commence on October 11. In the name of justice and humanity all members of our organizations are urgently requested to contribute as liberally as their abilities will permit. All contributions toward the legal defense of the McNamara cases and for the prosecution of the kidnappers should be transmitted as soon as collected to Frank Morrison, 801-809 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will forward a receipt for every contribution received by him, and after the trials a printed copy of the contributions received, together with the expense incurred, will be mailed to each contributor.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary A. F. of L.

By order of the McNamara Ways and Means Committee.

Keep Away from Tampa, Fla.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am writing these few lines to let the brothers of the U. B. know that Tampa, Fla., is still a good place for carpenters, and especially for machine hands, to keep away from.

We still have a large number of men unemployed, and it is indeed a hard task to place them, there being but one fair mill here. Some few of them have gone to surrounding towns and were fortunate enough to obtain employment, although the union mills in this section of the country are well filled up and it is not easy to secure a job.

The opposition here seems to be taking on new life; they are again making personal visits to some of our jobs where money has been borrowed, trying to enforce the open shop.

In that respect, I may safely say, they are not making much headway, but it is not because they don't try hard enough.

Another drawback we have here is, that there is a great deal of work being held up with hopes of getting unfair men here in the fall and winter. It is the flocking in of this kind of men that we must well guard against, while on the other hand we hope this letter will have the effect of keeping union men away until such time as we can report material improvement in trade conditions. I would like for you to insert a special notice in the journal, emphasizing the necessity of migrating brothers to avoid Tampa, Fla., at this time.

I would also request the secretaries of all Local Unions to notify the secretaries of this and all southern city locals when they learn of members coming South, as a great number of them come here, take the places of honest strikers and play the role of the rat. You know as well as I do that there is a class of men, commonly called floaters, who have that down fine, they having been practicing it for years. To keep this class of men in line it requires the utmost vigilance and the cooperation of all Local Unions, and especially those in the South.

Fraternally yours,
JOS. REILLY, General Organizer.

A Business Agent in a Muddle.

Editor The Carpenter:

I believe in unionism as a faith that I have been trying to preach for years. Unfortunately, however, and to the sorrow of all earnest and faithful workers in the cause, many of our business agents—and I am one of them—are handicapped by the actions of a class of men whose sole aim seems to be to down unionism.

Thinking of the troubles that Moses had, as narrated in Holy Scripture, when leading the children of Israel out of the wilderness into the land of Canaan, it seems to me that if Moses had to deal with the element that rules some of onr Local Unions of today, he would have gone on strike. But Moses was buoyed and backed up by the highest power in the land and he succeeded in reaching the ultimate goal. No business agent of today is similarly possessed of power, nor is he given the assistance and support that was given Moses.

I do not think that I am looking for divine power to aid me in my work, nor do I think that any other business agent does. I believe that any agent who is shown a little recognition for the work he is doing will be well satisfied. This is all that I myself am looking for and, in my judgment, have a right to expect.

I have been the business agent for Local Union 492, Reading, Pa., for the last nine years and have done all in my power to advance not only my own Local Union, but have ardently endeavored to interest every member of the craft outside and have given my aid and counsel to other trades where it was asked for.

The first union of carpenters here in Reading was organized some eighteen years ago, but having no quorum at its meetings, we had to surrender our charter and the union went out of existence. The cause of the failure to maintain the union was a factional fight among ourselves which had the effect of getting the loyal members disgusted and keep aloof from the meetings.

The result was discouragement among the best members of the craft and the estranging of the men outside of the union who undoubtedly would have joined had better counsel and harmony prevailed.

After the lapse of six years a new Local Union was formed. We started with a membership of over a hundred, which soon increased to from 300 to 400. About that time, however, we went out on strike and as a consequence our membership dwindled

down to 125. That was the year of our convention in Atlanta, Ga., 1902. In September of that year I was elected business agent, and during my term of office, until 1906, our membership increased to 500. In December following I was defeated, but re-elected to act as business agent two years later.

At the time I took charge of the office on my second incumbency we had about 325 members in good standing. There were thirty-two fair and twenty-eight unfair jobs at that time. During the three years that I again had charge of the office of business agent our membership has been increased to 570, and there are only two unfair jobs in this city. Seventy-three of the seventy-five contractors in the city of Reading, Pa., have signed the union scale. In addition to this, and through my instrumentality, an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday was obtained.

Ordinarily a record like this should have the effect of quieting the most rabid element in any organization. In most, if not all of our local unions, such a record would win the business agent the hearty support of the entire membership; in the case of Local Union 492, however, it seems to have had the opposite effect. My recompense for all the tedious and arduous labors of years in the interest of the local union and all my efforts to save it from dissolution and disintegration, consists of a reduction to the minimum union carpenters' wage scale in my salary.

Previously I was allowed 5 cents an hour above the minimum wage and no expenses; today the 5 cents increase is cut off.

How is this possible? the readers may ask; it is possible simply because a faction that sems able to muster its forces on certain occasions has full sway and because the members of sounder judgment and more devoted to union principles do not attend the meetings.

This is the reward I am receiving in my untiring efforts to build up the local union in the city of Reading, Pa.

Possibly there are other localities where the situation is similar, yet I cannot believe there are many, for an organization as ours could not be held together would such conditions obtain to any great extent.

One of the chief objects of a trade organization is to increase wages and shorten the working hours, a thing that I have accomplished during my term of office.

I would like to hear the opinion of some brother business agent on the Reading, Pa., situation as described in the foregoing. I, for myself, cannot see how I can consistently fight the union's battles when it cuts down its business agent's salary during a period it is working under a signed scale. Any one can readily see that through this action of the Local Union I am seriously handicapped. The contractors have become aware of what has been done and they naturally argue: if the union can reduce the wages of the agent in their employ, why cannot the contractors reduce the wages of their employes? Here is a muddle a faction in Local Union 492 has gotten me into; they were fully aware that I was making an effort to secure for our members still further improved working conditions, but in their rule or ruin policy they practically tied my hands.

I am not writing this in a spirit of revenge for the ununion-like treatment I am receiving; my object is to point out the disastrous consequences of the indifference of some of our members and their non-attendance at the local union's meeting. The men, however, who are chiefly to be blamed for the shamefnl situation in our city are these same would-be union men who are the greatest howlers for good pay and shorter hours for themselves. Would this element, which I regret to say, may be found in any union, practice unionism, unionism would be booming all over the country as it never did before.

I am never afraid to appeal to my local union when a representative body is present, and I am always satisfied with its decision, because they have been manifestly fair. When, however, there is a coterie who are unjust and prejudiced and would place the business agent in a hazardous position to appease their petty jealousy, I think then is the time to call a halt.

This element yells enthusiastically of unionism and patriotism and then sneaks into a near-by shop and buys scab goods.

They are no benefit to a union, yet they blare unionism on the floor in the meetings only to forget it before they have leave the room. The strike-breaker is only occasionally with us, but these union wreckers unfortunately are always with us.

Fraternally yours,
W. W. WERNER,
Business Agent L. U. 492,
Reading, Pa.

The Controversy Between U. B. Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers in Waco, Tex.

By request, and for the information of our members and readers as to the above controversy, we are printing the following letter published in the June 10th issue of the Houston (Tex.) Labor Journal and the subjoined reply of General Organizer W. R. Rabe to the editor.

"To Organized Labor and the General Public of the State of Texas—Greeting:

"On or about April 14, 1911, the members of the U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners working on the Amicable building, situated in Waco, Tex., refused to put up any more wood work unless given assurance by the general contractor and subcontractor that they and they only would be employed to install the steel trim and therefore took part in an illegal strike, as the work in question was awarded to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers at Tampa, Fla., by the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. in convention assembled October 14, 1909, by vote of the delegates representing the building trades by men who know what this work is, thirty-five votes for sheet metal workers to thirteen for carpenters. And when you take into consideration that the U. B. of C. and J. has seven votes to the sheet metal workers' four, we think any unbiased person will acknowledge our claim to be a just one. At the St. Louis convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. on Saturday, December 3, 1910, the U. B. of C. and J. were suspended from that organization for failure to live up to laws that they helped to make and the constitution that their organization helped to frame. After being on a strike two weeks at the Amicable building, and failing to intimidate the contractors to approve of their tyrannical and piratic way of trying to monopolize the work belonging to other mechanics, they sent broadcast to their own locals a scurrilous letter, making the claim that non-union men are working on the building. Such statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly false and known to be false when made, as every carpenter on the work is a member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, which organization is affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and are satisfied to do carpenters' work and not try to operate along the lines of an industrial organization, and do the work of all crafts regardless of who it hurts. "Live and let live" is as good a motto today as it ever was, and should appeal to every good union man's sense of justice and fair play in this controversy.

"The action of the U. B. during the past three years has been, to say the very least, reprehensible and not at all according to clean trade union ethics, and their deportment throughout this controversy has been unfair to all the other crafts and contrary to the laws of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., which they themselves, as before stated, helped to make and promised to obey.

"In making the above statement of our side of the case, we think we have covered the ground and answered fully the circular sent out by the U. B. Any union man who is not quite dead knows what side of the fence that organization is on. If not, the proceedings of the last two conventions of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. are on file in every central labor body's library and will thoroughly enlighten those who can spare a few moments time to peruse the same.

"If you desire verification of the above statements, we respectfully refer you to your International officers or to Wm. J. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., 412 Ouray building, Washington, D. C.

(Signed) "W. S. LENHOFF,
Steward on job for Structural Iron Workers.

"THOS. HARRIS,
President Local 529, United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
"C. R. GLENN,
Steward on job for Structural Iron Workers.
"M. E. HENDERSON,
Business Agent Local 74, Sheet Metal Workers.
"JOSEPH ERKLIN,
Organizer Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.
"JOHN HYNES,
Organized Sheet Metal Workers."

To the Editor of the Houston Labor Journal.

Dear Sir—In your issue of June 10th you published a circular letter, presented and received from Waco, and people that are entirely unknown to you, and without any further questioning as to the truthfulness of the article.

Whereas, had you interviewed the officers of the local branch of U. B. carpenters of your city, whom you are personally acquainted with, you would likely have found that largely the article published was untrue, and we believe the Houston Labor Journal was the only labor paper in the state that published this circular letter sent out by these people.

Now, we would like to have your publication get right on this proposition. While we don't believe the labor papers of the state of Texas or any other state have a right to participate in a jurisdictional fight between two bona fide unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and for this reason did not offer our circular letter, sent to our own locals, as referred to in the article printed in your issue of June 10th, and while we would never have asked your publication to take up our side of the controversy, since you have been so willing to publish the side of the metal workers, which is so unjust, and untrue in part, and is intended to place the U. B. carpenters in a light before the public as a lot of scabs and unworthy the recognition of union men, we would kindly ask that you give us recognition, at least as much as you have given those people, to state our side of the controversy, which can be verified through affidavit before a notary public if necessary. It was not our desire to get into newspaper controversy, as we did not think it would be profitable for the interests of either side, but we should be permitted to vindicate ourselves in this matter after being forced into it. We desire to make a plain statement of actual happenings and a direct answer upon the circular letter published in your journal. We do not propose to go into any further controversy through publication in your paper or any other, believing that such action is contrary to the best interests of union labor.

We do not believe that the metal workers, plumbers, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters or any other crafts can strengthen their position by throwing mud upon the U. B. carpenters, particularly through false statements printed in labor journals. We are union men as well as they are and have conducted our fight for this jurisdictional claim on fair and legitimate lines, which we are very sorry to say they did not do, and we earnestly hope you will bear with us and give space to the following, which are actual facts and a direct reply to their publication:

Mr. Hines, in his circular letter, states that the U. B. carpenters participated in an illegal strike. This part of the statement we claim untrue. From his standpoint of view it may be right; from ours it is false. The strike of the U. B. men on the Amicable building was perfectly legitimate and approved by their International organization. We do not deny that the Building Trades Department accepted the minority report of the Committee on Adjustment, and turned down a former decision handed down in New York by Judge Gaynor, who has been selected by representatives of the metal workers to decide the matter.

We do not deny that the metal workers were successful in their efforts to overthrow the decision of Mayor Gaynor, as well as the General Executive Board of the Building Trades Department and the majority report of the Committee on Ad-

justment; they accomplished their victory in these instances as they did in Waco, which we shall explain later on. The following is a direct copy of the majority report, and we leave it to any fair-minded man if it was not a fair solution of disposing of the existing trouble, which, under the existing circumstances, will cause disruption and destroy the good qualities of union labor.

Majority Report of the Adjustment Committee.

On Resolution No. 26, submitted by the sheet metal workers, also the grievance of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance against the Brotherhood of Carpenters, that was handled by the Executive Council, which was referred to us by the Executive Council's report.

The committee regrets the entire proceedings in the Jamestown, N. Y., controversy in the dispute of the jurisdiction over the manufacture and erection of hollow metal trim between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Sheet Metal Workers' International Union in Jamestown, N. Y.

Your committee concurs in the agreement proposed by the Executive Council and further decides that the manufacture of hollow metal trim and doors belongs to the sheet metal workers, but the erection of the same belongs to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and we herewith order that the decision of Judge Gaynor (Brooklyn, N. Y., April 23, 1909) in the matter of arbitration between the Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union 11 on the one side and the Joint District Council of Carpenters and John W. Rapp on the other:

My Dear Sirs—The question presented has proven difficult to answer, but after reading all the evidence and papers submitted to me, I come to the conclusion that the setting of iron or steel trim and doors, samples of which were submitted to me, does not belong to the sheet metal workers. They are thick castings and not of the kind of sheet metal which the sheet metal workers handle, and to which their tools are adapted. The samples before me are so thick that they have to be cut with a saw and no doubt such castings may be even thicker. They could not be cut with a shears or bent or united or soldered after the manner sheet metal is handled and fashioned. They are not contemplated by the rules which fix the domain of the sheet metal workers. The method and skill which the work requires does not belong to the craft of the sheet metal workers, but to that of the carpenters. The substitution of metal for wood does not oust the carpenter, even though the butts on which the trim and hinges are to be put be of iron or steel. The case is the same. Sincerely yours,

WM. J. GAYNOR.

Be observed and lived up to by all parties affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

JAMES G. HANNAHAN, Chairman.
International Secretary Steam Engineers.

J. C. SKEMP,
International Secretary Painters and Decorators.

D. F. FEATHERSTON,
International Organizer U. B. Carpenters.

Delegate Skemp states, in defense of the majority report and as a signer of the report, that his decision was not based upon the decision of Judge Gaynor in the least; it was an entirely different basis. My experience has taught me that any arbitrary award of work of any kind to any craft which is not along the line of least resistance is not going to remain in effect despite all the power of the labor movement. If the work awarded can be done more efficiently and more economically by some other craft, despite all your decisions the craft that can do it most efficiently and economically will get it. You are only attempting to oppose the inevitable when you attempt to throw work into the hands of one set of craftsmen when in the natural evolution of the trade it should go to another craft. The composition of the material is a minor matter. Because this material is not wood it does not necessarily follow that it must be erected by the metal workers.

In his little article Mr. Hines places great emphasis upon the carpenters having seven votes, while his organization has only four, and states that any unbiased person would take that into consideration and would have to acknowledge that the metal workers, his organization, had a just claim upon the work contended for. We think that is about the lamest excuse that could be offered for a claim to erect this metal trim.

Mr. Hines, while he was telling about the number of votes the U. B. carpenters carried, tried to make it appear that his organization was the under dog, and by telling this little story and his organization would gain public sympathy. He should have told why the U. B. carpenters had seven votes, and incidentally he might have explained why they should not have four times seven votes. He failed to inform the readers of his little article that the metal workers were paying $40.00 a month per capita and that the U. B. carpenters were paying $400.00 a month per capita tax. He failed to tell that a 1-cent assessment paid by the metal workers amounted to $160.00, while the same assessment paid by the U. B. carpenters amounted to $1,600.00. He calls the U. B. carpenters tyrants and pirates and takes great pleasure in reminding his readers that the U. B. men have been suspended from the Building Trades Department, through the efforts of some of his kind. Possibly this matter that Mr. Hines refers to so strongly and is trying to make a big financial boom to his organization will prove a dismal failure in the end.

If the U. B. carpenters can remain out of the Building Trades Department it will mean a saving of over $6,000.00 to them, and just that much to the Building Trades Department every year. The metal trim will eventually go to the U. B. carpenters in spite of all the decisions that the building trades might offer, because it can be done more efficiently and economically; because it rightfully belongs to them. We refer you to Brother Skemp's report above.

Mr. Hines states that the U. B. carpenters sent out broadcast to their own locals scurrilons letters, making the claim that non-union men are working on the building. He says that such statement is absolutely false and was known to be false when made.

Just about such a statement was made by Mr. Erklin, an organizer for the A. S. carpenters, who was sent down from Denver to organize these undesirables that had been gathered by Mr. Hines and his associates, and the statement was backed up by a Mr. Hardy, a local metal worker. Mr. Hines says scurrilous letters were sent to our own locals. This we deny. The only fault that Mr. Hines could find to our letter was where we got in touch with him and his principles. Using the exact language of the letter, it is as follows:

"The sheet metal workers have sent into Waco a man that claims himself an organizer of labor. He wears non-union made clothes and advocates unionism. While in Waco he has been solely responsible in our men being out and is bringing in scabs and strike breakers to fill their places. He will make an effort to organize these unprincipled people into a union, under the Amalgamated Carpenters or make them members of the tinners' union."

Mr. Hines did this very thing. He offered to permit the U. B. men to continue if they would place their membership with the metal workers' union. Mr. Erklin is the man that came down to do the organizing and fell in line with Hines, denying that there were any non-union men.

To set the public right on this proposition, the U. B. carpenters printed the following correction in the Waco Times-Herald of June 6th:

THE UNION CARPENTERS MAKE A STATEMENT.

Waco, Texas, May 6, 1911.

To the Times-Herald:

In your issue of May 5, 1911, we find a statement from Mr. Joseph J. Erklin of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Mr. J. D. Hardy, a local sheet metal worker, under the following heading: "Deny Assertion of Local Carpenters."

Mr. Erklin and Mr. Hardy state that the assertions of the local carpenters that non-union men were shipped into Waco to work on the High building was untrue. Since these men have been permitted space in your columns, we believe that it is but right that we should enjoy the same privilege and be permitted to state our side of the controversy.

The first men shipped into Waco arrived Sunday. We cannot state the exact number, but there was not a single union man among them. We were able to prevent several of them from going to work by explaining to them the injustice of taking away the employment from the home man. We found that conditions had been misrepresented to these people and they were willing to go back. During the night several more came in, and among them were two amalgamated men. These were the first two union men, and we

were able to hold them off until their leaders arrived later on, when they went to work. On Tuesday we had gathered five men who had scruples enough not to go to work, and were willing to go back where they came from if provided transportation. We accordingly paid their board bills and have in our possession a receipt for the same from Mr. T. S. Sales, proprietor of the Proctor hotel, and furnished them transportation to Fort Worth over the "Katy" Wednesday morning. All five of these men were non-union men. For the benefit of those that are in doubt of our statement, we furnish their names and addresses: J. M. Sutton, 760 Ninth avenue, Ft. Worth, Texas; R. S. Johnson, 2302, Lee avenue, Ft. Worth; R. F. Hudson, 1916 Porter street, Ft. Worth; E. M. Watson, 917 Helen street, Ft. Worth; M. N. Rucker, 812 W. Fifth street, Ft. Worth.

If necessary they will substantiate our statement. Besides these five shipped out, there are still eight or ten more non-union men at work on the building now. An effort was made on last Tuesday night to organize these men, but unfortunately Mr. Erklin did not arrive in time to do the work, and a formal organization was gone into.

Two of these men were of a very undesirable caliber and not entitled to admission to the amalgamated carpenters, and Mr. Bishop, an amalgamated carpenter now on the building, informed us at the hall Thursday night that none of the non-union men were yet members of the order, and he took the names of the undesirables for the purpose of turning them down for membership.

We do not deny that there are some amalgamated men at work in the places of the local men. But Mr. Erklin and Mr. Hardy are certainly trying to do the very thing that they accuse the local carpenters of doing—misrepresenting the situation to the public.

We do not say that the local carpenter is without fault, but sometimes the situation makes men do things they would not do otherwise. We can, however, say that our statement is true, and while not nearly everything is stated in it, it is sufficient to give every one that reads it an idea of what the carpenters are up against.

We did not desire any newspaper controversy, but this, as the other matter, has been forced upon us by these people.

HENRY W. E. RABE, General Organizer,
A. M. BARKER, Secretary,
C. B. COOPER, Chairman,
M. R. KELLEY, Business Agent,
L. SULLENBERGER,
Strike Committee.

Mr. Hines goes further and states that any union man that is not quite dead knows what side of the fence that organization is on, meaning the U. B. carpenters, and refers the readers of his article to the building trades proceedings. A little further on he says that Wm. J. Spencer can verify the above statements.

Right here is where Mr. Hines is stretching his little story too much. Mr. Spencer might know that the U. B. carpenters have been suspended from the Building Trades Department, but Mr. Spencer could verify nothing that has taken place in Waco, of which Mr. Hines' story is largely composed. We doubt very much if Mr. Spencer is aware of the fact that this wonderful organizer and union man is unable to make any purchases of union made wearing apparel, and as a result is clothed in non-union goods from head to foot. Inconsistency, thou art a jewel.

Mr. Hines should understand that when organizers visit Texas we expect them to be union men, not only in title, but in principle. They must practice what they preach or advocate. His principles are not befitting his position. More we do not care to say.

Mr. Hines states that the A. S. carpenters are willing to do only carpenter work and are the real thing. We do not wish to say anything against the A. S. carpenters, but we do say that the thing organized by Mr. Hines and Mr. Erklin and going under the name of A. S. carpenters is not worthy of consideration. It is made up of rejected U. B. men. Why, one of these same fellows was scabbing on the plumbers in Ft. Worth before being picked up by McClure and sent to Waco. But in Mr. Hines's estimation they serve the purpose for the metal workers. Some of this bunch is today working on unfair work at Waco, and at the same time their leaders have the unlimited gall to ask affiliation with the central body.

All these things are tolerated by this man Erklin, the A. S. organizer. This may be unionism where he came from, but it don't go in Texas, and no doubt he will be made acquainted with this fact one of these days if he remains in the state long enough.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY W. E. RABE,
General Organizer, U. B. Carpenters.

From Americus, Ga.

Editor The Carpenter:

Americus, Ga., not having been heard from in the journal for some time, I am writing this to let the brothers know that our city is still on the map and Local Union 1914 still in existence.

Things have been very dull here for the last twelve months and our Local Union has felt the results seriously.

General Organizer Harry Blackmore dropped in on us the 10th of July and spent a few days in our midst, rendering us valuable assistance by his exertions and sound advice. We were sorry he could not make a more lengthy stay. If he ever visits our town again he will surely meet with the warmest welcome from the boys of L. U. 1914.

Conditions in the building industry are extremely bad here. The better class of outside carpenters are coming and going with the seasons of prosperity and consequently the mill workers are the backbone of our union. Therefore we have decided to call our local organization a mill workers' union.

We have succeeded in gaining a foothold in the only strictly non-union shop in this town, and prospects for a thorough organization of the mill workers in an effort to secure better conditions are looking brighter every day. Still this is the wrong place for transient brothers to come to unless they are prepared to assume the role of colored carpenters, who practically are in control of the outside work.

Fraternally yours,

W. E. GRADDY, R. S. L. U. 1914.

Americus, Ga.

From Protection, Kan.

Editor The Carpenter:

I take pleasure in writing a few lines to let you and the brothers of the U. B. know how we are getting along. Our Local Union 449 is still young, as you are aware of, and our work in the cause so far has not been of great significance, but we are proud of the fact that we are awake and organized to protect and promote our interests in these times of industrial unrest, where everything seems to be organized against us.

Trade conditions here are rather unsatisfactory. Work is limited to small jobs and no revival of building operations in sight. Under existing conditions we would advise migrating carpenters to avoid this city. There is no show for anyone.

We have a few employers running open shops, against whom we have as yet not been in a position to take a stand. We deem it wiser, for the time being, to show our colors by quietly forging ahead. We deem it the wiser course to pursue at this time to keep quiet and saw wood, as the saying goes, but we can do it with a clear conscience.

Just at present most of our boys are not engaged at carpenter work, doing other work such as they can do and obtain, and all are looking for brighter days in the near future.

Yours fraternally,

J. A. FERGUSON.

L. U. 449, Protection, Kan.

Industrial Economy.

Editor The Carpenter:

It frequently occurs that the rapidity and cheapness of which an improvement or construction is completed is attributed to the economic system evolved, when economy had nothing whatever to do with the results. What, then, is economy? Economy is the system adhered to in all industries and professions to accomplish the greatest results with the least outlay of money, the saving of labor power and time. The value of the system is measured by the resultant profit in money. Yet to economize in money to save labor power and time may be the reverse of economy, while economy intelligently and judiciously practiced may result in the greatest good to the greatest number. The practice of the system is often misrepresented and falsified to conceal dishonesty, especially so in the building industry, to which I purpose to confine this article.

If in the construction of any building increased profit on money invested is obtained by the use of labor that has been cheapened by coercion and hired for less than the market value, it is not economy, because coercion is generally accomplished

by financial distress, the pangs of hunger or other calamities, and the productiveness of the worker is thereby reduced.

Sometimes it is economy to pay for labor at double rate and stand the extra cost. For example, if by working overtime and paying double wages for the same quantity of work a building can be finished on a certain date and the income on time gained and the income on future investments exceeds the extra cost, such course is economy. On the other hand, if overtime is not paid for, but obtained by coercion and by taking advantage of the distressed condition of the worker, it is not economy, but dishonesty.

Corporations and firms are in the habit of crediting the results of industrial economy to their money investments, when in fact such results are obtained by false and dishonorable methods. By importation and employment of cheap, foreign labor; by taking advantage of the ignorance of foreign laborers as to language, living conditions and customs of the country, some employers of labor are paying them starvation wages, thus getting their work done for half the regular price and pronounce this business economy. "Take what is offered or starve" is their mandate.

The robber who waylays the citizen on the street with a gun and the command, "Give over your money or die," is, by the same premise of reasoning, engaged in the pursuit of business economy; the only difference is in the weapon employed.

This class of employers are constantly raising the cry that labor organizations are trying to run their business and to prevent them from carrying on their business profitably and increase their income. This cry is entirely false; all that labor demands is a fair remuneration for services rendered, which, considering the fact that profit is the savings from labor and should by rights be used for the benefit of all in increasing the wealth of the nation and eliminating want and misery among the workers, is a very modest demand.

It is capital that wants to run the business of labor by dictating how many hours the toiler shall work and what the price of his labor power shall be.

Labor organizations are running their own business, judiciously and in accordance with sound economy, which is reciprocal with them. It is to overcome the effect of greed and capitalist oppression, this vicious evil which has become epidemic in all sections of the country, that labor unious were organized. It is with this object in view that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was founded. This organization is governed by the ethics of collective practice and reciprocal economy, and the goodly results it has achieved are enjoyed not only by its members, but also by the wife and mother, the children, in fact by the entire public.

Through the efforts of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the hours of labor of the carpenter and millmen have been reduced, and by this means work is provided for thousands who previously were unable to secure employment and earn a livelihood. Through the efforts of our organization increased wages and better living conditions generally have been secured. We assist our members in case of sickness and accident, and assure them a decent burial in case of death.

The good results achieved by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and other labor organizations are due to their practice of reciprocal economy and their determined and collective efforts. Never could such results have been attained individually.

If the capitalist interests would carry on their business on the basis of sound industrial economy, there would be less strife and contention between capital and labor and less poverty and greater happiness among the toilers, the creators of wealth.

Fraternally yours,

G. H. NORIE.

L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill.

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter.

Judgment Is Forecasted.

If there had lingered any doubt in the minds of anyone interested in having set aside the jail sentences imposed upon Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, that doubt has been dispelled. Immediately subsequent to

the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court, and even before it was possible to procure the official decision, Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who sentenced to jail the above officials, took steps to reimpose the sentences which had been set aside by the United States Supreme Court. A committee of attorneys, comprising those who were active in the prosecution of the Federation officials, was instructed to investigate and report whether in its opinion there had been a contempt committed. This committee reported and July 17, 1911, was the date set when President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice-President Mitchell were summoned into court to show cause why they should not be held in contempt. When the officers of the American Federation of Labor appeared in court their attorneys took the position that the committee had been exercising a judicial function, and that, in the exercise of that function by prejudiced men, the ends of justice could not be reached, and a motion was made by Attorney Ralston to set aside the report of the committee.

Judge Parker then made the following statement:

"A prosecuting attorney is in the eye of the law an unprejudiced representative of the people, even of the man accused, and it is his duty to see that the accused be not prosecuted, if, in his judgment, the prosecution would be an injustice and in vain, and it is for that reason that the courts, sensitive of their own honor and dignity, have ever taken pains, unless the contempt were committed in the immediate presence of the court, to have an investigation, judicial in its character, to see whether or not, not whether a contempt had been technically committed, but whether under all of the circumstances the person should be charged with having committed the crime of contempt of court."

It had been contended by the attorneys for the accused that the committee was composed of men who were employed by the American Anti-Boycott Association, whose sole mission was to prosecute organized labor. Taking up that phase of the question, Judge Parker said:

"My learned friend (Mr. Davenport) has admitted here purposely what our papers tend to show, and that is, that he was counsel for the American Anti-Boycott Association * * * that that association takes up and prosecutes cases nation wide in their character against the organization of labor on the other hand. He is in that position now. He was in that position representing this association when intrusted with this high duty by your honor. He sat upon and investigated, not merely what was done, but with the purpose of investigating and recommending whether this tremendously powerful weapon of the court, which is so seldom used that the Supreme Court of the United States says it is sparingly employed, to say whether, under the circumstances, proceedings should be taken charging men of character and standing with having committed a crime. Therefore, it seems to me, and I submit it most humbly to your honor, that the dignity of the courts, of which we are so justly proud in this country, is best maintained by preserving, even at the expense of annoyance and trouble, that orderly procedure by which there is brought comely to the court after a judicial investigation by members of the bar who represent no clients, to advise the court on their professional honor that in their judgment there should be some one charged with the offense of criminal contempt."

Justice Wright, in passing upon the motion offered by Attorney Ralston, made it convincingly clear as to what will be the final outcome of the case. The following by Justice Wright epitomizes the prediction made:

"Passing the question whether or not they (the committee) had possessed any judicial functions as to the idea already put forward, the court has no knowledge, of course, of what the testimony may be in these proceedings. There may be some and there may be none, but the court who heard the testimony in the prior proceeding could not doubt there was reasonable ground to believe that a contempt of court had been committed, and if this committee had reported adversely, I do not think the court's duty would have permitted it to receive the report. Those iterations are

utterly independent of the outcome of this proceeding, because, as I have indicated, the court cannot say in advance what evidence will be produced in the future.''

Attorney Ralson said: ''If your honor please, we desire to note an exception to your honor's order overruling the motion. Your honor, a moment ago, stated that if these gentlemen had made a different conclusion and had reported that no contempt had been committed you would not have accepted the report, because your honor has evidence that it had been committed.''

The Court: ''No; I said there was reasonable ground to believe a contempt had been committed.''

Attorney Ralston: ''I understood your honor to use a stronger expression than that.''

The Court: ''That is what I intended.''

Attorney Ralston: ''I desire, then, with all due respect, in view of the expressions from the bench, to except to being obliged on behalf of my clients, to submit further motions before your honor. We submit that for your honor's judgment.''

The Court: ''You submit what?''

Attorney Ralston: ''I submit to your honor's judgment whether under the circumstances we shall be obliged on behalf of the respondents to proceed further before your honor.''

The Court: ''I do not exactly know what you mean by 'proceed further.' ''

Attorney Ralston: ''We are ready to proceed. As we conceive it, your honor has expressed an opinion which we would certainly at least have great difficulty in overcoming, and in view of that expression of opinion, we submit the question to your honor as to whether we should further proceed with the next step in this case before your honor, and whether your honor should not certify the matter to some other member of the court.''

The Court: ''You may proceed.''

The McNamara Case.

Washington, July 22.—The American Federation of Labor is now having manufactured a very large number of buttons on which will be the inscription, ''Justice for the McNamaras,'' together with J. J. McNamara's picture, with the word ''kidnapped'' in the lower portion of the circle. These buttons are to be distributed in all parts of the country, to be sold at 5 cents each. Stamps about one-third larger than the postage stamp are also being prepared, these also to carry the photo of J. J. McNamara, with an appropriate inscription. These stamps are designed to be used on the backs of envelopes, the postal regulations prohibiting their use on the address side. They will be sold for one cent each. In addition there is to be distributed a very large number of leaflets containing an appeal for funds. Orders for buttons and stamps will be filled immediately upon application to headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Prime Minister Fisher.

London, July 22.—The Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Fisher, the iron worker, in an address at Caxton Hall, referring to England as the mother country, said: ''The time has come when a better distribution of wealth must take place, and it can make safe, steady progress by legislation and economic administration. It is incumbent upon the old mother of parliaments to take the lead. We in the self-governing colonies would be proud if she did so, but we claim the right to step out in our own way.''

Sentenced for Contempt.

Denver, July 22.—Fourteen union coal miners from the northern coal fields of the state, on strike for a number of months, have been sentenced for contempt of court for an alleged violation of the court's injunction. The sentences range in severity from a $250 fine to one year in jail. Attorneys for the miners were denied the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, but were given thirty days to file a bill of exceptions.

Porto Rico Interested.

San Juan, P. R., July 22.—Arrangements are being perfected to hold a large McNamara protest meeting. Money is also being collected to assist in defraying the expenses of the coming trial.

Anticipate Trouble.

Spokane, July 22.—It is rumored in this city that the Builders' Exchange is preparing to announce a general reduction in wages. It is contended that this is a preliminary move in a campaign for the open shop. The movement in Spokane will contest any attempt to reduce wages and establish the open shop.

There'll Be No Apology.

Washington, July 15.—At the hearing before the Senate committee appointed to consider the administration of the law by federal officials, "third degree," President Gompers made it plain that he and his colleagues would not accept the proffered suggestion of apologizing to Justice Wright of the District Supreme Court. As a matter of fact, after reviewing some of the important points in this case, he said: "Several phases of this case will furnish a subject of profitable inquiry by this committee. Whether or not impeachment proceedings can be brought against this judge is a question. He deserves it, I have no doubt. If we had the recall he would have been recalled long ago." Senator Borah interjected, "I think impeachment is a better proceeding," while President Gompers replied: "I have no doubt something along that line will soon develop." It was brought out that the sentences that have been imposed on the three defendants, imprisonment for twelve, nine and six months, are without a parallel in the history of the country. As a last word Mr. Gompers said: "I am not ready to apologize for trying to help the poor devil who is working, giving the best that is in him and getting so little for it. I am not conscious of having done any wrong or of having violated any law."

Government Ownership.

Washington, July 15.—A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Stephens of California providing for the establishment and operation of a government owned and controlled line of steamers along the Pacific coast and through the Panama canal. Among the many interesting bills which have been introduced during the extra session of Congress the one to empower the government to establish a line of steamers to make regular calls at the principal Pacific coast ports, including Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego is the most unique. The bill provides that the Panama Railroad Company purchase, or have constructed, not less than six steamers suitable for transportation of passengers and freight, along the Pacific coast. It also provides that as soon as the Panama canal is completed the service will be further extended to the Atlantic coast ports. The bill carries with it the sum of $6,000,000 for the purpose of inaugurating the line of steamers. This measure will be watched with considerable interest.

Irwin Strike Ended.

Greensburg, Pa., July 15.—The strike of the coal miners in the Irwin-Greensburg district, in progress for the past sixteen months, has been officially declared off. This is the conclusion of one of the most bitterly fought industrial battles in the history of labor. The men have made great sacrifices and shown extreme loyalty to a principle. It is unfortunate that a clean-cut victory could not have come to the miners, but, without doubt, the conditions in the Irwin fields will be materially bettered as a result of the contest.

Another Big Meeting.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 8.—Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor addressed a large mass meeting in this city on July 4. The meeting was under the auspices of the striking carpenters.

National Strike Imminent.

London, July 22.—A partial report of the strike ballot returns from the Northumberland miners already indicates a solid sentiment in favor of tendering notice and asking the General Miners' Federation to order a national strike.

Waukegan, Ill.—This is to notify all migrating brother carpenters that work is very scarce here at present and many of our members idle. This vicinity should be given a wide berth until trade conditions have improved and until further notice.

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Wagoner, Okla.—There is a decided slump in building operations here at this time; carpenter trade especially is very dull and nothing doing. Traveling brothers are advised to stay away. Those coming here heedless of this warning will surely get stranded.

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Fargo, N. D.—Things in general are rather quiet in this city, carpenter trade is dull and the building outlook gloomy at present, with no improvement in sight for the next few months. Traveling carpenters will act wisely by avoiding this place until further notice.

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Syracuse, N. Y.—Work is very slack in this city at present. We have a great many of our men idle, with poor prospect for securing employment soon, and to aggravate the situation, many floaters are coming in every day. Traveling brothers are advised to remain away from Syracuse, N. Y.

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Okmulgee, Okla.—This town has more than one-half of the Brotherhood membership walking the streets idle. Any statement as to shortage of men here is "hot air." The work on the two glass plants is full-handed at present and there is no show for any newcomer. Traveling brothers are advised to stay away.

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Waco, Tex.—Despite the fact that some certain parties here are advertising for carpenters, and non-union at that, there is no need whatever of more men. Work is not at all plentiful here and as a result a number of our home brothers are out of employment. All traveling brothers are warned to keep away from this city at this time.

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Tampa, Fla.—This is to notify all migrating brothers, machine hands especially, that this city is full of idle men and we find it impossible to secure employment for them. Trade and business in general has as yet not resumed its normal state In your own interest, pay heed to this warning and keep away. (See correspondence from Tampa, Fla., in this issue.)

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Wichita, Kan.—All carpenters are warned not to pay attention to advertisements occasionally appearing in the daily press for carpenters to come to this city. These advertisements are false and misleading. There is no scarcity of mechanics here, but a scarcity of work. Trade is very dull at this time and traveling brothers are earnestly advised to steer clear of this city.

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Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Work is rather slack here although trade conditions are fair. Therefore we would advise traveling brothers to avoid this city until business looks brighter. We have a number of our own members out of employment, with poor prospect of securing work for some time to come, and newcomers will surely not fare any better. Stay away until further notice.

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White Plains, N. Y.—Work is very slack in this city and trade conditions are deteriorating continually. From present in-

dications this coming fall and winter will be the worst we have had in many years. Many of our home men are idle, with little chance of securing employment, and as newcomers will certainly fare no better, we would advise traveling brothers to give this place a wide berth.

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Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.—This is to notify all migrating carpenters that the strike we are engaged in since May 1 is still on and both cities are absolutely to be avoided at this time and until a settlement has been reached, due notice of which will be given in the journal. As an influx of carpenters at this time would place our cause in jeopardy and have the effect of aggravating the situation, we urgently call on all migrating brothers to keep away.

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Huntington, L. I., N. Y.—We cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of migrating brothers the absolute necessity of avoiding this city and vicinity. We have been on strike since May 1, and though most of our members are again working under improved conditions, we have still a number of them on the strike roll. Traveling brothers are urgently requested to heed our warning and assist us in this fight by staying away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Muskogee, Okla.—This town has more than 200 carpenters walking the streets idle at this time. The real estate literature and numerous newspaper stories in reference to shortage of men is all hot air. The proposed three or four-story buildings have as yet not materialized, and we may add they are to be steel structures, requiring little carpenter work. Traveling brothers are therefore advised to stay away from Muskogee, Okla., until further notice.

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Vancouver, B. C., Can.—Local Union 617 of this city, along with twenty-three other unions, has been out on a building trades strike since June 5. Our demand is for better conditions and a union shop. Up to date, July 11, negotiations with the bosses have been unsuccessful. Many men of all trades have been brought into the city and carpenters seem to have sprung up from everywhere, but still the bosses are in sore straits and unable to execute or complete their contracts. We hope to in a short time make Vancouver a desirable place for our brother carpenters to come to, but under the circumstances we earnestly appeal to all transient brothers to stay away until the fight is over.

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Fort Smith, Ark.—At no time in the past five years has Local Union 71 of this city so keenly felt the need of the columns of our journal as it does now to contradict the misleading statements of the local press and those in literature sent out broadcast by the Commercial League. There is practically no new work in sight and what little is under way must be finished by September 1 this year. Our state fair is an insignificant affair, as far as carpenters are concerned at least, carpenter work required amounting to the trifling sum of $8,000, which, however, is all done by union men. Migrating carpenters contemplating to move to our city would do well to communicate with our R. S., who will cheerfully and truthfully and expeditiously answer any or all communications and state the true conditions as they exist here this fall.

Information Wanted.

Charles Landry, former secretary of L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass., on June 14, 1911, eloped with Mrs. Celeste Roulleau of Amherst, Mass., leaving his wife and four children in destitute circumstances.

CHARLES LANDRY.

Anyone who can locate him will confer a favor upon his grief-stricken wife by communicating with the Holyoke police or with MRS. CHARLES LANDRY,
72 N. Bridge St., Holyoke, Mass.

Theodore J. Swisher, age 31 years, light complexion, dark hair, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, of medium weight, is inquired for. Was last heard of in Alton, Ill., in April, 1910. Those knowing of his whereabouts will kindly send information to J. H. SWISHER,
312 S. Sixth St., East, Missoula, Mont.

Richard Copeland, the subject of the sketch below, left Houston, Texas, sometime in 1907; last heard of at The Dalles, Oregon, October 6, 1909; was at one time in Minnesota and probably on the Pacific coast. He is twenty-eight years of age and of slender build; was a U. B. member when he left.

RICHARD COPELAND.

His mother is very anxious to have him located. Kindly send information to his brother, AUSTIN COPELAND,
921 Arlington St., Houston, Texas.

Ben Hackleman, a carpenter by trade, is inquired for by his daughter, who has not heard from him for the last nine years, when he belonged to the union in Indianapolis. He is 62 years of age, about 6 feet in height, very dark hair, almost black, gray eyes, sandy moustache. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will confer a great favor upon his daughter by communicating with MRS. NELLIE SENSE,
Galveston, Ind., R. R. No. 12.

Successful Trade Movements.

Waycross, Ga.—Our new wage scale went into effect July 1, with all contractors complying with our demands and everything looks favorable for us in this district. The scale for journeymen carpenters is now 35 cents, foremen 40 cents and apprentices 25 cents per hour at nine hours per day.

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Rockford, Ill.—We have been successful in upholding the agreement entered into with the contractors last year, and which they repudiated on the ground that they had disbanded as an organization. All our members who were entitled to and received strike pay are at work again, and before many days we expect conditions to have so improved that we can recall our members from surrounding towns to supply the fair contractors in this city. Our agreement calls for eight hours per day and $3.20 minimum per day.

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Prince Albert, Sask., Can.—Our movement for a nine-hour workday and 45 cents per hour has been successful to a certain extent, ten of the master builders out of fourteen having signed our agreement for one year. However, since we entered in this movement we have found that some of the builders are employing non-union men and working them ten hours per day, while the union men quit at 5 p. m. and only work nine hours. They pay all men 45 cents per hour; the non-union men receive 45 cents per day more than the union men. This is a matter which now remains for us to straighten out.

A country becomes great not on the basis of the accumulation of property, but on the basis of the distribution of property. A country with plenty of wealth owned by a few is poorer than a country with less wealth owned by all.—Horace Traubel.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

Practical Architecture and Drawing

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes.)

Lesson 9.

Many architects do not show the cornice details of the smaller houses, leaving the carpenter to follow his own free will in the matter of shapes and sizes used. This is all right, sometimes (when the carpenter feels that it is up to him to make it right). Some architects do show the framing for the gutter, if the house is box-guttered, in a ¼ inch equals 1 foot scale, sectional view, and depend on this sectional view and the exterior elevations to show the carpenter all that he should be told about the construction of the cornice. In talking over this matter with some of my friend architects recently, they all took exception with me on the grounds that the architect cannot take the time necessary to show all these smaller details for the usual percentage allowed for making the plans, etc., for smaller houses.

I do not agree with them, because in my own practice I have proven that it is possible to show these details, and at a very small expense. I do it as follows: There are very slight differences in the details of the average house, as, for instance, the cornice usually is made up of the several parts, as shown in Fig. 4, for a hanging gutter, or as Fig. 2 for the box gutter. Fig. 5 shows a hanging gutter, which may easily be modified to represent an exposed cottage rafter. Fig. 1 is an elevation of a gable of the construction Fig. 2. Fig. 3 is the outside elevation of the gable for Fig. 4. I have these and others, which were made at odd times and placed where they are readily accessible. They are made to a scale of ¼ inch equals 1 inch. In planning a house, all I need to do is to decide on the style cornice and framing I will use and then either make a blueprint from my stock tracing, or if I wish to change from some one or two details of the stock drawing, it is only a matter of a little work. The same system of standard details of doors, windows, kitchen and other household conveniences is made use of with the result that it is possible to get out an unusually complete set of plans with less actual work than is usually done for plans not nearly so complete. I find that it is a good plan to file all regular and special details in such a manner that I know what I have and where it is, and refer to them frequently.

The cornice, Figs. 3 and 4, show about the standard dimensions used for the cornices of the majority of houses in this section. They may vary by the soffit being either wider or narrower, or by the fascia board being either wider or narrower, generally narrower, if different from the one shown.

Figs. 1 and 2 show a cornice having about 24 inches overhang. I prefer a wide overhang to a narrow cornice, especially for houses of either the small cottage design or for the larger houses. For the medium-sized and unpretentious house I prefer a rather modest cornice. Modillions of the right size and spacings add to the appearance of a cornice.

To make the drawing of a cornice, always make the sectional view first, beginning with the stud, then the plate, then the roof rafter, then the sheathing, frieze, soffit, fascia, etc., then it is an easy matter to get the position of all the horizontal lines for the exterior elevation, as they correspond to corresponding edges in the sectional view. The measures for the vertical, and also for the inclined lines, may be obtained from the sectional view and transferred to the exterior elevation drawing.

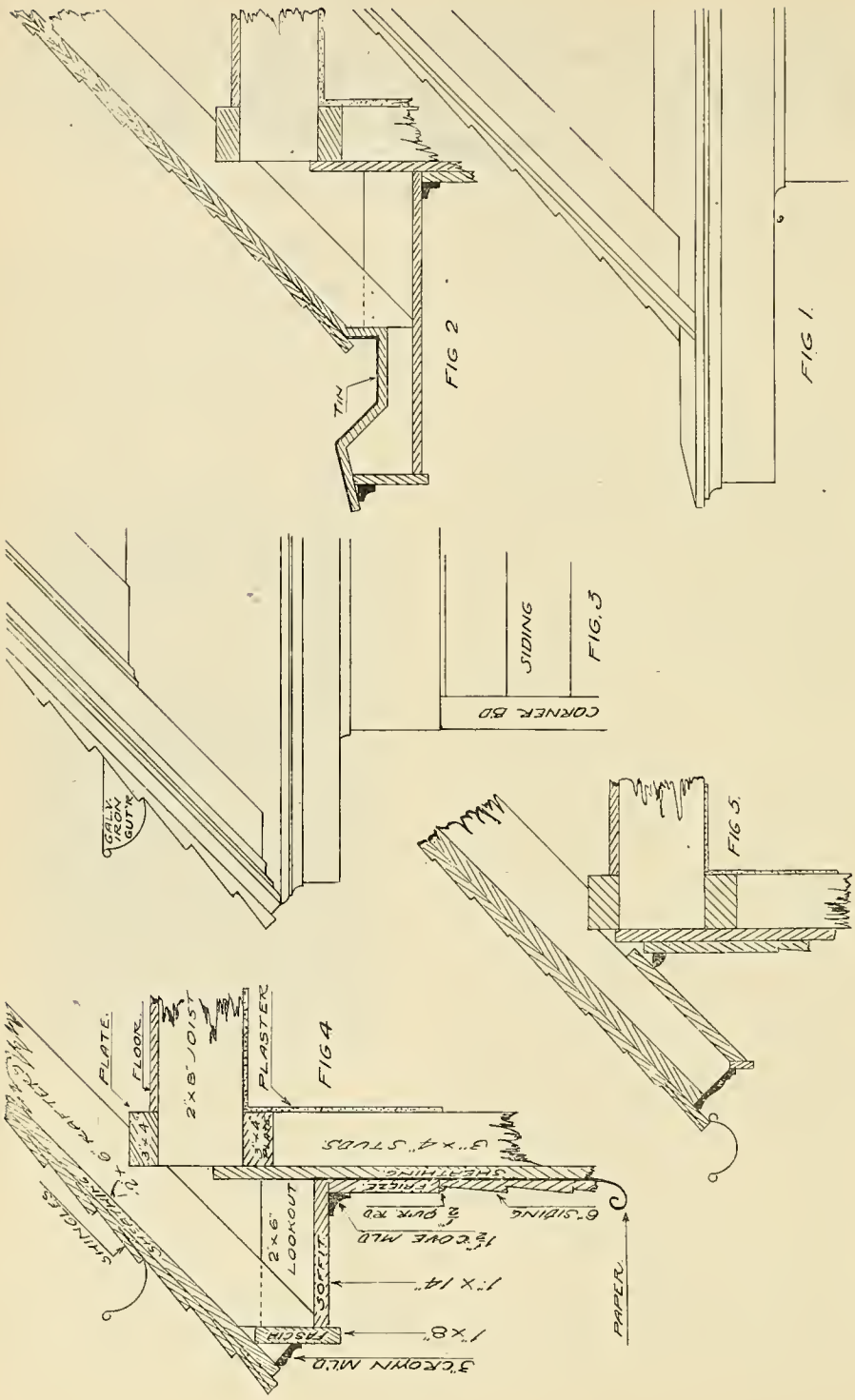


FIG 1.
FIG 2
TIN
FIG. 3
SIDING
CORNER BD
GALV. IRON GUT'R
FIG 4
PLATE.
FLOOR
2"x8" JOIST
PLASTER
3"x4" STUDS
SHEATHING
FRIEZE
6" SIDING
1½" COVE MLD
2"x6" LOOKOUT
SOFFIT
1"x14"
1"x8"
FASCIA
3" CROWN MLD
PAPER
SHINGLES
2"x6" RAFTER
FIG 5.

Detail Section of Truss Roof.

(By James Barry.)

Figure 1 is drawn on a scale of ¼-inch to the foot in order to show the dimensions of timbers more clearly.

For a span of 25 feet, yellow pine of

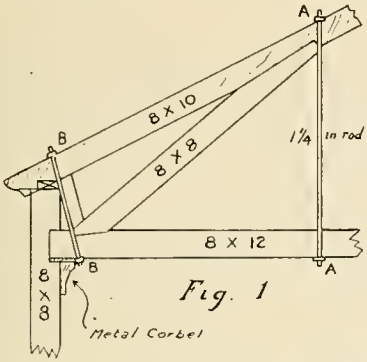


Fig. 1

the following dimensions is preferable:

Main beams .....8x12 inches
Main truss rafters....8x10 inches
Strut brace .....8 x 8 inches

The two main supporting rods (only one of which appears in sketch) are at the upper end of the strut brace A A Fig. 1.

These rods are literally the main guys

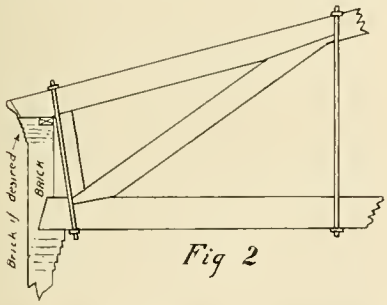


Fig 2

of the truss and should be at least 1¼ inches in diameter.

The rods marked B B are merely the rods and need not be over ⅞ inch in diameter.

This truss can be made with very low pitch, as shown in Fig. 2, which is three inches to the foot.

Old age feels the same pity for youth that youth feels for old age.

As to the Reading of Blue Print.

(By W. R. Talbot, L. U. 260.)

In a recent edition of the Journal I was somewhat surprised to notice a reader had asked to be informed as to how to read blue prints. Surely, any boy of 12 or 14 (or girl), educated in a public school in the United States, can read a geographical map; then why not a blue print (possibly not without application).

I am often asked to solve the problem of laying out roofs, length and bevel of jack rafters, and soforth, and my answer generally is: Learn geometry, know the meaning of a mathematical point, a right line, a plan, and learn to describe (figures) circles, ellipses, polygons; learn to intersect (solids) cubes, prisms, cones, pyramids, and soforth. With a clear understanding of these subjects, the whole system and principle of building construction are executed, whether it be carpentry, masonry or ironwork, for every cut in a roof is either a section or an intersection of a part or whole of these solids.

I am not intending to discourage the use of the steel square; on the contrary, get all you can out of such a valuable instrument, but use it as an instrument; learn and study the principle on which it is made and figured for.

Place yourself under a competent teacher; give application and time, and be willing to spend something for the knowledge. Learn enough to be independent of a square or level should you land on a job without them. A 2-foot rule and a piece of string would suffice in each emergency.

Free.

Upon the request of a number of our carpenter friends, we have written in simple, easily understood language a book on how to joint, set and file saws, and upon receipt of a postal will mail you a copy of "Saw Points."

CHAS. MORRILL,
Broadway,Chambers Bldg., New York.

Stretching the truth won't make it last any longer.

Many men prefer a weak argument to a strong proof.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Zum McNamara-Falle.

Wir haben des McNamara-Falles auf den deutschen Seiten bis jetzt keiner Erwähnung getan; wir unterließen dies einesteils hinsichtlich der eingehenden Besprechung des Falles in der deutschen Arbeiterpresse, anderenteils weil wir der Angelegenheit in unseren englischen Spalten beträchtlichen Raum gewidmet haben. Auch wollen wir uns zu dieser späten Stunde nicht in einer Schilderung der vor 2½ Monaten, am 22. April, in hiesiger Stadt erfolgten Verhaftung und Entführung McNamaras, des General-Sekretärs der Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, noch auf die, dieses schmachvolle Ereignis begleitenden Umstände ergehen. Hierüber dürften auch unsere Mitglieder die nur über die deutsche Sprache verfügen heute genügend unterrichtet sein.

Da wir uns aber an dem Orte befinden an dem obiger Gewaltakt ausgeführt wurde und wir es für wahrscheinlich halten, daß unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern unsere Ansicht über den McNamara-Fall erwünscht wäre, wollen wir hier ausdrücklich und unumwunden erklären, daß wir die Brüder McNamara für gänzlich unschuldig halten. John J. McNamara, der Haupt-Angeklagte, hat auf uns stets den Eindruck eines ruhigen, intelligenten Mannes und eines ehrenhaften Charakters gemacht. Er ist derjenige Beamte der hier in Indianapolis ansässigen Arbeiter-Organisationen den wir einer Tat, wie die Veranlassung zur, oder Teilnahme an der Zerstörung des Los Angeles Times Gebäudes, am allerwenigsten für fähig halten. Auch wir behaupten daß hier, wie im Moyer, Haywood und Pettibone-Falle, eine von dem verbündeten Unternehmertum angezettelte Verschwörung vorliegt in der die Gebrüder McNamara als Opfer ausersehen sind, bei der es sich jedoch in Wirklichkeit um nichts anderes handelt als der Organisation der Arbeiter dieses Landes wo möglich den Garaus zu machen. Die Interessen der Gesammt-Arbeiterschaft sind in diesem Falle bedroht und ist es daher Pflicht eines jedes Einzelnen den Kampf gegen den gemeinsamen Feind aufzunehmen.

Von bedeutendem Werte für die Verteidigung sollte sich ein Gutachten erweisen, welches kürzlich von Dr. J. A. Holmes, Direktor des Vereinigten-Staaten-Bergbau-Büreaus, abgegeben wurde in dem konstatirt ist, daß die Explosion des Los Angeles Times Gebäudes nicht durch Anwendung von Dynamit herbeigeführt worden sein könne. Dr. Holmes ist eine der ersten Autoritäten auf dem Gebiete der Explosiv-Stoffe und sein Gutachten dürfte bei den Gerichtsverhandlungen maßgebend sein.

Der berüchtigte General Otis indessen, der Eigentümer der Los Angeles Times, wird voraussichtlich kein Mittel unversucht lassen das Urteil Dr. Holmes zu entkräften, und ebenso den Bericht einer vom California State Building Trades Council eingesetzten Untersuchungs-Kommission in welchem festgestellt ist, daß die am 1. Oktober letzten Jahres im Los Angeles Times Gebäude erfolgte Explosion, nicht durch Dynamit, sondern durch Gas verursacht wurde.

Eine durch Dynamit hervorgerufene Explosion, wie auch der Sachverständige, Dr. Holmes, erklärt, hat nicht die Wirkung ein Gebäude, oder einen anderen explodirenden Gegenstand, in Flammen zu setzen wie dies bei der Explosion des Times Gebäudes geschah. Im Gegenteil, eine Dynamit Explosion hat die Wirkung Licht und Feuerflammen in einem explodirenden Raume auszulöschen; höchsten kann eine nicht völlig erstickte Gluth, durch einen Luftzug nachträglich und erst nach Verlauf von Stunden zur Flammen entfacht werden wie dies bei einem gewöhnlichen Brande häufig vorkommt. Das Times Gebäude aber stand sofort nach der Explosion in hellen Flammen wie solches bei eines Gas-Explosion stets beobachtet werden kann.

Man nehme nun aber nicht an, daß General Otis und der Fabrikantenbund nur deßhalb so ängstlich bemüht seien von berufener Seite feststellen zu lassen, daß nicht Gas die Ursache der Explosion war, sondern ein Dynamit-Attentat verübt wurde, um einige Arbeiterführer in den Kerker oder auf den Galgen zu bringen. So sehr er, der erbitterte und notorische Feind der organisirten Arbeiter, dies auch wünschen mag, es sind andere, ihm viel tiefer in's Fleisch gehende Gründe die ihn veranlassen Himmel und Hölle in Bewegung zu setzen es dahin zu bringen, daß im Falle des Times Explosion auf Dynamit als Ursache erkannt werde.

Wenn es nemlich nachgewiesen werden kann daß Gas, das heißt schadhafte Gasleitung, was als Fahrlässigkeit betrachtet wird, die Explosion verursachte, so kann die Feuer-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft die Auszahlung der Versicherungssumme mit Recht

verweigern, oder wenn ausbezahlt, dieselbe zurückfordern. Otis ist aber nicht nur deßhalb so eifrig bemüht einen solchen Nachweis zu hintertreiben um sich die Auszahlung der Versicherungssumme zu sichern. Was bei ihm am schwersten in's Gewicht fällt, ist der Umstand, daß bei der Explosion 21 Personen um's Leben kamen deren Angehörige, wenn auf Gas als Ursache der Explosion erkannt wird, Ansprüche auf Entschädigung erheben werden.

Für den Eigentümer des Times Gebäudes stehen somit Tausende von Dollars auf dem Spiele die er einerseits im Falle der Entlastung der Angeklagten an Versicherungssumme zu verlieren, und die er andererseits als Entschädigung an die Hinterbliebenen der Umgekommenen zu zahlen hätte. Deßhalb, wenn es Otis und seine Kumpane dahin bringen können, müssen die Gebrüder McNamara eines Dynamit-Attentates schuldig befunden und verurteilt werden.

Das von Detektiv Burns und seinen Helfershelfern gesammelte Beweismaterial, so verblüffend es zum Teile auch sein mag, kann unseren Glauben an die Unschuld McNamaras nicht wanken machen, denn auf die Ergreifung und Ueberführung der angeblichen Attentäter ist eine hohe Belohnung ausgesetzt; und was Detektives fertig bringen können wenn ihnen eine hohe Belohnung winkt, ist genügendlich bekannt; der oben erwähnte Moher, Haywood und Pettibone Fall liefert uns hierfür ein beredetes Beispiel. Außerdem wissen wir ja auch, daß sich stets verkommene Subjekte finden die sich nicht scheuen, für gute Belohnung, Beweismaterial zu erdichten und Schwüre zu leisten selbst wenn diese geeignet sind den oder die Angeklagten an den Galgen zu bringen.

Wer die revolutionäre Bewegung unter den Irländern, den sogenannten Feniern, verfolgt hat wird sich erinnern können, daß Ende der sechsziger Jahre, nachdem Lord Cavendisch abgetan war, wofür drei der Fenier in Manchester den Märtyrertod erleiden mußten, daß damals Gewohnheits-Verbrecher in Verbindung mit Detektives und anderer Spitzel die gruselichsten Komplotte arrangirten, die obschon sie nicht bestimmt waren zur Ausführung gebracht zu werden, unschuldige Leute in den Kerker und dem Galgen nahe brachten. Es kam sogar vor, daß dieses Gelichter in diesen Komplotten die Rolle der Attentäter und auch der Denunzianten spielte; und alles dies nur um die ausgesetzte Belohnung zu erhalten. Dieser Unfug nahm schließlich so große Dimensionen an, daß sich die englische Regierung gezwungen sah mit der Belohnung der Denunzianten und „would-be" Attentäter aufzuräumen.

Daß nun amerikanische Detektives und Spitzel ihren englischen Kollegen in Findigkeit und Gewissenlosigkeit nicht nachstehen, sondern diese sogar noch übertreffen, wird Niemand zu bestreiten wagen.

Wenn wir es im McNamara-Falle mit Verschwörern zu tun haben, wie behauptet wird, so sind es nicht Beamte oder Mitglieder von Arbeiterorganisationen, sondern die verbündeten Unternehmer sind hier die Verschwörer. Die gesetzwidrige Verhaftung und Entführung McNamaras geschah auf Veranlassung des Fabrikantenbundes. Es ist letzterer der Burns und andere Spitzel engagirt hat um „den Fall aufzuarbeiten." Es ist der Fabrikantenbund der sich verschworen hat die Arbeiterorganisationen dieses Landes zu vernichten und in der Verfolgung dieses Zieles scheint ihm kein Mittel zu schlecht zu sein.

An den organisirten Arbeitern des ganzen Landes tritt nun die Pflicht heran nach Kräften zur Aufbringung der nötigen Verteidigungsmittel beizutragen. Der Kampf den die verbündeten Unternehmer neuerdings führen gilt der Gesammt-Arbeiterschaft und jedes Glied derselben muß nun zur Abwehr seinen Mann stellen.

Unsere General-Offize hat bereits vor Wochen eine Aufforderung zur Beisteuer zu dem McNamara Verteidigungsfond an alle Lokal-Unionen ergehen lassen und wir erwarten, daß dieselbe berücksichtigt wird wie es der Ernst der Sache erheischt.

Die kürzlich hier in Indianapolis zwecks Aufbringung der Verteidigungsmittel stattgefundene Konferenz von Arbeitervertretern empfahl, daß ein jedes Union-Mitglied mindestens die Summe von 25 Cents beisteuere. Es ist dies eine geringfügige Summe die ein jeder von uns leisten kann. Unsere Lokal-Union 309 New York hat bereits ihre Mitglieder, nicht um 25 Cents, sondern um 50 Cents per Kopf zum besten des McNamara-Fonds besteuert. Wird diese, weit und breit als eine der opferwilligst bekannte Union, Nachahmer finden?

Thue ein jeder von uns sofort und nach Kräften seine Pflicht, denn es ist Gefahr im Verzuge.

Der Ausstand in Grand Rapids.

Der Ausstand der Arbeiter der Möbelfabriken in Grand Rapids, Mich., nähert sich, indem wir dies niederschreiben, seiner 14ten Woche und die Ausstehenden sind entschlossen auszuharren bis der Sieg errungen ist. Von den über 30,000 von anfang Beteiligten, die sich zum größten Teile aus Angehörigen fremder Nationen rekrutiren unter denen das slavische Element vorherrschend ist, die der Landessprache nicht mächtig und in der Arbeiterbewegung noch unerfahren sind, sind trotzdem bis Dato nur 44 Mann fahnenflüchtig geworden.

Diese Ausdauer, der Kampfesmut und die Opferwilligkeit der Ausstehenden ist so überraschend wie bewundernswert und verdient unsere höchste Anerkennung die wir hiermit voll und ganz zum Ausdruck bringen. Es ist dies ein Kampf der in seiner Art einzig in der

Geschichte unserer Brüderschaft dasteht und ein Sieg in Grand Rapids, dem Centralpunkte der Möbelindustrie dieses Landes, wird für uns von großer Bedeutung und hohem Werte sein.

Die Arbeiterversicherung in Europa.

(von A. Heins.)

Die herrschenden Klassen in Europa kommen allmählich zu der Einsicht, daß sie den für sie so werthvollen Bestand an Menschenmaterial, so weit er sich aus der Arbeiterklasse rekrutirt, nicht länger mehr vernachlässigen dürfen; da sie selbst nicht arbeiten, oder nichts für die Gesammtheit Nützliches, und für sich selbst Werthvolles produziren, sind sie zwecks ihrer Bereicherung auf die arbeitenden Klassen angewiesen; mit diesem Arbeitermaterial haben sie Jahrhunderte lang Schindluder getrieben, jetzt, wo sich der Appetit der Besitzenden, ihre Genußsucht stetig vermehrt, wo sie dieser Sucht aber nur auf Kosten der arbeitenden Klassen fröhnen können, befürchten sie, diese Waare Arbeitskraft dürfte ihnen in absehbarer Zeit nicht mehr genügen, oder gar gänzlich versagen.

Hierzu kommt noch, und zwar in erster Linie, daß besagtes Menschenmaterial anfängt, nachzudenken, seine Unzufriedenheit mit den bestehenden Zuständen auszudrücken, und nicht länger Willens zu sein scheint, sich rücksichtslos ausbeuten zu lassen. Die Arbeiterklasse hat heute einen ganzen andere Begriff von menschenwürdigen Zuständen, als dies vor 25 oder mehr Jahren der Fall war, auch bei ihnen kommt der Appetit mit den erhöhten Genüssen, sie haben aufgehört zu bitten, und fangen an, zu fordern. Ihre Forderungen werden gründlicher, umfangreicher mit jedem Tag, sie werden von Jahr zu Jahr von einer stetig und sicher wachsenden Anzahl von Volksgenossen unterstützt, sie schrecken auch nicht mehr vor Generallockouts zurück, im Gegenteil fangen sie bereits an, mit Generalstreiks zu drohen.

Die Berechtigung dieser Forderungen, dieser Ansprüche an höhern Lebensgenuß lassen sich nun nicht mehr weder hinweg disputiren, noch durch gelehrte Professoren als nicht vorhanden, wegdoziren.

Ja, es gibt sogar sehr gelehrte, und selbst gut besoldete Wissenschafter, die bestätigen, daß in der heutigen Gesellschaft kein Raum mehr vorhanden ist für den Arbeiter, der das 40. Lebensjahr überschritten hat, und wiederum andere, wie z. B. Dr. Oßler aus Baltimore, der den 60jährigen als letztes Hülfsmittel Chloroform empfiehlt, der Theorie des berüchtigten Malthus, folgend, der allen denen, für die der Tisch nicht gedeckt ist, einfach befiehlt, abzutreten, d. h. von der Weltfläche zu verschwinden.

Das taten nun auch Viele, und tun auch noch heute Manche, aber die große Masse hat aufgehört, gedankenlos dem Rathe der geistlichen und weltlichen Obrigkeit zu folgen, und verlangt eine größere Portion vom allgemeinen Frühstückstisch, den sie allein gedeckt, von dem sie aber meistens ausgeschlossen war, von dem sie höchstens den Abfall bekam.

Gedankenlose Schwätzer riethen schon vor Jahren dem Arbeiter, zu sparen; „Spare in der Zeit, so hast du in der Noth," so und ähnlich lauteten die guten Sprüchlein, die aber den großen Fehler haben, nicht zu stimmen; so kamen endlich die besitzenden Klassen auf den Gedanken, dem Volke das Sparen gewaltsam beizubringen, der an sich schon viel zu knappe Arbeitslohn wurde von Jahr zu Jahr durch direkte und indirekte Steuern und Zölle auf Alles nur Erdenkliche gekürzt, so daß für Kranke, Alte und Invalide, für Wittwen und Waisen absolut nichts gespart werden konnte; es mußte also zu dem Mittel der erzwungenen Ersparnis gegriffen werden; damit wies man erstlich die so viel besprochene Begehrlichkeit der Arbeiter in berechtigte Schranken, und konnte man die so lästig empfundene Armenunterstützung beseitigen. Ein europäischer Staat nach dem Andern fängt nun an, die Arbeiter gegen Alles Mögliche zu versichern; gegen Krankheit, Invalidität, Arbeitslosigkeit, Altersversicherung, Versicherung zwecks Unterstützung von Wöchnerinnen, Versicherung von Wittwen und minderjährigen Waisen.

Deutschland machte, unter Bismark, den Anfang; gedrängt durch die erstarkende Arbeiterbewegung bewilligte der Reichstag die ersten Unterstützungskassen, die aber die gute Eigenschaft besitzen, den Staat selbst auch nicht einen Pfennig zu kosten. Hervorgegangen aus den von den Arbeitern gegründeten Hilfskassen entstanden dann die sog. Ortskrankenkassen, die im Laufe der Jahre, unter der praktischen Leitung sozialistischer Arbeiter sehr Ersprießliches leisteten. Jetzt hat, unter dem Vorwande der weiteren Ausbreitung dieser Kassen, die Regierung, mit Hülfe der bürgerlichen Parteien den Arbeitern diese Selbstverwaltung weggenommen; sie wird versuchen, das ganze Reichsversicherungswesen in preussische Büraukratenformen umzuwandeln, und die 10,000 von den Arbeitern gewählten Kassenbeamten durch sog. Militäranwärter, d. h. Civilversorgungsberechtigte Offizire und Unteroffizire zu ersetzen, und so gleich zwei Fliegen mit einer Klappe schlagen..

Die neueingefügten Kassen, wie Altersversorgung, Invaliditäts und Wittwen resp. Waisenkassen, geben solch' minimale Unterstützungen, daß das ganze Reichsversicherungsgesetz dem Fluche der Lächerlichkeit verfällt. Man bedenke, um eine Altersrente von 68 Mark pro Jahr, das sind noch nicht volle 17 Dollars zu bekommen, muß eine Frau erstlich Wittwe, sodann 70 Jahre alt sein, und nachweisen können, daß sie nicht mehr im Stande ist, pro Tag 40 Pfennig, das sind 10 Cents, zu verdienen, vorausgesetzt, es findet sich Jemand, der ihr die Gelegenheit zu solchem Verdienste gibt.

Aehnlich steht es mit der Invaliditätskasse; nicht genug zum Hungern, geschweige denn zum Leben genügen die bewilligte Unterstützungen; dann soll noch die Statistik nachweisen, wie viel Prozent der abgearbeiteten Menschen, die ein Leben voll Noth, Arbeit und Elend hinter sich haben, überhaupt das 70. Lebensjahr erreichen. Im Evangelium steht geschrieben: „Ich habe Euch um Brot gebeten, Ihr gabt mir statt dessen Steine."

Kommen wir zu Frankreich. Nach langen Kämpfen brachte es die Arbeiterpartei in Parlamente fertig, der Bourgoisie etwa 100 Millionen Franken pro Jahr abzuknöpfen, um als Zuschuß zu den Alterspensionen zu dienen. Mit 65 Jahren soll die Berechtigung zu dieser Unterstützung beginnen; um zu diesem Resultate zu gelangen, haben Arbeiter, Arbeitgeber und Staat zu gleichen Theilen Beiträge zu zahlen. Nun erklären aber die französischen Arbeiter sich keineswegs hiermit einverstanden. Zwar soll die Unterstützung ohne Rücksicht auf die noch vorhandene Erwerbsfähigkeit an alle, die besagtes Alter erreichen, und Beiträge gezahlt, verabfolgt werden; die Unterstützung soll etwa 350 Franken pro Jahr (70 Dollars) betragen, aber wie Wenige erreichen dieses Alter, nachdem sie vom 20. Lebensjahre an ihre Beiträge bezahlt haben. Die französischen Arbeiter lehnen die Bezahlung irgend welcher Beiträge rundweg ab, ebenso verwerfen sie die von den Arbeitgebern zu zahlenden Beiträge, die ja doch wieder aus dem Arbeitslohn abgezwackt würden. Mit demselben Rechte, mit dem Offizire, abgetakelte Minister, Staats und städtische Beamte aus den allgemeinen Steuergeldern ihre Pensionen ausgezahlt erhalten, verlangen auch sie die ihnen zu kommende Alterspension, und zwar 2 Franken pro Tag, immer noch bescheiden genug, und diese Summe vom 55. Lebensjahre an. Was nützen ihnen irgend welche Summen, deren Auszahlung sie nicht mehr erleben? Der französische Staat garantirt der Hochfinanz der großen Eisenbahnen die jährliche Dividenden, warum soll er dem alt oder invalidgewordenen Proletarier nicht einmal ein trockenes Stück Brot für seine alten Tage garantiren können? Das Vaterland sorgt auch in Frankreich nur für die Besitzenden, für den alt oder krank gewordenen Proletarier haben die französischen Bourgois auch nur Steine statt Brot; aber auch sie dürften bald einsehen, daß das Volk, die arbeitende Klasse, sich das Brot auf die Dauer nicht wird vorenthalten lassen.

Zu dieser Einsicht scheint nun die herrschende Klasse Englands gelangt zu sein. England will zwei Versicherungsarten schaffen: 1. Kranken und Invalidenversicherung; 2. Arbeitslosenversicherung. Altersversicherung für Hilfsbedürftige ist schon seit 1908 eingeführt; ihre Leistungen übertreffen die der deutschen und französischen Altersversicherung, und werden jedem Hilfsbedürftigen vom 70. Lebensjahre an gewährt, ohne daß dazu Beiträge erhoben werden; der Staat bewilligt zu dem Zweck zirka 60 Millionen Dollars pro Jahr.

Der neue Entwurf faßt vernünftiger Weise Kranken und Invalidenversicherung zusammen; ihr sind alle Beschäftigten mit einem Einkommen von bis zu 800 Dollars p. J. unterstellt. Ausschluß von landwirthschaftlichen Arbeitern, Dienstboten, Heimarbeiter oder Handlungsgehülfen gibt es nicht. Die Zahl der Versicherungspflichtigen beträgt ungefähr 15 Millionen.

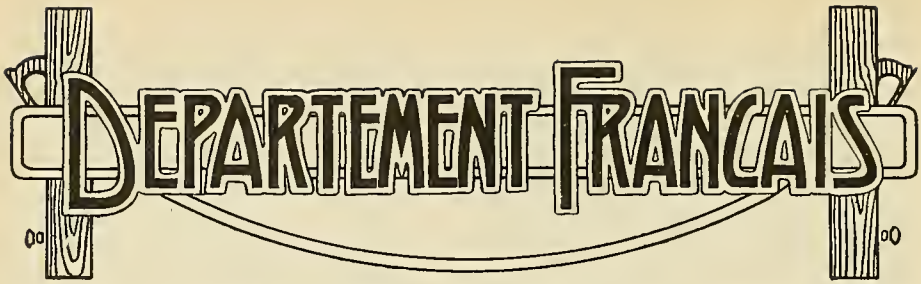
Die Beiträge belaufen sich gleichmäßig, ohne Unterschied, für Männer auf 18 Cents, für Frauen 16 Cents die Woche. Die Mittel werden gemeinschaftlich vom Staat, dem Arbeitgeber und dem Arbeiter aufgebracht; der Staat trägt für jeden Versicherten, Mann oder Frau, 4 Cents pro Tag bei. Die Unterstützungen bestehen in ärztlicher Hilfe, Arznei, und während der ersten drei Monate $2.50 pro Woche Krankengeld für Männer, $1.75 für Frauen, für weitere drei Monate werden Männer und Frauen $1.25 pro Woche Krankengeld ausgezahlt. Nach dieser Zeit erhalten alle Versicherten, die wenigstens 2 Jahre Beiträge bezahlt haben, bis zu ihrem 70. Lebensjahre eine Invalidenrente von $1.25 pro Woche, alsdann beginnt die regelmäßige Altersversicherung, mit $2.50 pro Woche.

Für Schwindsüchtige ist die Aufnahme in Sanatorien vorgesehen, und sind bereits 12½ Millionen Dollars für Bau und Unterhaltung von Lungenheilanstalten die im ganzen Lande errichtet werden, bewilligt.

Die Arbeitslosenversicherung soll zunächst drei große Berufszweige, in denen die Beschäftigung besonders unstetig ist, umfassen; es sind dies der Maschinen, der Schiffsbau und die Bauhandwerker, und umfassen etwa 2½ Millionen Arbeiter. Zu dieser Versicherung zahlt der Arbeiter 5 Cents pro Woche, ebenso der Arbeitgeber, während der Staat ein Viertel der Gesammtkosten übernimt.

Die Arbeitslosenunterstützung soll in England $1.75 pro Woche betragen, beginnt mit der 2ten Woche und dauert bis zur 15ten Woche der Arbeitslosigkeit. Bei Streiks und Aussperrungen werden aber keine Unterstützungen ausbezahlt. Geleitet wird diese Unterstützungskasse durch die Arbeitsbörsen, die vom Staate unterhalten werden.

So weit über England; wie weit seid Ihr schon in Amerika? Einmal werden doch auch dort die Vorbedingungen zu solcher Arbeiterfürsorge gegeben sein. Hoffentlich lassen sich dann die amerikanischen Arbeiter nicht so böse über's Ohr hauen wie das in Deutschland geschieht, sondern sind bereit, mit der Regierung zu rechten, und die besitzenden Klassen zu zwingen, eine allgemeine Versicherung, nach englischem Muster, aber mit Dollarberechnung, dem amerikanischen Arbeitslohne entsprechenden Unterstützungssatze dem Volke zu bewilligen, resp. zu erkämpfen.



L'assurance ouvriere en Angleterre

(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

L'idée d'une assurance ouvrière commence à se répandre en Europe; après l'Allemagne et la France, qui tous deux ont établies des assurances ouvrières, ou des retraites pour la vieillesse, voici l'Angleterre, qui à son tour s'occupe du bien de la classe ouvrière et cherche à lui venir en aide en cas de maladie, d'invalidité et de vieilesse. Le projet du gouvernement anglais a même prévu une caisse de secours en cas de chômage laquelle pour commencer, comprendra seulement trois catégories de travailleurs, les méchaniciens, les constructeurs et les ouvriers du bâtiment.

Il me semble très utile pour les travailleurs américains, d'être au courant de ces assurances, d'autant plus qu'en Amerique, la tendance de suivre l'exemple de tout ce qui se fait en Angleterre est fort en usage; je veux donc essayer de rendre un compte succinct du projet élaboré et communiqué au parlement anglais par le ministre Lloyd George, ce projet pui a toutes les chances de devenir loi, pourra servir de guide à nos camarades aux Etats-Unis, le jour qu'ils auront compris à leur tour la nécessité de demander à la Nation de leur assurer un morceau de pain pour leurs jours de chômage, d'invalidité ou de vieilesse.

Voyons donc la teneur de ces assurances: On a en l'idée d'unir les secours de maladie et ceux pour les cas d'invalidité dans la même caisse en comprenant des cotisations uniformes pour tous et donnant les secours de même. Cette assurance est obligatoire pour les travailleurs ou employés dont le salaire ne dépasse pas 800 dollars par uns; c'est à dire à plus de 14 millions d'individus. A part cette assurance forcée, il y aura une assurance facultative pour ceux qui n'ont pas besoin de travailler pour leur compte; cette caisse facultative comprendra environ 1½ million de participants.

La hauteur des cotisations obligatoires sera égale pour tous, il n'y aura pas de classe differentes de bénéficés. Pour cette double assurance hes hommes payeront 4 pences par semaine, les femmes 3 ps.; les employeurs verseront dans cete caisse 3 ps. par tête, et l'Etat 2 ps.; en tout la cotisation s'élèvera donc à 9 ps. pour les hommes et 7 ps. pour les femmes. Si le salaire de l'ouvrière ou de l'ouvrier restera au dessous de 2 sh. 6 ps. l'employé ne payera que 3 ps. par semaine; l'autre penny sera versé par l'employeur. L'assurance facultative exige des assurés le versement de l'employé et de l'employeur, mais profitera également de la contribution de l'Etat.

Voici maintenant les avantages accordés aux assurés: Soins médicaux et pharmaceutiques gratuits pendant la maladie, puis 10 shillings par semaine pendant trois mois. Ensuite 5 sh. pendant trois mois en plus, et si la maladie continue, ou l'invalidité s'ensuit, ces derniers 5 sh. seront continue jusquà l'âge de 70 ans. A cette âge, la caisse de retraite entre en fonction, et une somme de 10 sh. sera payé jusqu'au jour du decès.

Une caisse de secours sera également établi pour les femmes enceintes, qui receveront après être delivrée, la somme de 30 sh., à condition que la femme demeure mère, ne reprendra ses traveaux avant 4 semaines après ses couches.

L'assuré pourra toucher les bénéfices en cas de maladie après avoir versés des contributions pendant 6 mois, et pour avoir droit aux bénéfices accordés aux invalides, il devrait avoir fait ses versements pendant deux ans. En plus, l'Etat reservera 1½ de livres sterling pour la construction d'hopitaux de poitrinaires, et 1 million pour leur entretien. On espère cependant d'obtenir un surplus avec ces calcules; ce surplus sera accumulé pour améliorer les bénéfices des caisses d'assurances.

L'administration restera en main des sociétés ouvrières déjà existantes, ou encore à fonder; chaque travailleur devra joindre une de ces sociétés, qui sera chargé de lui payer les bénéfices de l'assurance; ces sociétés auront une organisation purement démocratique et autonome, sans que les employeurs puissent exercer la moindre influence dans la gestion. La feuille de l'assurance sera remis à l'assuré par la poste, le patron y collera les timbres de son versement et celui de l'assuré qui remettra cette feuille ainsi couverte à la poste laquelle préviendra la société du versement opéré tout en lui créditant dans ses livres, de sorts que la poste serve ainsi de trésorier de l'assurance.

Le contrôle de l'Etat consistera en la revision annuelle des fonds des sociétés divers; si ces dernières sont mal gérés, il interviendra, une société travaillant avec déficit, devra augmenter ses cotisations, si elle a un surplus, elle aura permission d'augmenter le taux des bénéfices à accorder aux assurés; stimulant par cela la concurrence entre les sociétés divers, tout en assurant une parfaite gestion des affaires. Des sociétés privés, déjà existantes, pourront continuer leurs affaires, à condition que les employeurs se conforment à la lettre de la loi et ne cherchent pas à s'immiscer dans leur gérance . Cette gestion strictement autonome et démocratique permettra également aux sociétés de refuser l'admission de certain applicants, tel que des gens visiblement malades, ou des buveurs invétérés. Cet catégorie pourra se faire assurer directement par la poste, ils recevront les mêmes avantages que les autres malades, saufe la somme en argent qui sera conforme au montant des fonds disponibles; pourtant on compte que cette catégorie s'éteindra dans quelques années, faute d'applicants et de successeurs.

Passons maintenant à l'assurance contre le chômage. Les 3 catégories, tel que je les ai mentionné plus haut, compteront environ 2½ million d'assurés. Patrons et ouvriers payeront chaque 2½ pence par semaine, l'Etat y ajoutera à peu près le quart de la somme nécessaire à l'assurance; à partir de la deuxième semaine de chômage l'assuré touchera 7 sh. par semaine, pourvu que le chômage ne dépasse pas 15 semaines. En cas de grève ou lock-out, aucun secour ne sera payé, de même ces secours ne seront accordé qu'au cas que les bureaux de placement officiels seront incapable de procurer du travail à l'assuré; malheureusement, il n'est rien dit sur la question de compétance, à savoir si un ouvrier est capable d'executer les travaux procurés par les bureaux de placement municipaux.

Voilà en résumé, le projet, tel que le gouvernement la déposé au parlement anglais; il laisse encore beaucoup à désirer, bien des questions restent à être résolus, beaucoup de points manquent de clareté; mais il est hors de doute, qu'avec de l'expérience et de bonne volonté l'Angleterre finira par avoir une assurance modèle, qu'il dépendra beaucoup du parti ouvrier d'en faire un instrument utile au prolétariat anglais, et de le perfectionner en mesure du possible. Comparé avec ce que le gouvernement allemand vient de faire voter par son Reichstag, je n'hesite pas à dire, que le projet anglais est de beaucoup supérieur à celui du gouvernement allemand, qui ressemble plutôt à une attrape, posé au prolétariat organisé de ce pays; point de gérance démocratique; le peu d'autonomie que l'assurance allemande possédait jusqu'à ce jour, vient de lui être retirer, et à la place des administrateurs et officiers ouvriers on cherche à caser à leur place des militaires en retraite et des bureaucrates.

La conclusion à tirer de ceci est fort simple, tôt ou tard, le prolétariat américain devra suivre l'exemple donné par les travailleurs européens, et reclamer de la classe bourgeoise des assurances contre tous ces maux dont souffrent les travailleurs américains aussi bien que leurs frères en Europe. Les périodes de chômage et l'age avancé de l'ouvrier occasionnent des maladies et de la misère, un ouvrier, vieux ou maladive n'à que peu de chances de trouver un emploi; c'est donc la chaine sans fin, l'un engendrant l'autre, et cela sans que l'ouvrier aie la possibilité de n'y rien changer à moins qu'il puisse arriver à renverser un état de choses qu'il tolère depuis trop longtemps, et qu'il ne semble pas encore prêt à changer.

Entre ces divers système d'assurances, accordés par les dfférents états européens, il est hors de doute que c'est le système anglais

(Voir la suite a la page 57.)

CLAIMS PAID

During July, 1911

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
15295	Mrs. Nora B. Johnson	72	$ 50.00
15296	Mrs. Ada Betts	172	50.00
15297	Stephan J. Martin	607	50.00
15298	Wm. E. Dudley	631	50.00
15299	Herman J. Weber	678	200.00
15300	Mrs. Elizabeth Brier	12	50.00
15301	Alex. Murray	33	200.00
15302	Mrs. Albertha K. George.	106	50.00
15303	John T. Creekbaum	437	50.00
15304	Mrs. Louise Wall	451	50.00
15305	Carl Mattes	1784	200.00
15306	Mrs. Harriet M. Martin	37	50.00
15307	Mrs. Gertrude E. Wilson	80	50.00
15308	Henry Reichert	126	200.00
15309	Mrs. Emma F. Goodfellow	155	50.00
15310	Heinrick Foth	309	200.00
15311	Mrs. Sarah Byrnes	325	50.00
15312	Mrs. Ida E. Weymouth	348	50.00
15313	Mrs. Lulu Barnhart	506	50.00
15314	Andrew J. Dague	541	50.00
15315	Joseph M. McGill	541	200.00
15316	Mrs. Amy Cross	683	50.00
15317	Mrs. Mary Pederson	755	25.00
15318	Ralph B. Hopkins	1105	50.00
15319	Clyde Mills	1391	50.00
15320	John M. Forgay	1721	200.00
15321	John Thomas H. Auld	1892	200.00
15322	Mrs. Annie Woulfe	21	50.00
15323	Mrs. Seneca B. Wood	586	50.00
15324	Lars Nelson	181	200.00
15325	Wm. S. Dorr	255	200.00
15326	Diederich Eilers	340	200.00
15326a	Mrs. Lulua Quoos	414	50.00
15327	Mrs. Muriel Barnes	423	50.00
15328	Wm. H. Hallock	575	200.00
15329	Pedro Cantres Rodriguez.	1450	200.00
15330	Mrs. Susan Wickham	1790	50.00
15331	Adam Raithel (dis.)	1011	400.00
15332	Mrs. Susie M. Sturgeon	1898	50.00
15333	Mrs. Ella Martin	4	25.00
15334	Mrs. Alice V. Chesney	29	50.00
15335	Thomas W. Kiddle	73	200.00
15336	Mrs. Eliza Moller	375	50.00
15337	Philip Williams	375	200.00
15338	Abraham Priesman	427	200.00
15339	Herman Juneki	467	200.00
15340	John B. Gately	778	50.00
15341	George Zychenko	1240	200.00
15342	E. L. Slight	1291	200.00
15343	Albert O. Walker	158	200.00
15344	Mrs. Emelia Ancella	214	50.00
15345	John Zurflieh	261	200.00
15346	Mrs. Mary Ann Falvey	724	50.00
15347	Wm. Whitehead	1297	50.00
15348	Mrs. Anna Waggoner	10	50.00
15349	George E. Long	25	50.00
15350	Mrs. Martha J. Lemke	25	50.00
15351	John Linduska	54	200.00
15352	Mrs. Annie E. Carpenter	98	50.00
15353	Christian Kittelsou	181	200.00
15354	Albert C. Green	217	200.00
15355	Joseph Wood	574	200.00
15356	Chester R. Lyon	980	50.00
15357	Mrs. Loretta O'Neil	1067	50.00
15358	Pedro Doval Arroyo	1304	100.00
15359	Christ Luck	87	200.00
15360	Robert Samuelson (dis.)	87	400.00
15361	H. W. Stream	106	50.00
15362	Michael Lobert	142	200.00
15363	Bertel Bellesen	181	200.00
15364	Thomas P. Leahy	667	200.00
15365	Dennis Horgan	22	50.00
15366	Frank Hahn	215	50.00
15367	Frank H. Dowling	423	200.00
15368	John M. Wietzel	716	200.00
15369	Theo. Leszczynski	1	200.00
15370	Mauritz Christensen	87	200.00
15371	Mrs. Margaret F. Wilson	131	50.00
15372	F. J. Towner	146	100.00
15373	Wm. Bolan	158	200.00
15374	Mrs. Ellen Mary McNicol.	509	50.00
15375	Harry O. Calvery	519	100.00
15376	John D. Hall	1046	200.00
15377	Herbert J. Williams	1717	200.00
15378	J. S. Tenaut (dis.)	103	400.00
15379	Francis Brahler	132	50.00
15380	George Machmert	419	200.00
15381	Martin Hokanson (dis.)	743	400.00
15382	Mrs. Carrie Johnson	926	50.00
15383	D. C. Hunter	1355	50.00
15384	Eli Dietz	1835	50.00
15385	Mrs. Maria Massoni	1	50.00
15386	Chas. C. R. Metzger	146	200.00
15387	L. J. Schafer	199	200.00
15388	Philip J. Moore	345	200.00
15389	Mrs. Delima Larose	390	50.00
15390	Elzear Bedard	730	50.00
15391	Mrs. Mary M. Pfleeger	978	50.00
15392	James Martel	28	200.00
15393	Wm. Murdock	78	200.00
15394	Mrs. Helen Rionx	137	50.00
15395	Louis Mueller	422	200.00
15396	Joseph Hinz	643	200.00
15397	Mrs. Louise Clausing	1453	50.00
15398	Herbert F. Unger	11	200.00
15399	Mrs. C. Wildenbaus	104	50.00
15400	J. J. Hartley	200	200.00
15401	Mrs. Emma Kamberger	476	50.00
15402	Ray E. Scoville	1635	200.00
15403	Mrs. Ella Cotter	1060	50.00
15404	Mrs. Bell Clark	1087	50.00
15405	Mrs. Lydia Bodenstadt	45	50.00
15406	Gustaf Dreier	361	50.00
15407	A. Schatz	504	200.00
15408	A. J. Johnson	957	200.00
15409	Mrs. Laura Ivy Ulrich	1358	50.00
15410	Fred Schlipp	5	200.00
15411	Mrs. Nellie Erickson	43	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
15412	Demos Gallant	82	50.00
15413	J. J. Lewis	202	50.00
15414	Peter M. Mainland	235	50.00
15415	Thomas Berka	309	200.00
15416	Mrs. Florence Vanasse	801	50.00
15417	Mrs. Mary E. Brown	996	50.00
15418	W. L. Brown	710	200.00
15419	Paul Lewis Edwin	13	200.00
15420	Mrs. Mary Sessler	32	50.00
15421	Mrs. Emma Dion	96	50.00
15422	Wm. M. Williams	160	200.00
15423	J. J. Loouan	213	200.00
15424	John C. Moran	261	200.00
15425	Fred Smith	284	50.00
15426	Samuel E. Gortou	600	200.00
15427	Sam B. McCloud	633	200.00
15428	Mrs. Mary Eck	1246	50.00
15429	Mrs. Elizabeth Moore	73	50.00
15430	Mrs. Leonline Swanson	80	50.00
15431	Ferdinand C. Torp	131	200.00
15432	Edward C. Seiffert	141	200.00
15433	James Guinan	198	200.00
15434	Samuel Corbett	301	200.00
15435	Solon J. Smith	448	50.00
15436	Mrs. Anna Liebra	522	25.00
15437	Mrs. Georgiana Lyuess	1244	50.00
15438	Joseph Blais	1160	100.00
	Total		$18,075.00

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A word that is not spoken never does any mischief.

Many folks go through life dreaming, others scheming.

L'assurance ouvriere en Angleterro

(Suite de la page 55.)

qui mérite la préférence. En entreprenant une agitation dans ce but, l'ouvrier américain trouvera dans le projet anglais un canevas propre à broder une amélioration considérable, surtout dans le montant des bénéfices à accorder; si nos camarades anglais sont obligés de se contenter de shillings, les ouvriers américains devrant reclamer des dollars, se conformant ainsi au besoin du pays et au "standard of life" du continent américain. Il ne faudra pas oublier de demander beaucoup afin de recevoir un bon accompte, et ne pas être trop modéré dans ses reclamations. Que l'on suive l'exemple de la bourgeoisie, qui s'est fait faire des cadeaux enormes par le haut tarife, et qui sont toujours prêts d'empôcher des millions, soutirés au peuple sous forme d'impôts directes ou indirectes, ou sous forme de gros bénéfices prélevé sur la classe ouvrière docile et ignorante de ses droits et de son pouvoir.

Nothing to Them.

The unemployed are not, I fear
  About the tariff cut excited,
They do not, breathless, wait to hear
  Of goods, Canadian, invited
To come and help us cut the price
  That now we pay the business grafter.
These things with them cut little ice,
  A chance to work is what they're after.

They do not sit around and sigh
  With long aud sad and solemn faces
Because the bosses sell and buy
  The lowly and exalted places,
If public lives were plain as day,
  If there was neither graft nor plunder
How would that keep the wolf at bay
  Or feed their little ones, I wonder?

The unemployed would like to view
  A job that pays them living wages,
What cougress does or doesn't do
  May fill a half a hundred pages.
The measures may be grand and good
  And beneficial to the nation,
But when a man is needing food
  He isn't needing legislation.

—The Coming Nation.

Every battle that labor is engaged in, whether it brings temporary success or temporary defeat, leads onward and upward.

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Mechanical Drafts.	Bookkeeper
Civil Engineer	Stenographer
Surveyor	Civil Service Exams.
Steam Engineer	French } With
Marine Engineer	German } Edison
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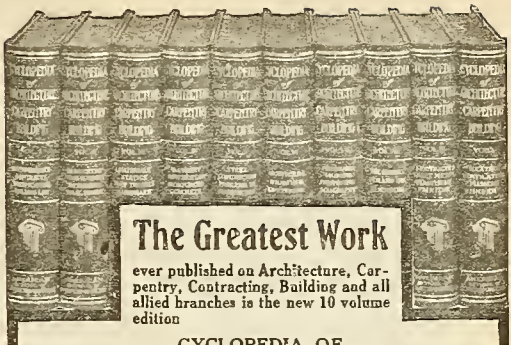

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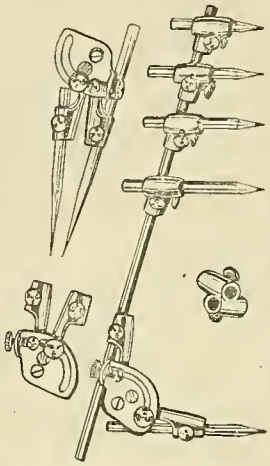

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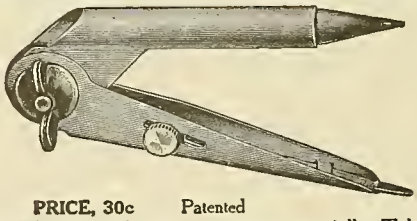

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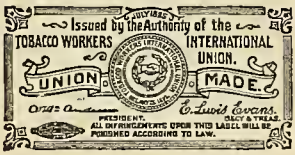

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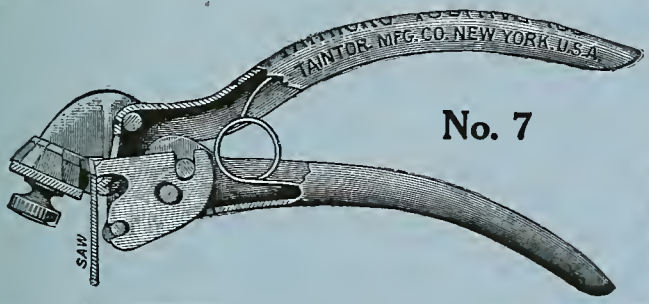

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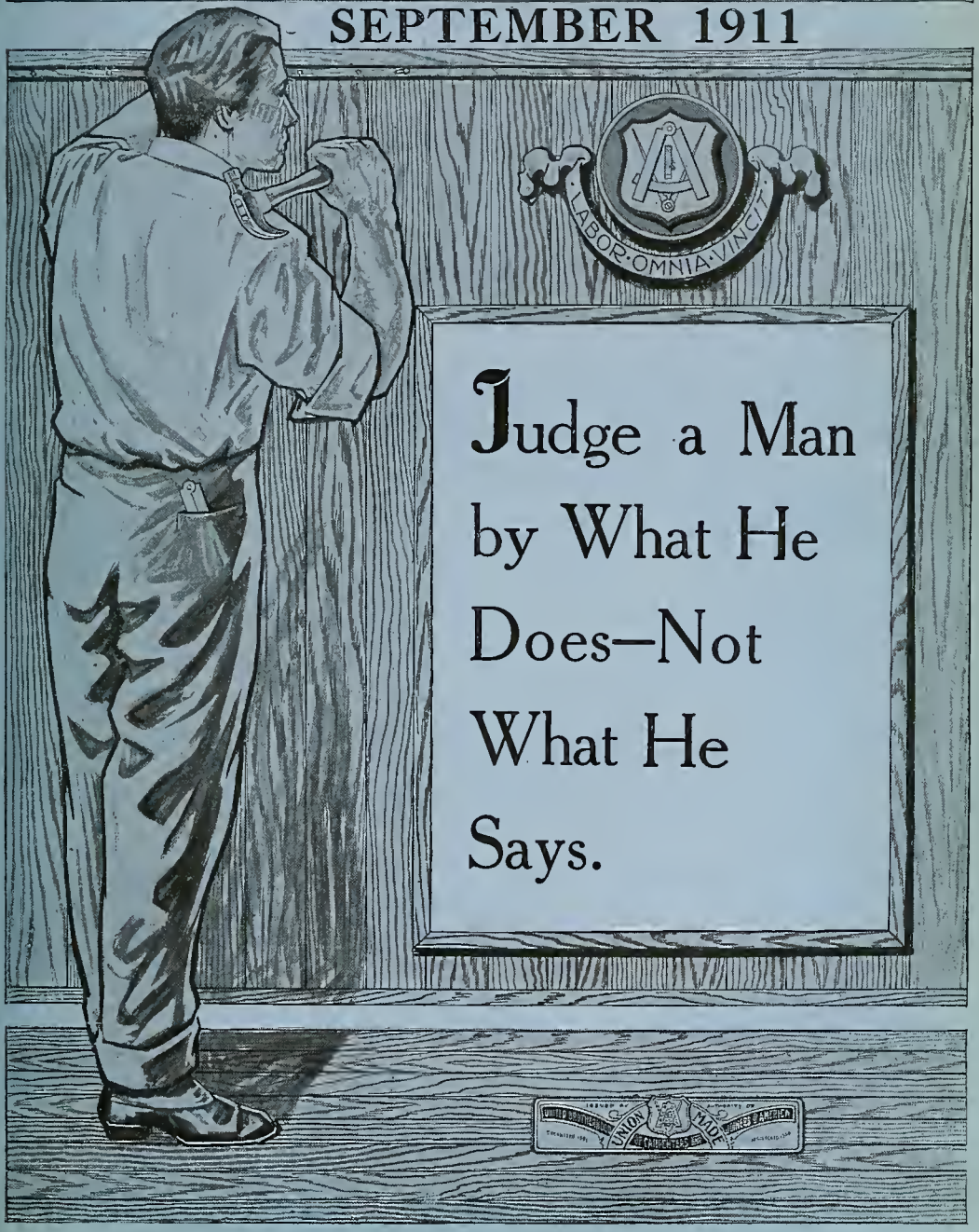
THE CARPENTER

SEPTEMBER 1911



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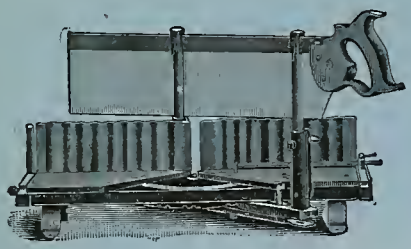

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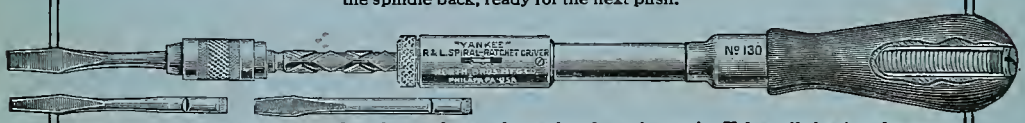

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXI—No. 9
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1911

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

In the Rushing Tide

By JOHN B. POWELL

Oh for a check to the rushing tide,
Of passionate thought and passionate speech;
An hour for men to pause and think,
And close the sadly widening breach,
That now divides the forces that build,
And beautify our glorious land,
In structural lines of solid form,
Which the changing years cannot withstand.

The generous pen withholds no meed,
To capital's claim when in the right,
No more than the fearless one condemns
Its greed for gold and struggle to blight
The work and the will of the toiling arm
That is raised against unrighteous spoil,
Asking only a liberal share
Of just reward for arduous toil.

I sigh for the toiler now in chains,
And curse the word, the act and the deed
That murders his hope of a higher life,
And the friendship true that all men need,
Nor would I part with a single right
That is due the men of brain and brawn,
As fairly they fight on labor's field,
For a lasting industrial dawn!

I sigh for the laws that the ancients wrought
And the mentor of life that should be
The golden rule as the rule of right
To govern the world—aye, you and me,
Yea, for the ermine to enrobe and sit,
And keep within fair honor's fold,
To render the law as so it reads
And guard our lives in its sacred mold.

THE SLOGAN OF THE HOUR

(By John B. Powell.)

NOT a prophecy but a fact is the declaration, "Blind, indeed, is he who cannot see what the time portends."

What a grim, fine heading, in its present and future tense, of what is of so much and vital interest to the country and its people. The possibilities it shadows are frightful. Had those who are directly aligned to create and continue the power of capital, and produce and spread evils that are broadening the industrial unrest in the country, consulted the public, the latter would have spoken in no mumbling, uneven or unbroken voice and said: "If you are wise and have the interest of the business of the people and the land at heart you will be peaceful, considerate and concessive and use efforts that will relieve you of responsibility and blame and an endeavor to humiliate wage earners and make yourselves masters of and over them."

Every dispute has either a rational or an irrational or unnatural cause. Whenever a minim of minds supports a wrong, the assumption must obtain that the wrong is not only frangible, but irrational. In every dispute the same application must be made. It is said that Daniel Webster won a case which was prosecuted wholly upon circumstantial evidence by proving his client had a natural right to say and do as he did; and the great lawyer vehemently declared he could have filled the city of Boston with a million witnesses who would have sworn the accused was not irrationally wrong.

The position of the workingman is similar. He has a natural right to oppose attacks upon his industrial power and privileges, and, therefore, is not irrationally wrong. Using Mr. Webster's application, the wage earners are vastly in the majority with a cause that is naturally right and the conspiring capitalists and employers in the minority with a frangible, irrational, unnatural wrong.

The position of the latter is outrageous when it is realized they use the power of money in resorting to the overbearing, unfair and vindictive. It is then simply indefensible. Responsibility and blame must be charged against them. The people know they have no legitimate defense and are treating them and the country with a contempt utterly low, disgraceful and un-American. This is one of their many evils so lamentable and harmful to the general industrial unrest.

The genesis of this sad condition is the National Association of Manufacturers, aided by the latter's satellites—the Erectors' combine, Parry, Post, Kirby, Otis, their subsidized, venomous press and the silently imposted levies of cash and cooperation upon sympathetic manufacturers, merchants, employers and capitalists who keep themselves under cover of feigned neutrality.

Never was there a deeper conspiracy to control the labor power throughout the country; never were there subtler conspirators determined to counteract and destroy public opinions which, in their private offices and among themselves, they admit is a tide that is turning with increased volume and force against them. If their efforts were toward peace, conciliation and the adjustment of conflicting matters between themselves and those who strive to secure and pursue peaceful and prosperous times, they would be openly encouraged and applauded as benefactors to the business world and morally relieved of the stigma of disregarding reason and honor. As it is, the times plainly show they have been and are refusing to consider or tender the olive branch; instead are and have been making stupendous endeavors to deal a death blow to the forces desirous of amity and the correcting and righting of wrongs against the real industrial power—the laboring masses in general.

It is time for the finest brains in the land to avert the woeful consequences which these conspirators are pressing hard against all business tranquillity; for the ministers of God to pray that such marplots be not permitted to do the deeds of dastards; for the philosophers to sift the soul of man that we may know the pure and the impure, the good and bad; for philanthropists to lift the poor and chide the greedy; for statesmen to devise and point out laws that protect life, property, liberty and peaceful pursuit and erase those that jeopardize such blessings; for the judiciary to be unswayed by mercenary and malicious influences; for the government to prevent unjust, illegal imprisonment and the violation of civil and constitutional rights and freedom unless and until they have been forfeited by misdeeds and misdemeanors, and for all citizens to demand, not for one but for all, regardless of class, caste, race, color or sex, the full enjoyment of such guarantees.

In their collectiveness the wage earners are really defending the people as well as themselves against this oppressive conspiracy, since it is unmistakably using its power over courts, the cringing press and weak, halting opinion, the more certain to establish and maintain its despotism over industrial freedom, even striking down personal liberties to accomplish its ends.

It is an infamous and notorious fact of serious note, that one governor refused to issue a requisition for a resident—a multimillionaire—of a state other than that which had complained against the croesus for violating trust law, the reason assigned being this non-residence. A recent instance saw a governor demanding and another permitting possession of an accused who was not in the complaining state when the alleged crime was committed. It is history that certain governors repeatedly refused requisitions for an accused because, from their investigation, they believed a fair trial could not be assured.

The first instance and the last two show the exercise of discretionary power. If it obtain in any instance it should in every one. The very title—"Governor" and the gubernatorial oath has as much moral as legal force, yet it is not superinferior for even supervacaneous, both implying a duty to govern alike all persons within or coming within state domain. The executive must govern according to state and United States laws. When any one fails to do so, he should be charged and remembered as not fulfilling the spirit and intent of the officials (not mentioning the moral) obligation and such laws.

"Let's be human," said John J. McNamara to the writer on the morning following the announcement to the country of the Los Angeles calamity when we insisted it was the duty of the highest authorities to unbench every prejudiced injunctional judge. "No man is infallible; every one is liable to err in thought or action. Hasty judgments often sway one and precipitate the other. He who is fair at heart is fair in mind; if his heart is not right, his mind is diseased with wickedness and sin. The true unionist will always consider the rights as well as the wrongs of others."

Can such a liberal-minded man be a criminal? If he is, he convicts himself, but many—we are one—believe that not until the startling announcement was flashed over the land did Mr. McNamara know of the awful event. However, this is an impression. It cannot be removed by perjury or purchased, manufactured or circumstantial evidence, nor by the wanton outrage of depriving an accused of his legal rights by governors, courts and capitalists in unlawful combine and conspiracy.

It certainly is time for the American people—aye the American government—to rise in resistance to such pernicious and prejudiced persecutions; and contrast the generosity of the thoughtful imprisoned structural iron worker with the passionate and predetermined and predetermining mouthings of Otis, Post, Parry, Kirby and the Manufacturers' and Erectors' Associations and their hidden, secret, assassinating allies. Especially should wage people be not deceived. The slogan of aud for all should be "Industrial rights or industrial death," for these are, indeed, portentious times.

THE CARPENTER

GETTING A LIVING

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

They pass our door on their way to work,
I ask myself if ever there lurk
In their tired souls as night draws near,
Hopes of a time of comfort and cheer?

WE quote from an able contributor the above apt lines.

Getting a living seems to be their only object, and a hope for more seems denied to the masses. Yet, in the daily routine of labor the whole world is interested.

Humanity's needs, constant and pressing, require a proportionate endeavor on the part of every man to do his honest share of work among his fellows. No matter how insignificant the individual, his responsibility toward his fellowmen is commensurate with his abilities natural and acquired.

How to get a living interests the world in general—the provider and the parasite, the toiler and the drone. There is a difference between getting a living and acquiring a fortune. Financial and industrial systems strive to regulate methods permitting both and encouraging legitimate acquisition without antagonism and conflict.

So far the selfishness of a material age has made it impossible to harmonize conditions for all classes in such a manner as to prevent the extremes of wealth and of pauperism. The natural laws of our civilized existence decree that any system producing millionaire classes must also make a corresponding element—the pauperized masses.

The poor man's problem is how to get a living. The rich man's problem is how to keep an ever-increasing surplus income.

It's only a cent on a pound of meat,
On a loaf from the flour of the wheat;
And a cent more to pay for clothes we wear,
And a cent more for all we eat.

But what about the added cent to the laborer's wage? The same principle that increases the rich man's surplus income makes the problem of getting a living more difficult for several poor men.

All the way down the line, from prosperity to pauperism, men are working out their problems. From the bank book to the bread line humanity is hustling to learn the science of amassing a fortune or vexed with the puzzle of getting a living. Monopoly is the rich man's key to his problem. Unionism is the safest and surest key yet found for the laborer's problem.

The cunning of the capitalists keeps in operation a system of finance demanding for themselves constant increase. This increase for capital necessarily creates a proportionate decrease for labor's remuneration. In capital and labor we find one is driver and many are driven, and he who holds the whip drives without mercy. Even a donkey balks sometimes.

The more leisure and luxury demand for waste and folly, the more pitiful and bare becomes the existence of the poor.

The cruel competition in the lower walks of life adds additional pathos to labor's problem of getting a living. The man who scorns his tool is more contemptible than the tool. A dirty scab with rusty saw and a stolen hammer who sneaks around seeking to do a decent workman out of his job is deserving of more respect than financial systems responsible for such conditions. He is more to be pitied than blamed for his ignominious customs that are the result of necessity. He is a victim of man-made, money-soiled circumstances.

The universal parent has generously provided for all human need, and a universal brotherhood of humanity demands that no one should monopolize the means and privilege of any other to get a decent living. Unionism is a practical protest against monopoly.

More and more sympathetic and thoughtful people are making a study of social and economic conditions with the evident purpose of finding remedies for wrong and conscientiously seeking correct results for industrial problems. Responsibility rests

somewhere for the ever-increasing pauperism, incompetency, helplessness and crime that claim the constant attention and philanthropy of prosperous respectability.

We must think broader than self and go deeper into the practice of brotherhood. The cause rather than the result requires remedy. Find why there are sweatshops and a preventive will prove better than a cure. In this ever-widening field for the horrible white slave traffic, look for cause rather than remedy for effect.

Homes were reared to shield the fallen,
And their builders builded well,
But the better plans were followed
Had they helped them ere they fell.

Business is business, and every fellow must look out for himself is the world's way.

Selfishness considers all men lawful prey. Instead of brotherly love and a friendly lift in time of need, the taking advantage of another's misfortune is the fashion. Successful graft is winked at as business acumen.

Another's incapacity is looked upon as the business man's golden opportunity.

Universal brotherhood sounds humane, but is like the golden rule, difficult to practice. Before we see the new heaven and the new earth, men must have the necessary change of heart.

He dwelleth not above the stars
In regions far apart;
Heaven is not won by change of place,
But by a change of heart.

PREJUDICED AND UNINFORMED PEOPLE

(By H. B. Moyer.)

IF some one told you that they had seen a jackass eating thistles in a field abounding in long, juicy grass you would hardly credit the statement, would you? And yet one doesn't have to seek far to find jacks of the biped species who can see thistles—and nothing but thistles in the best of fields. There are those who attack organized labor because, like many other people in this world, they hate those they have most wronged. Then, again, there are those who verbally flay the labor movement because they can never see any good in a progressive movement of any kind. Many of the latter variety are writers, some are orators, others are cartoonists, but few of them, outside of a small percentage, perhaps of disgruntled ex-union men who have failed to live up to their obligations, have ever done manual labor themselves. They do not understand the workingman; they never will; but that makes no difference. They speak and write and draw in an authoritative manner, and there are those who are willing to lend them their ears and their eyes. You can meet them most anywhere. Their offerings appear frequently in the editorial columns or on the front page of the daily press. Not infrequently you hear the oratorical end of it on the street corner or in the hotel. Sometimes it appears in the pulpit; but not frequently, for in justice to the clergy it must be said that while it is too often passive on the subject of the workingmen's wrongs, it seldom goes out of its way to point out his shortcomings.

But it doesn't matter where it breaks out, this unreasonable, absolutely unfair fault-finding doesn't help the movement any and tends to make the settlement of the labor problem even more remote than it now is. Organized labor has made mistakes, but when one remembers the wonderful good that it has accomplished in the face of the unscrupulous, powerful odds that it is combating, apologies are uncalled for. As a matter of fact organized labor has fully as much to contend with in the carefully nursed prejudices created by narrow-minded people who know nothing of the workingman's needs, and generally care less, as it has with the most unscrupulous of organized capitalists.

Editorial writers on some daily papers are frequently called upon to point out the hardships caused by strikes. They offer no substitute as a means of bettering the workingmen's condition, because no other workable means have been discovered.

They picture, with almost lifelike fidelity, the jobless father, the weeping mother and children and the empty larder. Then they wind up by blaming the "delegate." The "walking delegate" is made to appear a fiend incarnate who makes a business of forcing men to strike "just for the sake of striking." Nothing is said about the conditions leading up to the strike, the hand-to-mouth scale of wages, the long, hard hours, the perhaps almost unendurable conditions under which the strikers were working. Furthermore, nothing is said editorially afterward when the strike is won, about the bettered conditions of the men who had backbone enough to stand up for their rights.

We read little or nothing, outside of the labor press itself, of the wonderful manner in which over two million men and women in the United States have risen from what was in many cases mere servitude bordering on poverty to at least half way decent wages and better conditions all around, with excellent promise of better things to come. These people rose because they had common sense enough to realize that single-handed none of them had even a semblance of a chance of getting fair play from organizations of employers with millions of dollars at their backs.

The narrow-minded, uninformed flayer of the labor movement says nothing about the millions of unorganized men, women and children who are facing starvation practically every day of their lives, dependant upon the next day's work for the next day's bread. We read sometimes that sweatshops exist in certain cities, but what is said, outside of labor journals, of the hundreds of these dens organized labor has been instrumental in wiping out? Much has been written and spoken about the fees which are "wheedled" out of the working classes by the "walking delegates." Is mention made of the sick, accident and death benefits paid by most labor unions? Is it explained that a man who was existing on $7 or $8 a week on some laboring job can afford to pay $1 or so a month to a labor union when he is earning $12 to $15 a week?

It is enough to irritate the most even-minded of men to have to sit back and witness the injustice meted out to an organization that has for its sole object the betterment of the workingmen's conditions, and it is especially aggravating when one considers that many of those who unwittingly do the most mischief could, if they took the trouble to inform themselves of actual conditions, be towers of strength in helping organized labor combat evils which lead to poverty and worse among the working classes.

The organized labor movement has so far proven the only practicable means of giving the working people as a whole a chance to obtain what the Great Maker surely intended every man and woman to have, namely, a decent living. Organized labor's greatest fault is that as yet it doesn't embrace every workingman and woman in the world, and some day that flaw will have ceased to exist.

Philanthropy.

Philanthropy is the art of rebating to the great common people a small percentage of the tribute previously levied upon them under the head of cost of living, price of necessities, etc., etc. Philanthropy is industry after they have reached that period in life which brings the realization that they cannot acquire quite all the world and that the large slice already acquired cannot be cold-storaged through the sulphuric ages.—Life.

Don't wait for the business agent to come around and examine your working cards. Every member should approach the man working beside him and be satisfied that he carries a clear card.

THE CARPENTER

"A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION"

(By Flora Sheldon.)

IT had come about so quietly and so naturally that those most seriously affected by it had scarcely noticed it. The capitalists had not yet begun to realize that there was a great change coming until it had already arrived.

Not that the preparations had been made secretly or in the dark. No indeed, every move had been open and visible to those who cared to look and were not too busy to notice; but the capitalist had been busy and had failed to heed the signs everywhere about them.

To be sure there had been no marching of an industrial army such as that led by Coxey or the better organized ones which in later years had been led to our national capital, only to meet failure and disaster. Yet for a score of years the agricultural papers advocated the doctrine of "Back to the Soil" as the one great remedy for our industrial evils and now the time had come for the people to act on this advice. For years our country had apparently been very prosperous. The immense crops that had been grown were stored away in large barns, many of which the farmers had recently erected. The grain was stored in the graneries. Many of the farms were dotted with stacks of hay and straw, and those who were given to wondering about such things could not see what the farmers were to do with another such a crop as had been harvested that last year. Grain and hay speculators who for the past few years had been hardly able to secure any of the farmers' produce at any price were congratulating themselves that a change must come soon, but they little dreamed what the nature of that change would be. They hoped, and apparently with reason, that they could go to writing checks and adding up figures; and when they found that instead, they must begin to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, they realized that there had indeed been a change.

For the last twenty-five years there had been a vast amount of business done in nearly all lines and in the past five years the capacity of the railroads had been taxed to their fullest extent to haul the goods which were bought and sold. Careful students of the times had noticed that nearly all the freight had been going out from the cities and centers of population into the country and that the trains running toward the cities were merely long strings of empty cars. Some of the more thoughtful ones had inferred what it meant.

Why was it that the farmers were buying all the time and seldom selling? What were they going to do with the great piles of lumber, fencing, pipe and other things piled up high on their farms, or stored away in their buildings? Why were they holding their produce? Where did they get the money to pay for the goods they were buying? Or were they getting trusted for them? It was no use to ask questions. The farmers, generally willing to discuss their plans and prospects, were now still more ready to tell what they expected to do, but the projects of which they spoke were either so simple and rational or else so unreasonable and impractical that one could scarcely credit them. One farmer would tell you that he merely intended to fence his land and keep live stock where he had been raising hay and grain. The next man would say he intended to erect two or three new houses and a large barn; that he expected to employ several men the year round to look after the large dairy which he would soon have.

In the village there was great activity, especially around the freight depots. Farmers were loading various manufactured goods onto their wagons and taking them home, but there seemed to be no one bringing things to be shipped away.

In cities conditions were much the same. People were buying everything—clothing, provisions, etc., but little of which was in fancy articles. It was a common remark in the stores that people must be going to move out into the country, and indeed many of them openly declared their inten-

tion of so doing. The dealers little realized the number that would leave the city for the country. When the merchant sold an outfit for keeping house or a kit of tools he hardly thought that in a few months he himself would be glad to accept a position working for the same man at almost any wages, yet in many cases this very thing happened. Yet the laboring class of people knew well the great change which was coming, knew what constituted power and actual wealth, knew that if might makes right then the mighty man whose muscles were hardened by daily toil should and would have his rights, and they smiled to themselves as the merchant made substantial reductions in his prices. When spring opened and passed away, when the grass had begun to cover the earth and nature gave promise of another abundant crop, the great change, the peaceful revolution came—so quickly, so silently, and with such a subtle power, that it was upon us before we were aware. Even as preparations had been made quietly yet withal openly, so the change came.

There was a great exodus to the country and the work prospered while in the cities the opposite was true.

The capitalist, stockholders of the railroads, owners of stores and tenement houses, all were puzzled. Stocks went down and few were able to stem the tide. In time, of course, some came back to the city and gradually work picked up, but it was like building a structure from its foundation, and fifty years after there were still empty houses and idle factories in many of the large cities.

THE POOR MAN'S PATRIOTISM

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

From ocean to ocean, through the length and breadth of our pleasant land, the Fourth of July is the occasion of national celebration.

The original intention, as set forth in the constitution of the United States, still holds some meaning for the average citizen who attempts to exercise his right to independence, notwithstanding the misconstruction of laws and corruption of politics.

The poor man dearly loves to be patriotic and tries to find comfort in the clause of the constitution declaring man's inalienable right to claim life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

His intention is good to live up to his rights, but alas for his opportunities! The rich man enjoys such privileges on the same brand of patriotism, but the poor man's enthusiasm is altogether as sincere and means as much to the government as the rich man's. For every class and in every section of the country there is some local form of expression—a typical manner of patriotic celebration. In the South, Fourth of July holiday-making has a strong tendency toward picnics, barbecues, chicken pie and "water millions"—barrels of ice lemonade and clear spring water—no blind tigers—and a great display of fireworks in the evening.

Loyalty to Uncle Sam does not necessarily mean the luxury of a fashionable club. Toasts drunk in sparkling champagne from golden goblets, beautiful language, flights of oratory, the glitter of cut glass and silver, extravagant banquets and money to waste do not make always the full meaning of true patriotism.

Every man (as he can) in his own way and in his own environment celebrates the "glorious fourth" to suit himself. And for rich and poor a commemoration and celebration of the day is appropriate.

The courage of our convictions and the faith of our fathers still live, and whether these sentiments thrill and throb in the heart of the capitalist or the toiler, the lover of his country is a patriot.

The rugged faith that planned this republic was backed by the wisdom and valor that have maintained it until the present time.

Through all the discipline of life with its unsolved problems, its unfulfilled ambitions, elusive hopes, its sin and selfish-

ness and sorrow, the same faith and loyalty that made illustrious the patriots of the past still ennoble the heroes and pioneers of the years yet to be.

"The poor man's poverty is his destruction," but his patriotism is a vital part of his religion. Though unexpressed, its enthusiasm represents for him the three important institutions of society—the home, the school and the church. These elements are the real foundation and reason underlying all true patriotism. May such patriotism live to be handed down indefinitely through the ages from sire to son.

There is a pardonable pride in the love of country. Whether in the heart of peer or peasant—beneath a coat of sleekest broadcloth or ragged fustian, the loyalty of patriotic love unmistakably stamps the hero. Work may claim our time and strength to the exclusion of entertainment and leisure, but deep in our sub-consciousness dwells the spirit of our forefathers—the latent and unsubdued spirit of the revolution. Untutored and unfortunate some of us may be, but we are descendants from the desperate heroes who, to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," ordained and established the constitution for the United States of America. Though poverty and ignorance, through the injustice of financial systems may hold the American masses in bondage, the blood of heroes enrich their veins, and theirs is the heritage of valor. Latent though it may be, the desperate courage that prompted the Declaration of Independence has not been lost to the oppressed people of the present generation.

Capital and labor have almost come to represent the same state of affairs, and have almost reached the acute stage of strained business relations that at the revolutionary period characterized the king and the colonists.

Then as now the oppressed ones, crying out for liberty and justice, submitted the facts to a candid world. Through greed and tyranny, ruin and revolt may sometime hold their reign of terror, for men not too long may exercise tyranny over their fellow-men.

The patriotism that has so long enabled men to bear patiently the grievous burdens imposed upon them by injustice may break forth in violent protest in a mad impulse for the long denied liberty that is every American's birthright.

The love of a home is a right-minded and natural sentiment and every decent and law-abiding citizen deserves the prosperity and privilege of making for himself a home. If financial systems are so oppressive and their conditions so exacting as to prohibit self-respecting men and women from venturing the risk of assuming the responsibilities of making homes, our systems are at fault and their mistakes need to be rectified. When the home life of any country is menaced, that country is in grave danger.

The poor man has been more loyal to his country than the rich man, and his shortcomings as a citizen are involuntary, while the capitalist in disregarding the principles of brotherhood, provoked conflict and resentment and careless of national disaster engenders an ever-increasing pauperism. No man willingly becomes an object of charity, and a pauperized element of a nation or a community boasting a rich and powerful citizenship is a reflection on the administration it shames.

May the Golden Rule yet influence the patriotic spirit of poor and rich alike until conflict shall cease and infinite love establish the comradeship of brotherhood.

A patriotism limited to no locality is finding a broader expression year by year all over our land. May harmony yet prevail and God, "our help in ages past and our hope in years to come," keep and prosper the liberty we all cherish.

"Then Hate's last note of discord
In all God's world shall cease,
In the conquest which is service
In the victory which is peace."

All the products made by the Bread Trust carrying the "Tip Top" trade mark, minus the union label of the organized bakery workers, have been declared unfair to organized labor and its friends by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

THE CARPENTER

"IS IT IN YOU?"

(By John Upton.)

SOME one has said in substance, "That which you know and can do is the thing for you to tell about."

I find from personal experience that this is true.

Our first attempt (I use the plural because both sides of this house have a hand in the pie) consisted of a plan and description of a house which the good man had recently built.

Then we sent in various experiences of life on the farm, in the house, in the field, anywhere that something happened which we wanted to talk over with a neighbor.

At one time we were raising, or failing to raise, chickens. All the success and failures were put down in black and white, just as we would tell the other fellow, and it was accepted.

Abont this time husband became greatly interested in building, especially with concrete, and after some study and actual practice along this line, he began writing short articles, long articles and series of articles, first for the little farm papers, then for some of the leading papers of the day, and nearly everything went.

So we have continued to progress until we have been able to speak on several lines.

Theory may be all right in its place, but the editor usually wants subjects in season and then wants you to hit the nail on the head and not on the thumb; and to know what to leave out as well as what to put in.

If a man possesses gumption and knowledge and knows what's what and can stop after he has said it, he will usually get his name in print.

CHANGE YOUR ELEVATION

(By H. S. Levalley, A. T.)

IN "the good old days" our highest compliment was: "A chip off the old block." In this age of momentum changed to speed we are no longer content with "of kind" but demand the "kind-ness" that comes from being more than a chip.

In fact we charge ourselves with being "A bird of the air that carries the voice," and see that you sandpaper that voice. A good carpenter is known not only by his chips, but by smoothness with which his mental jig saw runs.

We have fostered tradition, but, in many instances, to entail a frosted condition we have driven the same old nails into tradition 'till the board is split and there are enough pieces held as relics to start a match factory. We oft make a mistake, but the real trouble is we essay to create what we take from a bad break.

Don't toggle; there is plenty of good stuff left yet, although we may have to go to Miss Hell and hunt for it in the attic.

We bear the scratches of life's conflict on our front elevation, and many show that instead of "crown wearers," they are still cross bearers—sometimes too cross to be plumb.

The ever active "little worry wisps" that eat voraciously and bore holes in our interior decorations must have a liberal application of attic salt, in order that "the smile that won't come off" may adorn the entrance instead of "cave canem," the snarl the dog wears.

Our old mother earth, always youthful, because busy, has no wrinkles of worry at change of seasons or at weight of years. Little laughing rills indent her features;

overhanging mounts of verdant freshness bedeck her brow. Mighty breaths of old boreas, though blanching her cheek, sends her on the run with a chuckle into arms of her ardent wooer, old Sol, who again and again brings flush of vim, vigor and victory to the ample bosom that gives forth so freely to her sucklings.

Winter, age, is the feast of reason that is taken from fires that has cooked the broth. It is the pleasing coolness of the justice of God's logic, loving heat still in heart of adjustment. Kick out the kinks which are but twisted links of joys confined. Plane the knots or the "nots" will pain you. Discard the discords, chalk your line afresh and worry wisps are wrecked. Change your face or you can never face the change of the world's outlook in the light of its new inner vision. Square with your dares in a new flight of stairs. Chip in. Build the hut.

Why Machine Woodworkers Get Hurt.

(By Charles Cloukey, in American Carpenter and Builder.)

Perhaps the most deplorable thing about the machine wood-working business is the liability of the operators to accidents of a more or less serious character. It is so common a sight among the mill men to see maimed hands that they are almost considered a passport to a job requiring a man of experience.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are all familiar with stories of mishaps which have come under our own observation, there still remains in a majority of cases a lack of authentic information as to why the accident happened. It is not a distinction without a difference when I say that we are many times able to tell how the thing happened and are still unable to ascertain why it came to pass. In other words, we know that a man got cut by putting his hand against the saw, but neither he nor others could tell why he came to do it.

It may be well to consider planing mill or factory accidents under three separate heads, namely, those caused by the ignorance and the inexperience of the operator, those caused by the carelessness, daring or absent-mindedness of the workmen, and those affecting the "innocent bystander."

Strange as it may seem, there are fewer accidents caused by ignorance than there are by the lax attention of the older hands who have got into the habit of running their machines. I may say that careless habits are bad things to acquire in any branch of industrial work, and, while the beginner may take the chance of ignorance, occasionally, he seldom fails to give his whole mind to the operation in hand. As he grows in experience, he is apt to relax his vigilance, forgetting that there is no change in the machine or in the wood, but that his familiarity is all in his own mind, and is no protection to him if he gets in the way of the dangerous parts.

It is a fact that the machines considered the most dangerous in the shop, like the shaper, jointer, rip and variety saw, are not hazardous machines at all. Their moving parts are all confined within a rigid frame and cannot jump out and cut one. The only way a man can get cut on one of these machines is to come right up to it in some manner. Some one will say that the knives will catch the wood and jerk the man's hand into the cutters, which is all very true, but it is the fault of the feeding, the way he holds his stock or the way he doesn't hold it.

Of all the accidents coming under my observation during the past fifteen years, only one occurred on the swing cut-off saw, and in that case the cutter let his hand slip against the saw when it was back of the cutting table. But one accident was noted on the band saw, and that not a serious one, in which the sawyer got a gash cut in his forearm by pulling the saw off the wheels when in motion. Dozens of saws break and fly off the wheels, some of them tangle up in the lower wheel, but I have never seen or heard of an accident from this cause, whether the machine was fitted with guards or not.

Speaking of band-saw cuts reminds me of a man in our employ a good many years ago, who was working at the band-saw in cold weather, wearing a thick pair of gloves. Coming up to him one day as he was just finishing a cut in a piece of

lumber, he looked around from his work, but keep pushing the piece forward with his thumb until he finished the wood, sawed through his glove and started in on the thumb. His mind then returned to his work.

And this, in turn, brings to mind the pernicious habit some men practice of going up to a machine man when he is busy and taking hold of his arm or suddenly distracting his attention in some way. Some men are so constituted that if suddenly disturbed from a state of mental concentration, they will start or jump violently, and every mill man knows that such a performance is liable to hurt some one.

One other way in which a man may get hurt without it being his own fault, is to be struck by flying pieces of timber let loose by someone else. I once heard of a turner whose lathe was in front of a rip-saw table, and who had the top of his head caved in by a stick thrown by the machine. Another man whom I knew, and who was foreman of a mill, had a narrow escape from a horrible death in something of the same manner. While he was casually passing a door in front of which stood a rip-saw, a large and very sharp sliver about twelve feet long was thrown back, point first, and passed between his arm and his side, tearing its way through his coat.

For two or three years while the writer had charge of the machinery of a mill, the emery wheel at which the grinding was done was directly in front of a rip-saw table, and it was one of his first precautions to put up a "back-stop" on the saw side of the emery wheel. The wisdom of this move was verified by the dents in the board made by the lumber thrown back by the saw. Even the older sawyers on the hand fed machines will occasionally let one get away from them, and when they go they don't go slow.

Perhaps more accidents occur on the rip-saw by short feeding than from all other causes put together. By short feeding, I mean that the sawyer fails to push the ripped piece clear of the back of the blade before he starts to shove it away from the fence or guide. The consequence is that the teeth of the saw coming up through the table, catch into the underside of the wood and start the piece over the top of the saw. The first and involuntary impulse of the sawyer is to grab the board and hold it from being thrown, with the too frequent result of cut or severed fingers. Sometimes the man evades a cut, but the board strikes him in the stomach or abdomen with serious if not fatal consequences.

It is worth something to know when to hold on and when to let go when one gets in a tight place or has a piece about to be jerked away from him. The trouble with many operators is that they have never given the subject any systematic thought, and when the time of crisis arrives are governed by whatever impulse comes naturally, and not by the impression left through deliberate thought.

Let a man think repeatedly what he would do if such and such a thing should happen or such a condition arose, and he will do that same thing on occasion before he has time to think about it. For instance, if a man is feeding a long piece of lumber through the rip-saw and has a good grip on it, he can hold it from being thrown back out of his hands, or at least keep it from striking him with much force. If the timber is heavy, the saw will cut through into it without being able to start such a heavy weight so suddenly. So it may readily be seen that if a plank which a man is able to handle, will not be thrown back on account of its own weight, the man will be able to arrest the flight of a lighter piece if he grips it in time.

The shorter pieces which are so dangerous to handle carelessly are not dangerous to handle carefully. The main precaution is to be sure and feed them so far past the saw that there is no possible chance for them to be caught by the upper-cut. If one should be caught, the safest thing to do is to let it go where it will and dodge it if possible. Never, never try to hold it. Heap this attention on your mind until your involuntary impulse will be to let go if one starts back. It is a good plan to stand to one side and let a few small blocks pick up and fly back so as to know how it feels to have

one taken from your hand. However, if you cannot keep your mind concentrated on your work, it would be better not to try such practice, for you might involuntarily grab one just as the saw got hold and then you would be in the same danger as in case of an accident.

There is some danger of short stuff throwing back or sideways while being fed by hand through the self-feed rip-saw while the feed gear is up, on account of the awkward position forced upon the sawyer's arm, but it is in this, like other skillful operations about cutting parts, a matter of the mental care more than the muscular precaution.

Does a man of necessity become careless when he grows older in the work with cutting machines? Most assuredly he does not; neither does he become compelled to take any chances which he can avoid, in the way of adjustments, appliances and attention. The latter is by far the most important feature of precaution and any good machine man who rivets his attention on his work sees that he puts the right piece in the right place, watches the grain of the wood, watches his cut, has the necessary help and follows up his beginning to a full completion is almost sure to keep free from accidents of a serious character.

When speaking of completing the work started, I mean to finish up a cut so that it is fully done and out of reach of the cutting parts of the machine before letting up on the strain of putting it through. One may say that ripping or jointing a piece of timber is not a strain on the operator, but the fact that accidents happen when the attention is distracted would tend to prove that the worker of high speed machines is under a strain all of the time when he is doing his best to turn off work and to protect himself from injury.

When looking over his hands the writer finds many scars from cuts, but they are mostly on his left hand and have grown up with him from boyhood. Some from glass, a few from the butcher knife, which was called into commission during the numerous periods when the jack-knife was lost, but most of the scars are the thin, white lines left by the faithful and overworked "jack." On the right are a pair of scars where a felon was opened, another and longer where a bad case of blood poisoning was given drainage, but from machine knives, not a scar.

Many times have I been congratulated on having come through a decade and a half of all kinds of machine experience and operations with all of my fingers intact, but I always say that I have not yet been at it long enough to become careless. When in charge of work I have done many things myself rather than ask one of the men to do work which seemed to me and to them as unusually hazardous, but in all these cases it proved out that close attention and steady nerves took all the real danger out of the operations.

One trouble with most men is that they will not take all the precautions they know to be right and proper, preferring to go along with the work a little faster and take the chances. If they take off the jointer guard in order to do some rabbeting, perhaps they are so crowded that they will leave it off indefinitely, or perhaps if it is already on the machine, they will neglect to pull it over close to their work so as to get the benefit of its safeguard.

The men who get injured by belts, pulleys, shafting and set-screws are so few compared with those who get cut and bruised in other ways that it is hardly necessary to add a word of warning for their benefit; however, it will not be out of place to say that a belt should never be put on by hand when a pulley is running at a high speed. If the belt cannot be run on with a stick in the hand, the machinery should be slowed down until the belt can be safely handled with the bare hand.

And speaking of bare hands puts me in mind of a boy not long ago who was put to work in the sash and door department and started to run the sash relisher. It is one of the type which bores into the tenon and then rips off the relish with a small rip-saw. This boy was afraid of splinters, so wore a pair of old cotton gloves, which got into the relisher bit and twisted and cut one of his fingers quite badly. This saw has a guard over the top, but the foreman of the department got a bad cut on the back of his arm at the elbow on it in a very peculiar manner. The belt comes up through the floor to the counter, which is fast to the

machine just under the saw, and one day he was giving the counter some attention and as he straightened up he struck the under side of the saw with his arm, and as the machine was in motion, he got his lay-off right there.

But why multiply instances which any old mill man can duplicate and add to almost indefinitely? It is not the knowing that these things happen that tends to prevent them, as I have endeavored to show, but that eternal vigilance, which is the price of manual freedom from accidents, and if a talk of this kind will be the means of making some one always careful, I shall feel that it is not all in vain.

"The Magic of the Single Tax."

(From the Western Wage Earner.)

The extravagant and unwarranted claims that are being made for Vancouver over the alleged adoption of the single tax doctrine have been forcibly brought to our attention by the receipt of a copy of a "Home Industry and Educational Number" of the Seattle Union Record.

An article by Walter A. Hillam, secretary to Mayor Taylor, entitled "The Magic of Single Tax," is given the leading place. In this article, which has been widely circulated in pamphlet form, credit for the enormous growth and development of the city is claimed for single tax, and the quotation of statistics would certainly lead the average reader, unfamiliar with local conditions, to believe that the system of exempting improvements from taxation had had something to do with the growth of the city.

To show the absurdity of the article in question, we quote Robert L. Scott, writing to the Public, the recognized authority on single tax in America:

"Henry George, Jr.'s, word of warning in reference to Vancouver is opportune. Prior to my residence in Winnipeg my home was in Vancouver, and for that reason I feel qualified to speak about conditions there.

"Since the city adopted the single tax it has bulked large as an example of an application of the Georgian theories of taxation, and some of our friends have made claims too preposterous to go unchallenged. Vancouver has slums, or at least a lower quarter—perhaps not so bad as many cities of no greater population—but at any rate such as should not be tolerated in any city. Vancouver has many unemployed at certain seasons of the year, particularly when the logging camps are closed. More general employment there than in many other cities is partly due to causes unrelated to taxation of land values and exemption of improvements, although some increased employment is due to increased building activity and general industry which can be traced directly to exemption from taxation. But hundreds have gone from Seattle and other coast cities to Vancouver in search of employment, and this process must again produce unemployment in Vancouver. Seventy-five per cent. of the workingmen in Vancouver may be nominal home owners; but I think that figure too high, and I believe strict investigation would reveal the fact that a large majority of nominal home owners own only an equity of from $300 to $1,500 in homes worth from $2,500 to $3,500. I doubt if there is another city in the whole Northwest where the price of building lots of all kinds is as high as in Vancouver."

The "word of warning" given by Henry George, Jr., appeared in the same paper in the issue of March 31 and contained a much stronger condemnation of the so-called single tax system of Vancouver.

We have not been able to discern a single improvement in the conditions of the workers since this famous system was introduced—the cost of living is higher here than anywhere on the Pacific coast—the city is flooded with immigrants induced to come here through the infamous misrepresentations of the blessings (?) of single tax and the prospects for the future are certainly far from promising.

The regrettable part of the whole affair is that a respectable paper like the Union Record should make itself a party to the continuance of the policy of misrepresentation, thereby inducing people to come here who would be better off if they remained in their present locations.

Getting Closer to Union Funds.

Capitalists instinctively recognize that a weak spot in union organization is the lack of funds. So whenever possible the union treasury is assailed, and by forcing litigation on the unions, by suing them, by arresting members and by making repeated claims for damages, they seek permanently to cripple unionism. A Massachusetts court has helped along in this work by awarding $2,000 to Frank A. Hanson, a granite-working foreman. He was formerly a member of the union, but withdrew when he was promoted to a foremanship.

In that exalted position, it is claimed, he discriminated against many workers and used his power against them. Finally, Patrick Dacy, a man against whom he had steadfastly discriminated, fought back and Hanson was discharged. He immediately brought suit against the union for boycotting him, and has received an award of $2,000. This is the largest sum ever given in such an instance, though similar suits have been won before.

While the courts have been exceedingly zealous in protecting the non-union worker from the effects of the boycott, they have done nothing to protect the union worker from the blacklist. The discrimination is apparent. The union worker, thrown out of employment, can wander from place to place, but all doors are closed against him. He knows, his fellow-unionists know, the capitalists know and the judges know why this man cannot get work. Yet the courts, so resourceful in all attacks on the unions, find themselves helpless in this instance. They can do nothing for the blacklisted man.

The unions, aware of the desperate situation in which a man marked for union activity will find himself, have put up many a valiant battle to prevent such a man from being thrown out of employment. It is in such strikes that the Eliot here finds his best opportunity, for "public opinion" can easily be directed against a union that strikes, that actually ties up sacred business, merely to shield a fellow worker. The claim can be set forth that he is incompetent, undesirable, obnoxious or a mischief maker. Usually, however, the truth is that the bosses are bent on getting rid of him.

Every industry has plenty of such instances, and the men in every industry know the plight of the blacklisted man. They also know that he has no standing before the court, for the blacklisting system, founded deep as it is in the labor-spying system, is the most insidious and damaging of the weapons with which capitalists fight unionism. And at every turn the courts protect the capitalists.

But take the other side as it is shown by this award of $2,000. It must be remembered that the branch in question, that in Milford, has only a few members and the award will bear heavily upon them. They have also been at the expense of fighting the case, and that, too, has been a drain on the union resources. Of course, it is possible to push the cost on to the national organization, but the national organization has resources that are none too great. At all times it is recognized that litigation is one of the worst afflictions than can overtake a union. It eats like a cancer, and for all the work, worry and expense nothing is definitely accomplished, for the capitalists can always come back in some new way and attack the treasury.

It is but one of the endless chains of evidence which shows how thoroughly the courts are committed to a defense of capitalism, and how skillfully they carry on this defense.—New York Call.

Justice.

(By Jacob Panken in New York Call.)

A tradition which looms up to the average American as an actual existing fact is, "that all are equal before the law," yet even a superficial study will show this idea is a myth.

Justice, as it is administered (dished out), is based on prejudice. Judges, especially of the lower courts, make no secret of it. The average American will not understand. He cannot. Are not judges sworn to administer the law impartially?

It has hardly been known for a judge to refuse to pass on cases in which he is biased because of prejudice.

Under any system of jurisprudence

jurors are not permitted to sit in cases when they evince the slightest degree of prejudice, and rightly so. Judges, though known to be extremely prejudiced, sit and decide cases in accordance and in lines with their prejudices.

In the higher courts the judges will attempt, by sophistical reasoning or logic, to explain away that which to the ordinary man is beyond question nothing but prejudice. And in case after case the Courts of Appeal will stretch the elastic laws (purposely made elastic by capitalistic legislatures) to suit their biased minds. So, that laws affecting the rights of the working class are almost uniformly declared unconstitutional—bad laws, even though industrial progress and resulting public policy demand their enactment.

In the lower courts no attempt is even made to excuse biased judgment. Injustice is practiced flagrantly. Magistrates deprive men of liberty without any justification, just because the judges are prejudiced. Judges of the lower civil courts will decide against workers for no other reason than that on the other side there is a capitalist. So a case will often be decided contrary, even to law, the established law, just because one of the parties to the cause is a worker. For instance, the law is well settled that an employe is entitled to be paid for the entire time he has contracted to work, minus any amount he may earn after discharge, and up to the expiration of the period contracted for. If a contract be for a week, no matter how long one works, he must be paid for the entire week. That is settled law, which the judges must follow. But they do not. Of course, an appeal will lie; but that costs money and time, and the judges know it, and they know that the worker cannot afford it, and they decide against him.

If a question of fact arises, that is, the veracity of the parties is the question, the worker is usually the one that lies; capitalists, employers, do not lie—the workers always lie; that's a prejudice that works havoc among working-class litigants.

As to magistrates' courts, conditions are even worse there. For here the liberties of man are affected, in the other courts only questions of money are largely litigated.

A partial judge is here in a position to do irreparable injury, deprive liberty and destroy reputations. These courts are lorded over by appointees responsible to no one, not even to those that appoint them. Secure in their positions, common decency, justice, reason and logic is cast aside by a great many of them, and prejudice and injustice are paraded.

For instance, a striker is brought before the bar, his conviction before certain judges is a foregone conclusion, no matter what the evidence may be. With a few judges no evidence is necessary at all. It is enough to bring only such evidence that shows that the defendant is a striker to assure a conviction.

It is commonly known that in cases of fights the magistrate will punish by a reprimand, or, at most, by a fine of $1 to $3. Not so in cases of strikers. One judge has sent a worker to the work house for a period of six months for an alleged fight. In that case the evidence given in behalf of the people was absolutely worthless and contradictory, while in behalf of the defendant an alibi was proved; uncontradicted proof that he was at some place other than the place where the supposed fight occurred was given. Yet the judge, though usually such cases are sent to a jury, disregarded the alibi and sentenced him to six months in prison. The judge is known to be prejudiced in strike cases, makes no secret of it, but that did not and does not deter him from sitting in judgment in such cases. Another magistrate openly says that if strikers are brought before him he will send them to prison. Such a statement makes him unfit by all that is fair to sit in strike cases, and is a violation of his oath to sit in strike cases, for he prejudges. Yet does he refuse to sit? Oh, no. As a matter of fact, he is rather pleased to try strike cases and give rein to his bias.

Equality before law is a myth, no matter what capitalist court of law the poor man goes to. There is no justice for the poor man in capitalists' society.

Our Best Weapon.

If the wage earners, individually and as a whole, could come to realize the power that it is possible for them to exercise as purchasers of the necessaries of life in their capacity as consumers and in the organization of their individual power into a solid buying force directed exclusively towards the purchase of goods made by union labor, the progress of labor's cause would be much more rapid.

Perhaps the strongest argument in support of the potency of union label support is the fact that so much has been accomplished with so little of real support. Some skeptics of the power of the union label who have assumed that because of the fact that because only a minority of wage earners are organized, and that, therefore, the majority who are not organized purchase the larger portion of the necessaries of life, that the union label cause is weak and foredoomed to ultimate failure, overlook two very important facts. The first is that a very large proportion of the wage earners who are not organized are sympathetic toward the union cause even though not active members of the movement.

The mere fact that they are engaged in laborious occupations causes them to feel the burden of their struggle for a living, and renders them more or less discontented with their lot in life even though it may not spur them sufficiently to cause them to become active members of organized labor. Still for all that they recognize in a general way that organized labor is right and they are in sympathy with it, and in fact many of them are disposed to give their patronage in support of it.

The second fact that these critics overlook is that because of the very slight margin between success and failure in the retailing of merchandise the average merchant cannot afford, either by his act or by his failure to act, to deprive himself of the patronage of any considerable number of the consumers within the zone of his trade. A very brief study of the statistics of business failures will show that the average merchant is fighting nearly as closely for the existence of his business as the average mechanic is for the existence of his family, and he cannot afford to sacrifice 10 per cent. of his yearly earnings. Just as a union mechanic will fight against a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, so will the average retail merchant fight against a 10 per cent. reduction in the volume of his business.

To each of these men the 10 per cent. reduction seems like extermination. All that the trade union movement has to do in the average community where it has a recognized standing is for every single member to let the merchants understand that he will not patronize a store unless it carries a liberal amount of goods bearing the union label, and immediately the merchants will see to it that they have those goods in stock to prevent the possible loss of 10 per cent. or more of their volume of business.

To notify a few of the merchants by committee and not back it up by the work of the members individually is a mere bluff, and is not by any means a test of the merits of union label work. We repeat that the trade union members individually and collectively should make the merchant understand that they will not trade in a store that does not carry at least a liberal proportion of union label goods, and the act of each individual member of the unions in the community should be consistent with the declaration, so that the merchant should not be permitted to forget it or to imagine that the call for union label goods was merely temporary, and that he could safely ignore it since the evidence of such a demand was no longer in sight.

Such a demand should always be in evidence and without any abatement whatsoever. The merchant who seeks to get by on a bluff of putting in a few inconsequential, short and incomplete lines of union label goods should be immediately called to account by the union men and women of his community and made to understand that such an attempt to deceive them will arouse resentment, that he must play fair and put in the goods if he is to expect their patronage.

The question as to whether the merchant will handle union made goods exclusively is not so important at the beginning, because it will take care of itself in time.

If, for illustration, a shoe dealer in a mining town found that he was obliged to carry a complete line of union stamp shoes in order to satisfy the miners and the other organized workmen of that city, he would soon discover the unwisdom of carrying two complete lines, one being union stamped, which he is obliged to carry for the union trade that will buy no other, and the other being a complete line of non-union shoes for the trade that is not organized and who never call for a non-union shoe.

To carry two complete lines in this way would be beyond the resources of 95 per cent. of the shoe dealers, and even if they had sufficient capital to permit them to do this, the wasteful expense of it would be prohibitive in any case; and so, very shortly after the retail shoe stores of a city in competition with each other were obliged to carry full lines of union stamped shoes because of the insistent demands of organized labor, we should find them gradually discontinuing their non-union shoes in order to avoid the expense and waste of duplication of stock; and about this time, as another step in the progress of union label agitation, certain dealers would be found advertising that they carried exclusively union stamped shoes, and would make this a bid for public favor, and a discreet mention of this fact by the union members to other shoe dealers would extend the condition until it became general, and thus practically all the shoes sold in a city would be union stamped shoes, and that particular market for shoes would be closed to the product of non-union shoe factories.

Now, there are a great many towns and cities in which the labor unions are strong enough to accomplish just this turn over in shoes, and all that is necessary to accomplish this result is for every member of every union in those communities to be active and persistent in the performance of their union duties as purchasers, or, to put the matter the other way around, in their refusal to employ non-union labor themselves, and if the cities where the labor unions have such power were so changed, then there would be so many shoe markets closed against non-union shoes that shoe manufacturers would hesitate to operate non-union shoe factories because their market would be seriously restricted, and thus practically the entire shoe industry could be turned over on a union label basis, simply by the consistent exercise of their purchasing power and the performance of duty by the present members of organized labor.

We are mentioning the shoe industry as an illustration because it is an industry with which we are most familiar, but there are many other industries that could be revolutionized equally as easy, and the result would be that wherever organized labor is strong the merchants would be carrying union made goods almost exclusively.

To draw another illustration of the effectiveness of a thoroughly united effort of organized labor in support of union labels, we will mention the strength of a political party in a legislative body, which, though only a small minority of the whole body, holds the balance of power between two prepondering parties, and thus, in the conflict between the two interests, is able to secure a large measure of legislation which it desires.

The members of the labor unions, to bring this illustration home to ourselves, do hold the balance of commercial power in their capacity as ultimate consumers, and they can say whether the average merchant shall survive or not. Moreover, if they exercise this power to the degree that they are now organized their strength and the force of their example will attract to them the toilers who are not now organized and who were referred to at the beginning of this article as sympathetic towards the union cause, although not directly engaged in it, and thus the number of towns and cities in which the union movement would exercise a commanding influence would increase, and thus the market for non-union goods would be restricted, until non-union goods would be practically banished from the stores, and every trade and calling would be practically completely organized.

All this is possible if each and every member of organized labor will resolve to make the largest possible use of their best weapon.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

Live up to your obligation and uphold union principle.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 15

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1911

Manufacturers Boycotting Union-Made Brewery Equipment and Supplies.

In our previous issue, commenting on the suit filed by Attorney-General Wickersham against the New York Lumber Trade Association, charging them with violation of the Sherman anti-trust laws for boycotting firms in the trade who quote prices to customers lower than the members of the association, we contended, that while some employers appeal to the courts for injunctions restraining members of labor organizations from discriminating against non-union products, the employers themselves invariably, openly or covertly, are doing the very acts which they allege organized labor is doing and against which they are asking for injunctions. We are quoting here below a circular letter which is now being sent to manufacturers of bar fixtures, refrigerators, etc., in which our contention is reaffirmed and verified:

Manufacturers' Association of Brewers' Equipment and Supplies.

Office of the Secretary,

Clybourn Ave. and Willow St., Chicago.

Theo. O. Vilter, President, Vilter Mfg. Co., Milwaukee.

S. P. Stevenson, Vice-President, Stevenson Door Co., Chester, Pa.

Fred Goetz, Sec.-Treasurer, Goetz Co., Chicago.

Membership Committee—G. E. Laubenheimer, G. E. Laubenheimer Co., Chicago; Fred Wehmiller, Barry-Wehmiller Mch. Co., St. Louis; Karl Kiefer, Karl Kiefer Mch. Co., Cin.

Finance Committee—Chas. T. Lilienthal, Bishop & Babcock Co., Cleveland; E. Natt-Kemper, American Hominy Co., Indianapolis; M. E. Taber, Taber Pump Co., Buffalo.

Press Committee—Peter Toepfer, W. Toepfer & Sons, Milwaukee, Wis.; Chas. H. Loew, Loew Mfg. Co., Cleveland; Eugene Goldman, E. Goldman & Co., Inc., Chicago.

Business Relations—F. W. Pilsbry, York Mfg. Co., Chicago; H. Scarborough, 20th Century Mfg. Co., Milwaukee; R. Wittemann, Wittemann Co., New York.

Mr. John Doe:

Gentlemen—At the United States Brewers' Association convention, held last June in Washington, D. C., certain labor union organizations made an attempt to have the brewers' association declare themselves to purchase machinery and supplies only from such manufacturers who employ union labor exclusively in their factories.

To discourage the brewers in considering such a proposition, the manufacturers present in Washington at the time hastily organized the Manufacturers' Association of Brewers' Equipment and Supplies to demonstrate to them that manufacturers were practically a unit against such an action.

Strength in numbers that attended this meeting made an impression which caused the labor committee of the brewers' association to pigeonhole the demand of the unions, and it was not discussed before the open meeting.

The past year has shown that to combat such agitation it becomes necessary to organize a larger body of manufacturers and supply houses who sell brewers.

The consensus of opinion at the time was that the manufacturers desired to operate

open shops and it is the desire of this Association to foster and promote this attitude.

Next October the United States Brewers' Association will have their convention in Chicago and it is rumored that the labor unions are strongly agitating the same subject again. It is therefore of great importance that we have a large membership, and if the inclosed constitution and by-laws, and the objects of our association meet with your approval, kindly send inclosed application, with your name attached, to our secretary.

We earnestly request a reply in event.

Yours very truly,

THEO. O. VILTER, President.

We are also in possession of a copy of the constitution of the anti-union combine sending out this letter. It provides the boycotting of such breweries as may be "contumacious," by not furnishing them with any supplies. As this means the boycotting of brewery equipment and supplies made by union men, we hope that our district councils and local unions, those located in the East especially, will immediately take this matter up and devise ways and means to counteract this anti-union movement.

Tuberculosis as a Factor in the Increased Cost of Living.

Under the above caption, Mr. Eward F. Sweeney, chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Consumption Hospital, has issued a pamphlet in which he forcibly urges the public to consider the question of how much the wastes of society are reflected back in the shape of an increased cost of living.

"Under waste," says the author, "we group extravagance in public and private expenditure; the outlay for the non-productive activities of war and its preparations; the cost of the burden of crime, pauperism, insanity, accident and disease, and the losses to agriculture and industry due to ignorance and inefficiency. In the consideration of this subject, the waste due to unnecessary and preventable disease and death takes first place, and in this waste tuberculosis is the principal factor. It is a factor in the increased cost of living, because it takes its toll from the ranks of industrial efficiency, who not only cease to produce and continue to consume, but are turned into burdens to be piled on efficiency."

The number of persons afflicted with tuberculosis in the United States, according to Mr. Sweeney's estimate, is not less than 919,722. The yearly money cost of tuberculosis alone in the United States at the most conservative minimum estimate is $622,513,904.70.

On the present ratio of deaths annually from consumption, as compared with the deaths from all causes, 10,000,000 persons now living will eventually die of this disease.

The annual toll paid to tuberculosis would pay the entire cost of building the Panama canal and still leave $200,000,000 for such purposes as education, irrigation, etc.

The average family income of the country is less than $800 per year, but, accepting this as the maximum average, the toll of tuberculosis exceeds the total income of 778,142 families.

Tuberculosis, the author continues, is a disease of the poor. The rich who contract it may, by moving to a salubrious climate, or by careful living in their former environment, eventually die of some other disease. No matter how much we patch up the poor in the incipient stage in the sanatorium, however, when we turn them back into the surroundings which originally produced the disease, as a rule they relapse and die.

Insistence on the fact that tuberculosis is a special disease of the poor is most important. If tuberculosis laid its burdens on the well-to-do, as it does on the poor, long before this the nation would have awakened to its responsibility to apply methods to prevent the spread of the disease and not to play at preventing.

Some of the authors further remarks are as startling as they are significant. He says, among other things:

"We will solve the tuberculosis question when we settle the problems of child labor, city congestion, low wages, long hours and bad factory and home conditions and not before.

"In the fight against tuberculosis the charity worker and the doctor should occupy the position of the nurse on the battlefield, caring for the wounded who fall in the fight.

"Preventable disease, the greatest item in which is tuberculosis, and the other expenses which grow out of it, costs each family in the United States, at the minimum, $100 a year. In other words, the American wage-earner and producer works

one day in every six to pay for the cost of disease and its consequences. Who can dispute in the face of this overwhelming proof that preventable disease and death not only makes for misery and unhappiness, but have a direct influence in the cost of living?

"Labor unions too rarely discuss health at all, yet preventive disease means to them each year the equivalent of a 10 per cent. decrease in wages."

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Dust is Spreader of Tuberculosis.

A warning against the dangers of dust was issued in a statement made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in which it is shown that the percentage of deaths caused by tuberculosis in dusty trades is more than double that for all employed men in the registration area of the United States.

As a result of the dangers from consumption to those exposed to various forms of dust, and at the request of the national association, the United States government has recently appointed a commission to work in co-operation with state authorities in making an investigation into the conditions of the metal mining industries in the United States, with special reference to diseases of the lungs. The work of the commission engaged in this special task will follow lines somewhat similar to those worked out by the royal commission of Australia, whose report was recently received in this country.

"Dusts are of three kinds," says the national association—"factory, street and house dusts." The statement refers to the results obtained through investigations made for the bureau of labor, by Frederick L. Hoffman. While among males generally in the registration area of the United States 14.5 per cent of all deaths are from consumption, the mortality among grinders from this disease is 49.2 per cent. and in hardly any of the dusty trades is it below 25 per cent. The percentage of deaths from tuberculosis among all those exposed to metallic dust is 36.9 per cent.; to mineral dust, 28.6 per cent.; to vegetable fiber dust, 28.8 per cent.; to mixed animal and other forms of dust, 32.1 per cent.; to street dust, 25.5 per cent.; and to organic or dust coming from the articles being manufactured, 23 per cent.

The statement speaks also of the dangers from house dust, especially in rooms that are not well ventilated. The association warns against dry sweeping, and against the use of the feather duster, or other devices that scatter, but do not take up the dust.

Since the ordinary dust blown about in the streets is impregnated with disease germs, the national association urges the adoption of measures to prevent the spread of such bacilli. It also urges for the coming months of fall and winter more open windows and more fresh air in house, shop, and schoolroom.

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In the "Pilgrim's Scrip" of the American Magazine for September, we find a statement, the result of investigation of the cost of living among workingmen, which is highly interesting. It says in part:

"After a searching analysis of the family budgets of 316 workingmen's families living in New York Dr. Chapin says: 'An income under $800 is not enough to permit the maintenance of a normal standard. Whether an income between $800 and $900 can be made to suffice is a question to which our data do not warrant a dogmatic answer. An income of $900 or over probably permits the maintenance of a normal standard, at least, so far as the physical man is concerned.'

"Studies in Homestead, Buffalo and Baltimore confirm for these cities the conclusions for New York City. A family can, therefore, maintain efficiency on about $3 a day in the leading eastern cities.

"This statement is interesting, but it can never be truly effective until we learn how many men get $3 per day.

"The most reliable average wage data are furnished by Massachusetts and New Jersey, Michigan, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. A study of these shows that the average wages of all employes range, in the leading industries, from $450 to $600 per year—seldom rising above the latter figure except in industries like petroleum and malt liquors, for which males only are employed; seldom falling below except in industries like confectionery and paper boxes, which employ a majority of women, and in which the average annual earnings is less than $400.

"In view of all of the evidence, it is fair to say that the adult male wage workers in the industries of that section of the United States lying east of the Rockies and north of the Mason and Dixon line receive a total average annual wage of about $600; that this falls to $500 in some of the industries employing the largest number of persons, but rises to $700 or even to $750 in a few highly skilled industries. That the average annual earnings of adult females in the same area is about $350, with a very slight range, in the industries employing large numbers of adult females."

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The warning to members going to work temporarily into another district sounded by Brother Richards, the New Haven, Conn., business agent, in our correspondence columns in this issue is timely and justified. Members going into an outside district to work, even if it be but temporarily, without taking their due-books with them and with only their working card in their pocket, have themselves to blame for loss of time and wages should their card not be regarded as sufficient proof of their membership and right to go to work as a union man.

It is not an infrequent occurrence that a working card is lost by its legitimate holder, and, as Brother Richards correctly says, it may be picked up by any one, and fraudulently made use of.

The due-book is the only convincing proof of its holder's membership in our U. B. and any member going to work into another district, even though it be but temporarily, should be equipped with it and not leave it at home.

A British Sky Scraper.

Liverpool's skyscraper, the Royal Liver building, which has just been opened, is of seventeen stories, 300 feet high, and weighs 80,000 tons. It has a clock bigger than Big Ben; each dial is 25 feet in diameter, the minute hand 14 feet long, and at one point 3 feet wide. The clock never needs winding, but is propelled by electricity, being connected with Greenwich by postoffice wire. Special mechanism prevents the hands being interfered with by wind, snow or rain.

Take Up the Burden of Labor.

Take up the burden of labor
For you dare not lay it down.
Its gift, your only heritage,
Its thorns, your only crown.

Rise from your dreams in the morning
In the early red'ning glow,
Take up the burden of labor,
The only lot you know.

Take up the burden of labor
Its pain, its grief and its woe.
This is to be your portion
As the seasons come and go.

Grow old. The burden of labor
Presses heavier each day,
Till at last the burdened toiler
Falls fainting by the way.

Take up the burden of labor
Yet a little while obey;
For behold! the signs of promise
Point to a better day.

When the death-song of the toiler
In its agonizing knell
Shall arise to highest heaven
And descend to deepest hell.

It shall kindle fires of justice
And awake a sleeping world
Till the heavy, galling burden
From the toiler's back is hurled.

Take up the burden of labor,
For you dare not lay it down.
Its gift, your only heritage,
Its thorns, your only crown.

—Annie Minturn.

Any theory or system of social organization that would abolish in whole or in great part, the individual effort of competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it co-operative action; would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital as the instrument and means of production the joint possession of the members of the community.—Century Dictionary.

According to the latest bulletin from the department of labor there was considerably more idleness in the first three months of the current year than in the corresponding period a year ago, and the greatest increases in idleness this year are found in the building and metal trades.

Once the workers vote together as solidly as they strike together they can have everything their own way.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Shillito St., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 262 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Amendment to Sec. 24 of General Constitution.

Proposed by Local Unions 19, Detroit, Mich.; 33, Boston, Mass., and 73, St. Louis, Mo.:

Section 24—All ballots, after being marked, shall be immediately placed, by the member voting, in a box provided for such purpose by the L. U., which shall be in charge of the president of the L. U. After the time for balloting has elapsed, the ballots shall be counted by the tellers in the presence of the president of L. U., and a statement in duplicate prepared on blanks to be furnished by the G. S., showing the number of votes cast for each candidate, and said statement shall be signed by said tellers and attested by the president and R. S. of the L. U., with the seal attached. One copy to be sent by the R. S. of the L. U. to the G. S. by registered mail; and one copy of such statement to be retained by the L. U. All voted ballots to be sent by mail or express to the G. S. by the R. S. and all blank ballots to be immediately destroyed by the L. U. No returns will be counted which are received at the General Office later than December 15. The above provisions, with reference to date of election and time of sending statement do not apply to Hawaii, Porto Rico and British West Indies, in which places the election shall take place and the statement forwarded at the earliest possible date. There shall be a compilation committee of five (5) members of the U. B. elected at each general convention, who shall meet at the General Office, December 15, and shall tabulate all returns cast by each Local Union of this U. B. for each candidate, and shall report their findings to the General President and a full accounting of each Local Union's vote to be published in The Carpenter, irrespec-

tive of the time it is received. If too late to go in the first issue, to go in the next issue.

Resolution of Special Interest Adopted and Ordered Published by the Des Moines Convention.

—Resolution No. 42—

"Whereas, The Koken Barber Supply Co., located at 911 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., who are manufacturers of barber chairs and other barber supplies, have repeatedly and persistently refused to recognize union labor, therefore the C. D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby request the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to devote sufficient space in their official journal, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may deem necessary as individual members thereof; and be it further

"Resolved, That above notice be continued until such time as the firm above mentioned recognizes union labor."

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President Arthur A Quinn.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board, U. B. C. & J. of America—Greeting:

In submitting to you my report for the quarter ending June 30, 1911, I desire to say that the greater part of the time covered by the report I was engaged in Newark, N. J., in the interest of the U. B. and transferring the members of former Local No. 1787 that was suspended for refusing to live up to or comply with the constitution of the U. B. As the men who formerly comprised the membership in this local have taken their case to the civil courts, I do not deem it wise at this time to report further on this matter, but would refer you to my weekly reports to the General President for any further information you may desire on this question. In addition to my work in Newark I have also visited the cities of Paterson, Philadelphia, Asbury Park, Atlantic City and New Haven, visiting the last-named city on April 11 for the purpose of attending an open meeting held by the D. C. of that city. The meeting was a success in every particular. Brother Walz, B. A., of Hartford and ex-member of the G. E. B., was one of the principal speakers. In addition to the speakers the D. C. had secured the services of a first-class orchestra and glee club, whose selections were well rendered and well received.

Music and singing at meetings of this character is an innovation that, in my opinion, could be put into practice by every local in the country to their advantage. After the meeting I attended a banquet tendered to the visitors by the D. C., where I met Brother Sullivan, ex-member of the G. E. B., who, although now engaged in the building business, still retains his old interest in the welfare of the U. B. During the months of April and May I made a number of visits to Paterson to advise with our boys, who were engaged in a conflict with the most notoriously unfair employer in the state. At the time of my last visit our boys were putting up a good fight and, if they continue along the lines as originally laid down, they should without doubt succeed in defeating this employer's attempt to perpetrate the open shop in their city.

During the month of June a good part of my time was taken up endeavoring to tabulate correctly the standing of the members of No. 1381 of Philadelphia. This local, as you are no doubt aware, was formerly what was known as the "Associated Carpenters of Philadelphia." Through the efforts of Brothers Allen and McDermott, president and secretary of the D. C., they were taken into the U. B. last April, thus ending a seven years' fight among the carpenters of that city. Owing to the difficulty I had in collecting the old due books of the members, I was delayed in completing the work, but the tabulation is now well under way and a list of the members of the local, with their proper standing in the U. B., will be forwarded in a few days to the General Secretary.

On June 16 I visited Atlantic City for the purpose of attending the annual con-

vention of the New Jersey State Council of the U. B. The convention opened on June 16 and closed on the 17th. The "Workingmen's Compensation Law," which the state council was the principal factor in having enacted, was discussed and explained and many recommendations made for the further advancement of the principles of organized labor throughout the state. The situation in Grand Rapids was discussed and a resolutions passed commending the G. E. B. for their action in supporting the strike of our members in that city and calling on you, if, in your wisdom you deemed it necessary, to levy an assessment upon the members of the U. B. in order to carry the fight through to a successful termination.

Among those present at the convention other than the regular delegates were General Secretary Duffy, Brother Post, member of the G. E. B.; Brother Guerin, fraternal delegate to the convention from the New York State Council and president of that body, and Brother Chartiers of Ansonia, Conn., who holds the distinction of being not only the business agent of the local in Ansonia, but also the mayor of the city. He attended the convention as fraternal delegate from the Connecticut State Council. Each of the above mentioned brothers made a rousing speech in defense of our principles and of the future of the organized labor movement of the country.

I visited Asbury Park on three different occasions to advise with Brother Clayton, the B. A., in reference to work going on in that district on which a misunderstanding existed between the employers and one of the other trades, that for a time threatened to involve our trade. Through an agreement with the organizer of the trade involved the matter was left in the hands of Brother Clayton, our B. A., for adjustment, and I have no doubt but that he will arrange things satisfactorily to all concerned.

In conclusion, I am pleased to say that, with the exception of Paterson and Philadelphia, I found the conditions in our trade in the cities I have visited in first-class shape. Business Agents Mowell and Wyatt of Newark have done, and are doing, excellent work for the advancement of our interests in that city, as are also Brothers Mottashed and Lehn, who are devoting their time and their energy to the organizing of the mills, working early and late to accomplish the object they have in view. Philadelphia has several strikes to handle, notably the one now on in the Camden section of their district, which, in connection with several strikes in the mills, and also a general scarcity of work, makes the conditions in that city anything but desirable. Notwithstanding these conditions our boys in Philadelphia are making an aggressive fight, and when the temporary depression in business now existing in their city has passed, they will be amply repaid for the efforts they are now making, not only to maintain union conditions, but in advancing the interests of the U. B.

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

First Gen. Vice-Pres. U. B. C. & J. of A.

Rejection of Candidates.

J. T. Sullivan applied for membership to L. U. 779, Waycross, Ga., three times in succession and was rejected each time.

Clarence E. Thies applied for admission to L. U. 648, Pana, Ill., three times in succession and was rejected each time.

A. E. Lathrop applied for admission and was rejected by L. U. 1005, New Milford, Conn., three times in succession.

Expulsion.

Hudson Hardesty, the former R. S. of L. U. 1908, Piqua, O., has been expelled by the Local Union for misappropriation of funds.

An Error in Our General Constitution

The attention of all Local Unions and members is hereby called to a typographical error in Sec. 215 of our general constitution. The last sentence of this section reads: "Testimony of persons not members is inadmissible;" it should read *admissible.*

Never knowingly wrong a fellow member or see one wronged if in your power to prevent it.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Bangor, Me.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Big Springs, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland, O.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Ia.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Paso, Tex.
Evansville, Ind.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fresno, Cal.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Joliet, Ill.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Laconia, N. H.
Lynn, Mass.
Manhattan, Kan.
Madison, Wis.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mulberry, Fla.
New York City.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Milford, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Oakland, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Pottsville, Pa.
Rochester, N. Y.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
The Dalles, Ore.
Utica, N. Y.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Cochrane, Ont., Can.
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Meridian, Miss.
Guelph, Ont., Can.
Moline, Ill.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Dothan, Ala.
Crooksville, Fla.
Skaneateles, N. Y.
Yoakum, Tex.
Int. Falls, Minn.
Lewiston, Me.
Readville, Mass.
Bloomfield, N. J.
Tarentum, Pa.
Paris, Tenn.

Total, 16 Local Unions.

Peculiar Old Age Pensions.

In his fervent plea that Jim Jones, once body servant of Jefferson Davis, be retained on the rolls of the Senate as a laborer, although he is unable to work, John Sharp Williams said: "Who would suggest that Senator Frye of Maine be called upon to resign because he now finds himself physically incapable to come to the Senate and attend to his duties?"

Any real advocate of efficiency would; any head of a business concern, any expert in business methods would. Why should this country be called upon to pay $7,500 a year to a man who renders no service? Why should it pay money to many other such, including Jim Jones? We do not believe in old age pensions, so why should we make an exception of those who have long been the beneficiaries of public office?

Surely such arguments as these should readily occur to the minds of all right-minded supporters of capitalism and they should instantly drive both Senator Frye and Jim Jones out of their berths and replace them with men who can render a return for the money they receive.—New York Call.

The Way Out.

There is but one way of escape from the armed camp of modern industry—but one way of escape from the impending mutual self-destruction of the greatest nations. That is to provide for a purchasing power for the workers everywhere as great as is their power to produce. As there would then be no great social injustice to enforce at home, the soldier would not be needed. Because all the workers could always buy all that all the workers could produce, there would be markets for all and international war would become impossible. The disbanding of armies, the abandonment of armaments will speedily follow the coming of industrial justice. This is not "stirring up discontent for its own sake." This is putting the workers next to a situation which will forever kill their interest in war. Pass the word along—that to join the army, to support the army, to have anything to do with armies or navies is a betrayal of the working class.—Walter T. Mills.

In organization lies the only hope of the toilers to free themselves from exploitation by the industrial pirates who believe in robbing them of the fruits of their toil.

See that your dealer handles union-labeled goods.

The man of perfect virtues is cautious and slow in speech.—Confucious.

Patronize our advertisers.

The Foster Lumber Company's (Indianapolis, Ind.) Attitude Toward Organized Labor.

Editor The Carpenter:

For some time past the Marion County (Indiana) District Council, with a view to effect an amelioration of conditions in the woodworking shops and mills in the district, made repeated efforts to induce the Foster Lumber Company at Indianapolis to agree to the unionizing of their factory and the establishing of working conditions more in keeping with human aspirations and more in commensuration with the present high cost of living. With this object in view the company has been approached time and again, but though our committees were courteously received by Mr. Foster, he persisted in running the factory on a system of long hours and low wages, and our pleadings and presentations were of no avail.

Recently learning that a contract for the interior decorations for the new postoffice building at Belleville, Ill., had been awarded to the Foster Lumber Company, the District Council communicated with Mr. S. F. McKenney, superintendent of construction at the building, prevailing upon him to demand of the Foster Lumber Company that this work be done under union conditions. At the same time the Hon. Wm. A. Rodenberg, congressman from the Twenty-second Illinois district, was also communicated with and requested to use his influence to the same end, to which request he replied that he would gladly do what he could toward adjusting the difficulties with the Foster Lumber Company, the more so as the contractor at Belleville had promised him to use union men and union material in the construction of the new postoffice building.

Mr. McKenney's attention being called to the non-union conditions obtaining in the Foster Lumber Company's factory, he communicated with the firm and received the following letter in reply:

Indianapolis, Ind., May 23, 1911.

Mr. S. F. McKenney, New Postoffice Building, Belleville, Ill.:

Dear Sir—We are in receipt of your letter of May 22, asking as to labor conditions in our factory.

We operate an open shop, and have always done so. Twelve or fifteen of our carpenters are union men. There are no exclusively union planing mills in this city, and not more than twelve or fifteen in the whole country who are doing general planing mill work.

We have not had any trouble for many years, and union carpenters working under closed shop conditions on buildings in this city and all over the country are using our material without protest.

There has been in this city, for some months quite a little agitation and endeavor to unionize the planing mills and furniture factories, but little progress has been made, and the closed shop contractors are buying and using it in buildings without protest.

Our material is being used in five or six government buildings and is being installed by union men with no complaint, so far as we have heard.

They could hardly have bought the material of a closed shop anywhere in the country and you are doing just as other contractors on government buildings are doing, and the unions have no cause to make a "kick" against you. There is always more or less politics in these "kicks."

You can say to Dr. Irwin that the Foster Lumber Company have sold the material to Hazleton & Walin, and, as they are responsible parties, we are going to deliver the goods.

The dynamite revelation in this city has been a good object lesson to people all over the country, and it seems to me unions just now should be careful, or the whole organization may come tumbling down on their heads.

Respectfully yours,
FOSTER LUMBER COMPANY.
per.....

With the exception of the statement, "We operate an open shop and have always done so," the above letter is obviously a gross misrepresentation of facts, and the conditions as they exist in the Foster

Lumber Company's factory are cleverly and intentionally screened therein. There are not only more than fifteen planing mills doing general planing mill work in the whole country, but there are forty-seven manufacturers of sash, doors and interior finish, most of them doing general planing mill work, and who are entitled to the use of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters' union label, in our Chicago, Cook county, and vicinity district alone, while there are thirty-four of such mills in Greater New York. That there are a number of planing mills, and mills operating under union conditions at that, in every other large city and in every smaller city or town in every state of the union, goes without saying. In every locality where our craft is organized our members see to it that the material they are to handle is manufactured under union conditions, and the strong fight put up by the carpenters against non-union material, of which the Foster Lumber Company asserts not to be aware of, have been numerous all over the country. Nor is there any politics in these fights or "kicks," using the company's term. The men engaged in them, imbued with that noble spirit of brotherhood, are merely assisting their brothers in the shops and mills to secure working conditions as will enable them to decently provide for their own and their families' needs.

Our efforts made in this direction in the mills and furniture factories in the city of Indianapolis have been successful in a degree. We have now a union composed of men employed in these mills and factories with a membership of about 170, and when the employers learned of the agitation going on in this city they voluntarily advanced the men's wages a few cents per hour. The Foster Lumber Company being the largest mill in the city, their unfriendly attitude towards the union is to a great extent responsible for "the little progress made" in unionizing the mills and factories. And yet, if there is any mill in the country where the working conditions require amelioration, it is the Foster Lumber Company at Indianapolis, and this notwithstanding the company's assertion that when questioning their men as to whether or not they are satisfied with conditions their answer was in the affirmative. Such answers are given by men who have become enslaved by the very deplorable conditions they are working under and under the pressure of economical circumstances generally.

The wages paid good mechanics at the Foster Lumber Company's factory are from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour for ten hours' work per day, except Saturday, when the men work five hours. At this rate, and under the antiquated ten-hour system, a man may earn from $13.75 to $16.50 per week of fifty-five hours, a remuneration for their services which, in view of the excessively advanced prices of all necessaries of life, is obviously entirely inadequate.

In his reference to the dynamite revelations in the city of Indianapolis, Mr. Foster shows a serious lack in fairness and sense of justice. The men charged with dynamite outrages have as yet neither been tried nor found guilty, and the kidnapping of John J. McNamara and his taking out of the state in violation of our state and federal laws is a disgrace for Indianapolis and the State of Indiana, and no citizen with unbiased mind will hold up this shameful occurrence as an object lesson unless it be to beware of and to prevent such law violations in the future.

A remarkable feature in connection with this controversy is the astounding discovery that the contracting firm to whom the contract for the erection of the new postoffice building in Belleville has been awarded, and who, it appears, are erecting most all postoffice buildings in the country, are not located in the United States at all and its members are not United States citizens. Their main office is in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. This shows that our federal government is not patronizing nor fostering home industry. Fraternally yours,

THE PRESS COMMITTEE,
Marion County (Ind.) D. C.

When Members Should Be Equipped with Due-Books.

Editor The Carpenter:

Here in New Haven, Conn., we are having quite some trouble with men leaving their home town without their due book

and only bringing their working card with them. I have, of course, reference only to members who are working in town but temporarily and who are not required to take out a clearance card.

Such members not being equipped with their due book, it becomes necessary for us to send to the member's home town for same in order that we may have proof of his membership. Anybody can pick up a working card and present himself as a union man.

It seems to me that members coming under the category as here above designated should be reminded that it is imperatively necessary when leaving their home town to look up their financial secretary, pay up their dues and bring their due book with them, so they can take out a working card in the locality where they are going to work, and if going to work in another district for any length of time, to apply for and provide themselves with a properly filled out clearance card. Then, wherever they go they should look up the business agent and make themselves right.

Yours fraternally,

J. L. RICHARDS,

B. A. New Haven and Vicinty.

Bakery Workers Forced Into a Serious Struggle.

Editor The Carpenter:

Will you kindly make use of the article below in your columns and earn the everlasting gratitude of the organized bakery workers? Similar articles, each treating with a separate phase of the question, will be mailed you from time to time. Thanking you for any courtesies extended and assuring you that we will be only too glad to reciprocate at any time, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. F. HOHMANN,

Editor The Bakers' Journal.

About the most serious struggle ever had since its formation is at the present time confronting the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. "To be or not to be" is the question involved in this struggle for this valiant organization. The fight is directed against the bread monopoly which has recently been formed for the purpose of controlling the bread market of the entire country. It is a well-known fact that the United States is the home of some of the most gigantic trusts and combinations of capital, and, although some of the most important industries of our country have already been monopolized, nobody seemed to entertain the belief that the bread market also would become the field of activity of the monopolistic efforts of our most enterprising capitalists. Even in face of the fact that the Bread Trust has now become a reality there are still people who refuse to believe that the bread market can be controlled by any trust. They maintain that the baking trade industry is still being carried on in a large measure upon a small basis and that it would be impossible to crush these small competitors and force them to the wall. However, developments during the past few years have proved the fallacy of this contention, and the bakery workers were the first ones to realize the impending danger for themselves and the bread-consuming public. They saw how the large bread factories continually increased in numbers, how these large factories, by introducing the latest and most modern labor-saving machinery, were seeking to displace human labor power, and they were compelled to somewhat counteract these efforts on the part of the large bread manufacturers by continually aiming to reduce the hours of labor for their members. Now a number of the largest factories have formed the Bread Trust. At the present time there are three of these combinations of capital, but the time will soon be here when only one gigantic Bread Trust will be in existence. These three combinations of bread manufacturers are capitalized at thirty-five millions of dollars. The General Baking Company, already operating in twenty-five of the largest cities, where it controls just as many factories, is capitalized at $25,000,000; the Shultz Baking Company, operating principally in the city of Greater New York, is capitalized at $6,000,000, and the Ward Bread Company claims a capitalization of $5,000,000.

These three combinations of capital have combined all bread factories whose products have been for years on the market, carrying a certain trademark. And there certainly was some method to this particular action of the Bread Trust. The bread manufacturers, not satisfied with supplying the market in their own city, loaned these trademarks under contracts to master bakers in smaller towns, and whenever these contracts expired they refused to renew them. When the master bakers were deprived of the right to the future use of the trademark and when the public had become accustomed to it, the bread manufacturers set out to capture that trade. The bread-consuming public, being used to the trademark for so many years, then became easy prey for the Bread Trust.

Can you realize the seriousness of this fight which the bakery workers are at present compelled to carry on? On the one side we find three gigantic combinations of capital having uncounted millions at their disposal, even being blindly supported by the majority of unthinking members of the working class. On the other side we find the organization of the bakery workers, with its very limited financial means. The international organization of the bakery workers has about $70,000 in its treasury, and of this amount a considerable sum belongs to the various funds created for the support of members in case of strikes, lockouts and sickness, and this money cannot be used for other purposes.

One of the principal intentions of the Bread Trust—and there will be but one in the near future, for the three combines will undoubtedly consolidate—is to destroy the Bakery Workers' International Union of America, so that the trust may proceed unhampered in the exploitation of its workers and the bread-consuming public. Already the trust has discharged many of the old and experienced bakery workers and is employing children in their stead. The Bread Trust is seeking to reduce the number of its employes to a minimum, lengthen the hours of labor at its pleasure and pay its employes starvation wages. The Bakery Workers' International Union seeks to stop these practices, and therefore the Bread Trust has decreed that it must go.

The bakery workers have now taken up this inevitable struggle and organizers have been stationed in all cities where the Bread Trust is controlling the factories. An energetic campaign against all trust products which do not bear the union label of the bakery workers is being carried on. The Ward Bread Company, for the time being the smallest trust, is operating in some of the largest cities, like Greater New York, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Boston and Providence. The Shultz Baking Company controls practically all the largest bread factories in New York, while the General Baking Company has extended its operations over twenty-five cities. In all of these cities a hot fight is in progress. But the supreme efforts have been centered in the city of New York, where representatives of the organized workers have formed an organization which has taken up this battle as its own. With the aid of this body, a general campaign of distributing all kinds of literature has been begun and good results have already been achieved. The columns of the official organ of the bakery workers' organization, the Bakers' Journal, have during the past two months been devoted exclusively to this anti-trust campaign, the paper being published in an edition of over one hundred thousand at different times.

The bakery workers have a hot fight on their hands, which must be won if slavery in its most damnable form is not to prevail in the baking industry. All readers of our paper should from now on consider it their duty to purchase only such bread as bears the union label.

An Appeal from the Tobacco Workers.

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly publish the article below in the next issue of your journal.

We will appreciate it, indeed, if you will favor us by presenting this matter to your membership through your journal. We want to create a greater interest in union labeled tobaccos, snuff and cigarettes. To this end we wish to enlist all the powers that be.

Anticipating your kindly compliance with this request, I am,

Fraternally yours,

A. M'ANDREW,

International President.

The United States Supreme Court recently handed down a decision in the dissolution of the American Tobacco Trust. How far the officers of this gigantic corporation will carry out the orders of this decision remains to be seen. If union men and the general tobacco-consuming public had consistently done their duty towards humanity by refusing to purchase any tobaccos, snuff or cigarettes manufactured by this gigantic octopus, there would not have been any necessity of a decision of this character.

This corporation has been incorporated in New Jersey for $475,000,000, and in the past year paid 50 per cent. dividends on that enormous amount of capital. Does the tobacco-consuming public know under what conditions those tobaccos are manufactured? In the Southern factories, principally through the Carolinas, Maryland and Virginia, they operate some of the largest under their control. Of those employed about 50 per cent. are children working long hours and for almost starvation wages, including the men where the maximum wage is about $6.00 per week. Also during the hot summer months the windows are closed to keep the tobacco from drying, not any consideration for the poor unfortunates who are compelled to be in their employ.

This company will not under any circumstances employ members of the Tobacco Workers' International Union or members of any other organization if known to hold a union card. Who is responsible for the conditions of which I have quoted above? The union man, or card man rather, who will openly boast of his membership as a union man and then purchase non-union tobaccos, for every five-cent package of tobacco which does not bear the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union goes to increase the profits of this gigantic corporation and the employment of more children at starvation wages.

Has the union man ever taken into consideration that he himself is an employer of labor through his purchasing power? Believing that the union mine, mill or factory is conducive for the best interests of mankind through organization and higher wages and shorter hours for those employed, then why not try and help their brother organizations by being consistent and insisting on the label on every article they purchase. Remember your obligation, "I shall never knowingly wrong a member or see one wronged if in my power to prevent it." Well, if you believe in your obligation, remember that every necessity of life you purchase that does not bear the union label wrongs some member of another organization. See that your dealer handles union labeled tobaccos; insist upon it and use no other, for you will then know that you are not becoming a partner to some institution that is deriving profits through drudgery and degradation of their unfortunate employes, and at the risk of public health.

To organized labor and our friends, we appeal to you if you want to help the tobacco workers in their fight against the gigantic monopoly, the Tobacco Trust, look for the union label on all tobaccos, snuff and cigarettes you purchase, and remember the emblem of labor is "Union Label, Justice, Fraternity and Humanity."

A Warning Note from Miami, Fla.

Editor The Carpenter:

For the good and welfare of all members of all labor organizations throughout the country we wish to sound a note of warning.

The Everglade Drainage has caused this section of the country to be advertised as no other section has been. Like flies to a molasses barrel, real estate speculators have flocked here, some on the square and some crooked.

The temptation to induce by glowing statements, such as "Building Booming," "Work for all at good wages," "John Smith's wonderful returns from his truck farm," etc., carefully refraining from stating the facts, has had the effect of good mechanics coming here, only to be disappointed and walking the streets vainly seeking a job, if only to earn enough money

to pay their fare back from whence they came.

In a great many instances these men have made payments on Everglade lands which will not be ready for cultivation for two or more years. These boosters don't tell you of the hundreds of truckers who lost money on their truck crops last year. Oh, no! They say that would not be business.

One of the boosters, when remonstrated with last winter for answering prospective buyers in distant states that work was plentiful and wages good, when as a matter of fact the streets were full of idle men looking for a job, said: "I write to them assuring them of plenty of work and good wages; all I am looking for is the first payment on a tract of land!"

The Everglade proposition is all right, but the land must first be drained and put in shape to crop. Any brother carpenter thinking of coming here will save himself endless trouble by writing first and inquiring into the situation, by ascertaining whether or not there is a chance for him to obtain work. If such is to be had, we will welcome brothers from other states and receive them with open arms.

Fraternally yours,
B. SUTTON,
Press Committee L. U. 993.

Miami, Fla.

The Chronic Grouch.

Editor The Carpenter:

Just a few words about our old brother, always one of our oldest members, the "chronic grouch," who boasts of having been a member of the local for twenty years and never held office, never served on a sick committee, would not waste his time in visiting a sick brother, in the hospital perhaps, never attended a funeral of a deceased brother, always has his weather eye open for "graft," ever ready to criticise anything in the shape of compensation for the officers of his Local Union, who for a paltry sum of a few cents, sometimes not enough for car fare to visit the sick, for gas light in auditing the books, etc.

Such a man is unworthy to participate in benefits and should be compelled to take his "hack" and share in the "graft" and devote more of his valuable time (and less of his wind) as an officer of his L. U.

Above all there should be no apology, no excuse accepted, no release from sick duty; every man in his turn, or appoint a sick steward, a job just cut out for the "chronic grouch."

Fraternally yours,
JAMES BARRY, L. U. 509.

New York City.

Rev. Betten on "The Strike."

Editor The Carpenter:

I am surprised to see the article by Rev. Betten inserted in the June issue of our official organ without editorial comment. It fairly bristles with sentiment and principles antagonistic to the interest of organized labor.

Permit me a short comment on a few of Rev. Betten's conclusions.

He undertakes to discover what is the lowest wage which may be justly demanded by a workingman. After considerable difficulty, the conclusion is reached that this lowest wage is the least amount on which the workingman can support himself and family. It would seem that this part of the investigation might have been left out. Hardly any of us are foolish enough to strike for less than that required to support us.

The Rev. Betten then undertakes to find out what is the highest wage which may be "justly" demanded. This he seems unable to do, and finally dismisses the matter with "Luckily this is not necessary; commonly the employers will not allow the wages of their laborers to be too high."

Please note the word "luckily." It seems that the Rev. Betten considers it exceedingly good luck that employers hold the wages far below what they should be, so that thereby he is saved the embarrassment of determining what that is.

After this the following conclusions are laid down:

"1. The employer is bound in conscience to pay his workers at least the lowest wage.

"2. He is not obliged to pay more.

"3. The laborer is bound in conscience not to demand more than what he knows to be the highest wage."

It would seem that if the first two conclusions should hold good, that the third were entirely useless. If the employer is obliged "in conscience" to pay a barely living wage, and is not obliged to pay more than that, then the matter would be ended. There would be no reason to take up another page to discover when it is right to strike, and when not.

Those first two conclusions would brand all strikes as demands for something the employer was "not obliged to pay," and therefore as wrong and unjust and foolish.

Let us look for a moment into the reason of the first contention. Why is an employer bound to pay at least the lowest wage which will sustain his laborer and give him the power to work and reproduce? For the very simple reason that if this were not done the laborers would die off and there would be none to work.

And when is it that the employer is obliged to pay more than simply a living wage? When we force him to.

Now, the Rev. Betten has evidenced considerable difficulty in laying down any workable rule for making demands or going on strike.

I will venture to lay down a rule so simple that all may understand it:

1. We should demand only that which it seems probable we can enforce.

2. We should strike only when our demands are not granted.

In the latter part of his essay the Rev. Betten makes this truthful statement, "The strike is a war." So it is, Mr. Betten, and in war we look after our own interests and let the other fellow look after his.

Yours fraternally,
WILLIAM RAOUL, Local 469.

Cheyenne, Wyo.

A Defense Fund a Necessity of the Hour.

Editor The Carpenter:

Since the year 1881, when the U. B. was born in Chicago, it has struggled, weighted down by tremendous adversity, namely, lack of funds. From just a few units, or persons, assembled in Chicago back in 1881 the brotherhood has so grown as not only to embrace the United States, but gone beyond, and from a membership of several hundred to nearly three hundred thousand. From a tiny weakling it has grown to one of the most powerful organizations of skilled workers under one head in the civilized world. The good accomplished by way of shortening hours, raising wages and bettering conditions generally is almost incalculable. But in addition its influence has been felt largely in other fields. It has been one of the chief instruments in the enactment of many wholesome laws regulating the employment of women and restricting child labor.

It has advocated and in some states succeeded in securing compensation for workers if injured while in the employ of others, causing in many states either the modification or repeal of that monstrosity in law known as the fellow-servant act, the act which disgraced the statute books of so many states and through which men were robbed even of their birthright. Again, in addition the brotherhood has defended itself and members in the courts, collected wages for its members from unscrupulous employers, fought writs of injunction issued against it by judges who, if not subsidized, would seem to have been prejudiced. The principle involved in its referendum furnished pattern to the great State of Oregon for her initiative, referendum and recall; those who formulated the plan having received instructions from a member of the U. B. Last, but by no means least, it has brought carpenters into closer bonds of union, disseminated the principles of altruism among men, and pointed the way to higher ideals of life. It has also taught men to be self-reliant and courageous fighters in the cause of humanity, taught them "The interest of one should be the concern of all," shown men how to suppress their individual differences, present a strong front to the enemy and extend a helping hand to each other in times fraught with trouble. If the union of interest as exemplified in the U. B. was fully understood and appreciated by the individual membership, it would go far toward establishing closer relations between the workers of this and other countries. The accomplishments of the U. B. are wonderful and manifold, yet there is no doubt among those familiar

with the subject that a full treasury would have enabled the organization to do a great deal more in the thirty years of its existence. The maintenance of the U. B. has at all times been uphill work for those in charge, which was more attributed to lack of funds than any other cause. Ofttimes the funds in the general treasury have almost reached low water mark, even the danger line, and trade movements had to be discontinued when the battles were more than half won. It is a fundamental principle of mathematics that one cannot take something from nothing; there must be numbers to work upon if any subtraction is made, and this applies equally to the U. B. If called upon to support trade movements for better conditions it is a duty devolving upon the membership to inquire if they have provided the means for successfully conducting the battle. The enemy first fights us with money, turning public sentiment against us; next and last they depend upon that our own poverty, which they have created, will compel us to surrender. If money was abundant in the general treasury, poverty, this grim and dangerous enemy of happiness and content, would not so often appear. One very large item of expense in the brotherhood is that benevolent rule which provides a donation of $200 to the beneficiary of a brother at the time of his death. To pay this sum into the general treasury at 25 cents per month would require that the member continue payments through sixty-six and two-thirds years. Certainly a long time and probably the cheapest insurance on earth. The brotherhood's greatest need would seem to be a defense fund entirely distinct from all other funds and to be used exclusively for supporting members while unemployed because of either strikes or a lockout. This fund should be established and maintained by the payment of at least 10 cents per capita per month by each brother in the organization, and in order to facilitate its collection should be taxed against the several L. U.'s in like manner as other per capita is now taxed.

This amount of 10 cents per month set apart as a defense fund would grow in time to formidable proportions, though experience might teach that it is inadequate. There are several labor organizations in this country which receive from their members in times of employment as much as 20 per cent. of their net earnings. Dues are paid on a kind of sliding scale, and it goes without saying their organizations have but few disputes with the capitalist class. Should one arise, members may cease their labors without in any manner lessening their income and strike almost indefinitely. Trade movements have been found to be a necessity and strikes are unavoidable. They will continue just so long as the workers are deprived of any portion of that which they produce. No employer of labor has yet been found who was or is philanthropic enough to advance wages or shorten hours without pressure being brought to bear upon him. Ever since the advent of industrialism battles have been waged between the employer and his employe, the one striving for a larger share in the products of labor, the other fighting for a living wage. Thousands of years were covered in building this system and under it capital takes from 80 to 85 per cent. from the value of labor's creations, leaving the worker to eke out some sort of existence from the little that remains. The large returns withheld by capital is checked up to what? Interest on money invested in plant or plants in machinery, depreciation of machinery plant, etc., but the last and largest item is profits.

The battles waged by the U. B. in the current year for improved conditions have already cost $175,000, and the end is not yet. True, in some localities these fights have been successfully concluded, resulting in a gain of all that was demanded. In other less favored localities partial victories have been won on a compromise basis, while in others results are problematical. Had the general treasury contained sufficient funds to warrant the payment of $10 a week to each brother on strike there would have been a different story to tell and a somewhat larger membership enrolled on the books of the organization. A full treasury is the arms our brotherhood must use in the oft-recurring battles. Without it there is but scant use challenging the opposition. A hungry man with a hungered family begging him for bread is

not in a position to put forth a strong fight against conditions which both oppress and enslave him, and but a month's idleness will not put a majority of our members in want. The brotherhood should take up this problem now and solve it right once and for all. Let us establish a defense fund to be administered by the general officers same as our general fund. The general officers are in a position to understand where its use would do the most good. The establishment of this fund will at once raise the U. B. to that eminence it so richly deserves to occupy as an organization of intelligent and skilled men, and it will simultaneously inform the public that it is duly prepared to meet its enemies in all contests of endurance when better conditions are involved. Capital is organized with unlimited money to fight the moneyless disorganized workers. Boards of trade, chambers of commerce and their newly-born children, the Citizens' Alliance, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Erectors' Association, and even the so-called dispensers of justice are arrayed against labor and backed by military power, they are able to enforce their decrees.

All the above enumerated organizations have used their powers, borrowed or stolen, in their efforts to crush the workers. The courts have decreed imprisonment for no cause other than that they were workingmen; chambers of commerce have taught the public that demands of workpeople were extravagant and unjust; boards of trade have spread the idea that the organized workers were at enmity with the communities in which they dwell. But the climax of diabolism is reached in the Erectors' Association, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliance. All make organized labor the subject of bitter attack, charging men with being anarchists, strife creators, dynamiters and outlaws unworthy of confidence and dangerous to humanity in general, while to a casual observer they themselves appear as the only anarchists known in the United States. Let us use their weapon in our defense. Ten cents per capita paid into a defense fund will before much time elapses prove a blessing to our members and bring a "pleasant" surprise to all capitalistic philosophy in these United State. Yours fraternally,

ALF. MADDEN, L. U. 1089.

Phoenix, Ariz.

Organized Labor's Accomplishments in the Past and Present.

Editor The Carpenter:

If it was not so aggravating it would be amusing to study the criticisms of union men and union methods every time there are any trade disputes between union workmen and their employers. All sorts of people are ready to advise, to admonish, to exhort, or to condemn the unions, and yet when we look through the pages of history dealing with industrial conditions during the last century, and then think of what the unions have accomplished, it makes one wonder why every man and woman that toils for a living are not affiliated with some labor organization.

A glance through the pages of the industrial history of this city of Paterson, N. J., reveal conditions which, in the light of today's civilization, can only be thought of with hatred and horror; and I have no doubt that the same conditions prevailed in every manufacturing center in the country.

Our critics of all sorts are continually telling us of the horrible mistakes the unions make, but I fail to find in any of them one word of the good we have done, or of the absolute necessity there is for united action on the part of those who labor to feed and clothe, house and nourish the whole nation.

Thoughts like these set me thinking that writers in labor papers could do much good by turning over the pages of history once in a while and tracing the progress for betterment in the condition of labor during the last sixty or seventy years and pointing out the part organized labor had taken in bringing about these conditions. I will try to point out a few.

Whether we look at it from a trade union or legislative point of view, we find that every advance towards better conditions of life had its inception in labor unions. Long before any of what we call labor laws were brought within the sphere of prac-

tical politics they were discussed in the Local Unions, and it was only by persistent action on the part of officers of trade unions that they were ever brought before the legislative assemblies of the world.

In this country child labor laws, factory inspection, safeguarding machinery, ventilation of mines, in fact every law for the benefit of working people had been discussed for years in trade union halls before Senate or Congress ever gave them a thought.

When we contrast the difference between the wages and working hours, the moral and intellectual standards of the workers of today and those of the past, and look for those by whose efforts the change was brought about, we have to turn to the trades union every time. When men and children worked fourteen and sixteen hours a day, as they did in this city fifty years ago, there was very little time to acquire the necessary education and improvement of the mind which enabled us to make a partially successful demand for better wages and an eight-hour workday.

The youngest trades unionist can remember the howl that went up from all the organs of capital, and all the fools and followers of capital, when the demand for an eight-hour day was made. Older men and students of industrial history know that it was only a repetition of the various howls that were heard when demands for a fourteen, a twelve, a ten and a nine-hour day were made.

It is unfortunate that mill workers have not united on this point because the good results of the eight-hour day are plainly reflected in the lives of those workers who have succeeded in so far shortening the hours of labor, not to speak of the opportunities it gives for a better acquaintance with our families. Those who have regularly attended meetings of labor unions for any great number of years can see the higher mentality that has been growing among the younger members.

Twenty or thirty years ago not many young members could take part in the debates which were continually going on. Today it is the young men who are the leaders in these debates and who are pushing the good cause along, both in trade and legislative matters.

Yours fraternally,
WILLIAM GORGLER, L. U. 325.
Paterson, N. J.

A Valuable Pointer.

Editor The Carpenter:

I wish to give my brother carpenters a pointer that in case of an emergency may prove a money saver to them as it did to me.

Some weeks ago I suffered a very severe sprain of my great toe joint by a fall. I was just fresh on the job and did not want to go home and lose time and perhaps lose the job. So after limping around very painfully for an hour or two it occurred to me to try some means of keeping the toe end of my shoe from touching the ground. Cutting a block 1 inch by 1¾, and a little longer than the width of my shoe, I bradded through the shoe-welt into this block under the ball of my foot. I was astonished to find that it kept my injured toe off the ground so that I could move about fine and even climb a ladder with scarcely any pain.

Continuing until the third day, I was enabled to remove the block and have been working ever since with little inconvenience, and my toe joint is now almost as good as ever.

Perhaps you can boil this story down some, but you cannot diminish the benefit of the scheme nor my thankfulness for the timely thought. Yours fraternally,

J. J. PHARE, L. U. 105.
Cleveland, Ohio.

Why the Carpenter has the Right to Manufacture Cigar Boxes.

Editor The Carpenter:

When cigar boxes came first into use the various sizes and makes were gotten out by those engaged in the skilled branches of carpentry and joinery and were made at the same carpenter shops where the ancient cradle, flour chest and kitchen table were made, and undoubtedly many of our old white-crowned Americans will remember the unique make of the old-time cigar boxes. For instance, the dove-tailed ends

and slide lid and made of the clearest grades of New England State white woods.

Later the California and Washington red woods and cedar took the place of the white woods. Then the bench carpenter began to mitre and glue the corners and hinge the lids with wire-made hinges, and in later years, when the packing-box industry became a utility, the larger manufacturers in the later branch of carpentry and woodwork reached out and took in the cigar box and nailed it up like the packing box. The men in the sawing and nailing department became dissatisfied with their working conditions and became members of the Knights of Labor, and in the early nineties they joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Later a new and independent organization not affiliated with the A. F. of L. claimed jurisdiction over the packing and beer case boxes, and with it claimed the cigar box branch; that meant to saw and nail at the same time.

The wood-working machines came in use and at the time a few lame locals of the Cabinet Parlor Frame Workers and Wood Engravers joined hands and united with the old National Furniture Workers. Another organization of wood workers that sprang out from the carpenters' bench, the United Wood Workers, then applied to the A. F. of L. for a charter and was granted the same under protest of the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, as the former organization, the furniture workers, then had a charter from the A. F. of L. and claimed jurisdiction over all machine wood work in the manufacture of window sash, blinds and doors, ice boxes, bar fixture and store and saloon fronts. The controversy begun in 1896 between the carpenters and the wood workers and has often been debated freely at each and every A. F. of L. convention since 1898 by the delegates representing the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and the A. W. W.

The convention of the A. F. of L. held in Minneapolis, Minn., first began to reconsider the former action in granting a charter to the A. W. W., and committees were then appointed to draw up articles of agreement for the purpose of uniting the two organizations two years hence. But the A. W. W. were opposed to this action until the St. Louis convention, held in the latter city last November, and the delegates there assembled ordered the A. W. W. organization to get into the U. B. of C. and J. of A. no later than the 1st of April, 1911. At the U. B. convention held in Des Moines, Iowa, a resolution was concurred in to take up the work of organizing all wood box sawyers, nailers and makers and apply to these articles the union label of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. Under these conditions the Tri-City district, consisting of Davenport, Iowa, Rock Island, Ill., and Moline, Ill., have a movement on foot for the establishing of a union cigar box factory, to carry the union label of all trades concerned in the manufacture of cigar boxes, the box to bear the U. B. of C. and J. label, typographical label, the printers' and lithographers' label, and last of all the cigar manufacturer places the cigar in the box and seals it with the cigar makers' label.

On July 27, 1911, a joint committee meeting was held at Industrial Home building, Rock Island, Ill., for the purpose of taking initial steps to this end. Brother Albert Bickfoid, representing the typographical union, was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Brother G. G. Biggs, representing the carpenters, was chosen secretary. The following unions were represented: Carpenters, printers, typographical, lithographers and cigar makers. Committees were appointed to report to their locals, also a committee to go before the Tri-City Federation of Labor.

We now ask all the encouragement along this line we can get and hope organized labor will liberally support this undertaking.

Fraternally yours,

G. G. BIGGS, Sec. L. U. 166.

Rock Island, Ill.

Deplorable Conditions in Regina, Sask., Can.

Editor The Carpenter:

This is a fine country for young men. The papers here are full of ads. for carpenters. Twenty thousand are wanted for field work. They must be good on postholes. Long hours to good men, small wages to all. Work until late at night in

order to save time. Pay at the end of every run. A run is one hundred miles. It is sixty miles from the railroad, but you only walk one way—the company takes you out. It looks as if all the carpenters in the United States were coming here; every train brings a bunch of them, and they are all fighting each other to get these jobs. There is no show for a poor bricklayer with this gang.

Fraternally yours,
THOMAS R. PREECE.

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter.

Organized Labor Triumphs.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The unions have fought and won a great battle in England. Arrogant railway officials have been compelled to recognize them and their right to recognition has been established.

Over 100,000 of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants went on strike mainly because officials of the railway companies refused to confer with their representatives. The terms of the settlement will show how complete was the victory. At a conference held between two representatives of the strikers, two of the railway officials and one of the board of trade, it was agreed that all strikers and locked-out men would be reinstated at the earliest possible moment, no one to be subjected to proceedings for breach of contract or otherwise penalized; conciliation boards to be convened to settle all questions at present in dispute. If the sectional boards fail to arrive at a settlement, the central board is to meet at once. Any decisions arrived at are to be retroactive as from the date of this agreement. It is agreed for the purpose of this and the following clauses that the rate of wages include remuneration whether by time or piece work.

Carpenters' Strike Settled.

Washington, Aug. 26.—With an increased wage scale of 5 cents an hour, established after a strike of fifteen weeks, the contest at Minneapolis has been officially declared off by Local No. 7 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

McNamara Defense Fund.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Two international unions, in convention last week, contributed liberally to the fund which will be used in the defense of the McNamara brothers.

The convention of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union in session at Chicago levied an assessment of $1 per member, and the convention of the International Typographical Union, in session at San Francisco, adopted a resolution favoring an assessment of 25 cents a member.

Struggle for Supremacy.

Orange, Tex., Aug. 26.—Lumber mill employers in the gulf coast territory of Texas, in response to the order of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, are putting up a terrific battle against the union. Ten large mills in this territory have been closed on account of labor troubles, and the employers' association has ordered twenty more to cease operations in order that the work of unionizing the plants may be stopped. The thirty odd mills thus closed employ 12,000 men and had a daily output of 4,000,000 feet of lumber.

Killed and Crippled by Railroads.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Against determined and powerful opposition organized labor has struggled for years to compel railroads to adopt safety appliances. Equally energetic has been its efforts to secure working conditions for the operatives that would contribute not only to their personal comfort, but to the safety of the public.

Organized labor still continues to battle as energetically as of yore and the necessity for continued action is strikingly set forth in Accident Bulletin No. 39, issued by the interstate commerce commission, tabulating the number of railroad accidents in the United States during January, February and March of this year. The following is from the bulletin: "The number of persons killed in train accidents during the months of January, February and March, 1911, as shown in reports made by the railroad companies to the interstate commerce commission under the 'accident law' of May 6, 1910, was 146, and of injured 3,228. Accidents of other kinds, including those sus-

tained by employes while at work, by passengers in getting on or off cars, by travelers at highway crossings, by persons doing business at stations, etc., by trespassers and others, bring up the total number of casualties, excluding 'industrial accidents,' to 18,-554 (2,124 killed and 16,430 injured). Accidents to employes resulting in slight injuries, which did not prevent the employe injured from performing his accustomed service for more than three days in the aggregate during the ten days immediately following the accident, are not reported.''

The figures above refer only to accidents on steam roads. In addition 61 were killed and 696 injured on electric railways during the months of January, February and March.

Legislature Fails, Union Succeeds.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 26.—Again has organized labor demonstrated its ability to get an eight-hour day for workers, when legislatures would not or could not enact eight-hour laws.

It happened in Denver this time, and the waiters' union assisted by the other labor organizations, has established an eight-hour day for girls that cannot be declared unconstitutional.

Until recently the waitresses employed in Denver have been working nine hours a day in restaurants operated seven days a week and eleven hours a day in establishments open six days a week. Some of them will continue to work the same number of hours until they learn the necessity for co-operating with their fellow workers, but 150 union girls employed in twelve restaurants will from now on work eight hours a day in seven-day houses and nine hours a day in those operated six days a week. There will be no reduction in wages.

The girls were imbued with the proper spirit of unionism, and with the assistance of their fellow unionists secured the splendid concessions without resorting to a strike. The union men of Denver will all eat in union houses in the future, and many who are not unionists will do likewise.

As Others See It.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Under the caption, ''Which Shall Rule—Courts or People?'' in La Follette's Magazine for August 19, Gilbert E. Roe has this to say:

''I have simply tried to gather together, on this branch of the discussion, sufficient of the decisions to show the general and well settled rules of law which the courts have devised in this country to govern trade disputes between capital and organized labor. These rules speak for themselves. The restrictions they place upon labor have been recently summarized by an able law writer as follows:

'' 'They (employes) are not permitted to strike to compel men to join the union. They are not permitted, in even a lawful strike' to employ pickets to persuade men not to take employment as strike breakers, nor to maintain banners before an establishment giving notice of a strike in progress there. They are not permitted to enter upon a merely sympathetic strike against employers with whom they have no trade dispute, and a strike to secure to the union the right to pass upon grievances between individual members and their employers is considered a sympathetic strike. They are not permitted to exact by strike the payment of a penalty by an employer for violation of union regulations. They will not be accorded judicial aid, either as organizations or as individuals, to prevent blacklisting by a combination of employers.'

''While the foregoing was intended as a summation of the law of Massachusetts on the subject, it practically states the law of the whole country on the subject as well, and is certainly as liberal to the employes as the rules laid down by the federal courts.

''Turn now to the statement of what the employer may do, and you read that he has an unrestricted right to discharge, to blacklist and to lock out his employes, and that the injunctive process of our courts with an arbitrary and despotic power to punish and imprison without a jury trial, is always at his command.''

Los Angeles Picket Ordinance.

Washington, Aug. 26—L. W. Butler, secretary-treasurer of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, Cal., makes the following report in regard to the work of the Los Angeles picket ordinance:

"The anti-picketing ordinance passed by the so-called good government administration resulted in the arrest of 300 members of organized labor for alleged violations of the law. The legal battle has been waged during the entire term, the results of which are given in the following cold figures: Arrests, 300; convictions, 5; acquittals, 4; disagreements, 4; dismissals, 247; cases pending, 40. This does not include the thirty-five men arrested on a charge of conspiracy to violate the picket ordinance. The jury in this case disagreed, and the charges against the men were dismissed after the trial."

Comptroller Tracewell's Decision.

Washington, Aug. 26.—In order that there may be no misconception of the decision made by Comptroller Tracewell relating to the hours of labor for workmen employed by private ship-building companies engaged in constructing government vessels, the decision of the comptroller follows:

"I am of opinion that the limitation on the use of the appropriation in question applies to the employes, laborers or mechanics engaged or to be engaged in the construction of these vessels of the person, firm or corporation to whom the contract for their construction is let, and is limited to such employes, laborers or mechanics as are in the employ of such contractor and subject to his hiring or discharge and to the employes, laborers or mechanics of other persons, firms or corporations who, in the usual course of business, may furnish to such contractors materials entering into the construction of said vessels. Giving the act a different construction than the above would make it practically impossible to secure a contract and would result in penalizing him, if obtained, on account of matters which he is powerless to control. I do think, however, that the restriction operates in favor of the employes, laborers and mechanics engaged in the construction of these vessels wherever they may be, provided they are in the employ of a person, firm or corporation who has contracted directly with the government to build one of these vessels, or parts thereof, and all such persons, firms or corporations, in order to secure payment under such contract, should show that all their employes, laborers or mechanics engaged in the construction of these vessels, wherever their situs, are working under an eight-hour employment day."

Connecticut Aroused.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 26.—Organized labor in Connecticut has decided to enter the political arena and oppose the re-election of the members of the Connecticut legislature who were responsible for the defeat of their measures.

The Senate, which is the real representative body of the state, passed a compensation act which had been prepared by organized labor, but it met its defeat in the house which is largely composed of representatives from the villages and small towns. The newspapers of the state, mostly unfriendly to organized labor, condemned the action of the representatives, and declared they had been prompted by purely selfish motives.

Connecticut is ruled by a small minority of the people, the small villages having equal representation in the House with the largest cities. In congressional elections the cities have sufficient votes to elect all congressmen and the unions propose to send a complete new delegation to the next Congress.

Court Says Labor Is Not Property.

According to a decision of the appellate division of the supreme court of New York, labor does not constitute property. In handing down the decision Justice McLaughlin said: "If labor constitutes property, then it seems to me to necessarily follow that the right to labor must also constitute property, and whatever deprives the laborer of his right deprives him of his property." All of the justice concur.

McNamara's Kidnapper in Trouble.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 26.—James Hosick, the Los Angeles detective, who assisted Private Detective Burns in kidnapping John J. McNamara from Indianapolis, will be brought back to that city to stand trial for his unlawful act. He will not be

kidnapped, but will be carried to the scene of his crime in a lawful manner.

Governor Johnson of California has honored a requisition from Governor Marshall of Indiana for the return of the kidnapper.

The representatives of the American Federation of Labor have been persistent in their efforts to bring Hosick to justice, and the requisition was secured by their attorney.

Austria-Hungary.

Vienna, Austria, Aug. 26.—Toilers in Austria-Hungary have been making a splendid effort to better their conditions and have been meeting with success. One hundred labor disputes have taken place, fifty-one of which affected 9,838 work people. The workers gained eighteen complete victories and compromised in fourteen disputes. Unionism is making rapid headway and higher wages and shorter hours are being secured.

Unionism Stirring France.

Paris, France, Aug. 26.—Trades unionists in France are making their power felt, and stirring the workers to great effort in the securing of higher wages, shorter work days and better conditions of labor.

Canadians Marching On.

Ottawa, Canada, Aug. 26.—That organized labor is gathering force in Canada is evidenced by the following increases in wages and reductions in hours of labor secured recently:

Building Trades—Bricklayers and masons (225) at Calgary, Alta., received an increase from 62½ to 67½ cents per hour. Bricklayers and masons (40) at St. Thomas, Ont., received an increase of 2 cents an hour, making an advance from $21.60 to $22.68 per week. Carpenters (300) at Hamilton received an increase from 35 to 40 cents an hour in May and June. Bricklayers (fifty) at Brandon, Man., received an increase in wages amounting to from 60 to 65 cents per hour for a nine-hour day. Plasterers (500) at Montreal, Que., were granted an increase from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour and a reduction in working hours of from nine to eight hours a day, the change to take effect September 1. Carpenters (1,500) at Montreal received a general increase of 10 per cent. in wages. The mean rate of pay advanced from 30 cents to 33 cents per hour for a nine-hour day. Increases taking effect April 16 were granted to employes of the Pacific Coast Construction Company as follows: Laborers (100), from $2.50 to $2.75 per day; blacksmiths (six), from $3.50 to $3.75 per day; drillers (nine), from $3 to $3.25 per day, and cement workers (three), from $3.25 to $3.50 per day.

Metal Trades—Electrical Workers, interior wiremen (fifty) at Calgary, Alta., were granted an increase from a sliding scale of 35 to 50 cents to a minimum scale of 50 cents per hour.

Food and Tobacco Preparation—Thirty-four brewery workers at Ottawa received an advance amounting to from $12 to $13 per week, to date from July 1. It was also agreed that their hours would be reduced from sixty to fifty-five per week, taking effect from January 1 next. Eighty-five brewery workers at Hamilton received an advance from $12 to $13 per week and a reduction from fifty-nine to fifty hours per week.

Railway Service—Freight handlers and checkers (twenty) at Ottawa received an advance from a scale of $1.55 to $1.65 per day to a scale of $1.65 to $1.75 per day.

General Transport — Conductors and motormen (twenty-five) at Guelph, Ont., received an advance of 1 cent per hour, from a scale ranging from 15 to 18 cents per hour to one ranging from 16 to 19 cents per hour.

Public Employes—The maximum salaries of six teachers of the Collegiate Institute at Sarnia, Ont., were advanced from $1,600 to $1,800, $1,500 to $1,600, and from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum, the actual increase being $50 per year.

Miscellaneous—Broom tyers, at Toronto, Ont., received an increase in wages from $9 to $12 per week, taking effect from June 1, 1911.

Unskilled labor—Laborers in the employ of the corporation of St. John, N. B., received an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day, taking effect from June 12, 1911.

Key West, Fla.—All carpenters are hereby requested to remain away from this city for the present. Trade is dull and numbers of our own men are on the streets. Keep away until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Calgary, Can.—This city is overstocked with carpenters and a good place for traveling brothers to avoid. Don't be misled by fake advertisements. There is no scarcity of men but scarcity of work.

❖ ❖ ❖

New Milford, Conn.—Trade is very dull and work exceedingly slack here and as a result most of our own men are walking the streets. Please list New Milford among the localities to be avoided.

❖ ❖ ❖

Covington and Newport, Ky.—Work in these cities and vicinity is very scarce and business almost at a standstill. There is no chance for securing employment for any one at this time and traveling brothers are earnestly advised to stay away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Dubuque, Ia.—There has been a strike on here since March 1 this year and brother carpenters and mill hands will certainly understand that it is imperatively necessary for them to stay away until a settlement is reached. Help us in our difficulty by keeping away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—Conditions in the carpenter trade in this city, and, in fact, in the entire building industry are very unsatisfactory at present. There is an unprecedented scarcity of work and lots of idle men. We would earnestly advise traveling brothers to remain away from Mt. Carmel until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Moberly, Mo.—In view of the unsatisfactory trade conditions obtaining we would warn all traveling carpenters to keep aloof from this city. Newcomers will surely find it impossible to secure employment and will therefore only help to increase the number of men out of work of whom we already have a goodly number. Be wise and stay away until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Prescott, Ark.—This is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. Lots of men are walking the streets unable to secure work, while real estate men are booming the town. Traveling brothers, especially, are warned not to pay heed to their statements regarding opportunities for work here; these statements are false and misleading. Work is very scarce here.

❖ ❖ ❖

Dallas, Tex.—Owing to dullness of trade, a large per cent. of unfair work and the city being overrun with carpenters from all parts of the country, we have to do what we never did before, that is, to appeal to migrating brothers to stay away from this city until trade conditions have improved. A large number of our own men are idle and chances for newcomers to obtain employment are very problematic to say the least.

❖ ❖ ❖

Bangor, Me.—This city is greatly oversupplied with carpenters. The New York and Boston papers are printing exaggerated accounts of the wages paid here. The truth is that wages are lower than in any other city of the state, the common pay for carpenters being $2.50 per day. Men are coming here from all over the country; we have taken seventy into the union in a few weeks. All who read this notice are warned to stay away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Lake County, Ind.—All carpenters and members of other crafts are hereby called upon to stay away from the cities of Gary, Hammond, Whiting, Indiana Harbor, Ches-

terton, Hobart, Crown Point and Valparaiso, all of which are in this county and state. Do not pay any attention to advertisements stating there is plenty of work in these places. There has been a strike on in this county since January, and the towns in this district are abounding with idle men. Aside from this, the steel trust is importing more men every day to keep the towns flooded with men looking for work.

❖ ❖ ❖

Wellingford, Conn.—Union carpenters will please take notice that the members of L. U. 1626 of this city have been locked out by the employers since the latter part of April, and are still out. The attention of traveling brothers is especially called to the firms of C. F. Wording & Co., Luchs & Clark and C. W. Porter, who, although they claim to observe union rules, are running entirely non-union shops. They are advertising for help. We hope that the brothers of the U. B. will assist us in our fight by staying away from this city and vicinity.

❖ ❖ ❖

Fresno, Cal.—We deem it necessary to give publicity to the fact in the columns of our journal, that there are ten men here for every one man's job. We are aware that the "open shoppers," through the medium of their capitalistic press, have sent out broadcast into the eastern centers, statements grossly misrepresenting conditions as such exist here with the consequent result that we are besieged with men out of work, hungry and dead broke, with no sign of a job in sight. In order to save many a great disappointment we would advise migrating carpenters to give this city and the Pacific coast a wide berth.

❖ ❖ ❖

St. Augustine, Fla.—Local Union 864 of this city is getting along quite well. All the members are satisfied and kept busy, which, more than anything else, works for contentment. Our F. S., Thos. E. Bowen, had the misfortune of breaking his arm some few days ago, and the joke of it is that he met with the accident carrying The Carpenters' Journal from the postoffice to our hall on a bicycle, but we are glad to state he is rapidly recovering and getting along O. K. We have appointed a committee to make arrangements for our Labor Day celebration on the old Fort Marion green and a dance at night on the parapets of the old fort.

❖ ❖ ❖

Saskatoon, Sask., Can.—We are enjoying a fairly busy season, but owing to the many cheap rates offered by the railroad companies for the harvesters and homeseekers, the supply of good carpenters is rather in excess of the demand and working hours are long and wages correspondingly low. For these reasons we would advise traveling brothers to stay away from this city; this section of our country offers no inducement whatever for any mechanic who expects decent pay.

We are eager to know what other cities are doing in regard to the forms for reinforced concrete buildings. Our men won't touch this class of work if they can get anything else to do and still they are grouching because other men are doing it and these are non-union. Can somebody suggest a remedy?

Information Wanted.

Fred C. Hodge, a member of L. U. 1377, Buffalo, N. Y., left his wife and three small children and has gone to parts unknown.

FRED C. HODGE.

He is 5 feet 7 inches in height; weight, 170 pounds; has brown eyes, dark hair and mustache. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by

MRS. M. HODGE.

131 Royal ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wm. Wilde, a member of L. U. 138, Illinois, after having been apprehended, again deserted his wife and three children, the oldest being 11 years and the youngest 4 years old.

WM. WILDE.

Age, 33 years; weight, about 170 pounds; height, 5 feet 10½ inches, slightly bow-legged, hair reddish and curly, eyes blue, mole on left side of face, figure and general appearance good; a carpenter and also a printer by trade. Any information as to his whereabout will be thankfully received by his wife and babies. Address business agent,

W. W. REYNOLDS, B. A., L. U. 183.
109-11 S. Adam street, Peoria, Ill.

Wm. Boyce, a carpenter by trade is inquired for by a relative. Last heard from July 15, 1900, in Boston, Mass., when he deposited his card, but did not go to work. He is of Scotch birth; came to this country six years ago, the first four years being located in Toronto, Can., where he was prominent in the Socialist movement. Age, 30 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches; complexion and hair dark. Any one knowing his whereabouts will kindly communicate with

G. ED. BARR, R. S., L. U. 1908.
500 W. Green street, Piqua, O.

Harry D. Miller, a carpenter by trade, age, about 30 years; height, about 5 feet, 10 inches, black hair, dark eyes, black mustache, if wearing any, is inquired for by his father. He left Kansas City, where he was a member of the union, about three years ago, leaving no trace behind him, and was never heard from since. Members or readers who can locate him will confer a great favor upon his father by writing to

J. W. MILLER.
Rossville, Kan.

W. Raleigh Hoag, a carpenter by trade, age 24 years, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., is searched for by his mother, who is grief stricken at his silence. Any one knowing his whereabouts will kindly communicate with

FRED W. ZUR LOWEN.
1164 Florida St., San Francisco, Cal.

A Defrauder.

S. H. McIntyre, in his capacity as business agent for Local Union 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., collected initiation fee and absconded without turning over the money to the Local Union. He came to Sioux Falls about a year ago with a clearance card from the Des Moines, Ia., Local Union. Any one who can locate him will please communicate with

JOSEPH McEWAN, R. S., L. U. 783.
1013 W. 5th st., Sioux Falls, S. D.

Successful Trade Movements.

Jermyn, Pa.—Because of their refusal to live up to our new trade rules and pay the advance in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour as these rules provide, Local Union 1240 of this city, on August 18 decided to call out its members in the employ of Nicholson & Company, contractors and builders. On several occasions committees waited on the firm with a view to amicably adjust the differences and thus avoid a clash, but to no avail. Our men were out only three days when Mr. Nicholson wanted to settle. The men came out on Wednesday, August 21, and went back, August 24, with every demand granted. Mr. Nicholson also agreed to hire union men only. So everything looks bright here, now.

Watertown, Wis.—After being out on strike ten weeks, we have reached a settlement with the contractors. We have ob-

(Continued on page 53.)

CRAFT PROBLEMS

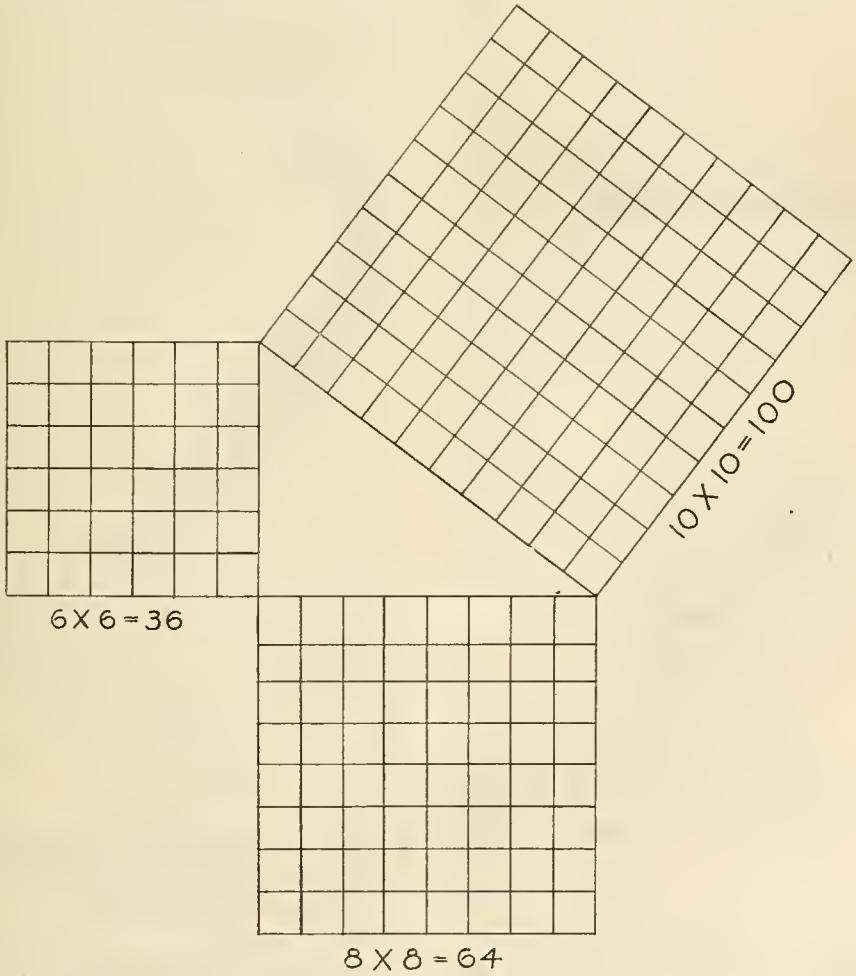
Squaring a Foundation or Building.

(By John Upton.)

For squaring a foundation we may use the figures 6, 8, 10 or some other combination. Perhaps the reason why these are generally taken is because of the common use of the ten-foot pole.

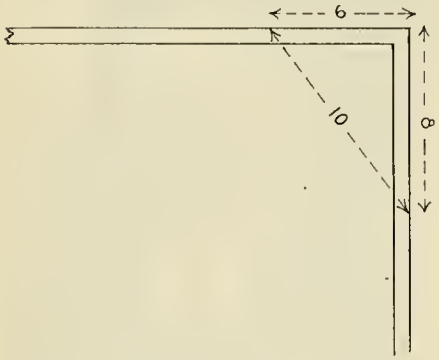
Let us see first how the trick is done, then the reason for it, and also some other ways.

From a corner supposed to be square, measure six feet one way and eight feet the other, then if the corner is square there will be exactly ten feet between the two points found by this measure.



The reason is that the square of a hy-

pothenuse of a right-angle triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. A right-angled triangle is a figure bounded by three straight lines and having one square corner.



If we stretch a line across the corner of a square building we have a right-angled triangle.

The hypothenuse is the longest line, in this case ten feet.

The squares obtained by multiplying each the number by itself are:

10 x 10—100

6 x 6—36

8 x 8—64

Then 36 plus 64 equals one hundred.

So the square of the 10 equals the sum of the squares of 6 and 8.

On a building we can use other figures if we have a steel tape to measure with.

Here are some of them:

12—16—20

12—12—17—(16.97)

10—15—18—(18.06)

Besides this one can measure directly across the middle of the building both ways and, of course, these should be the same as the sides and ends if the lines are at right angles.

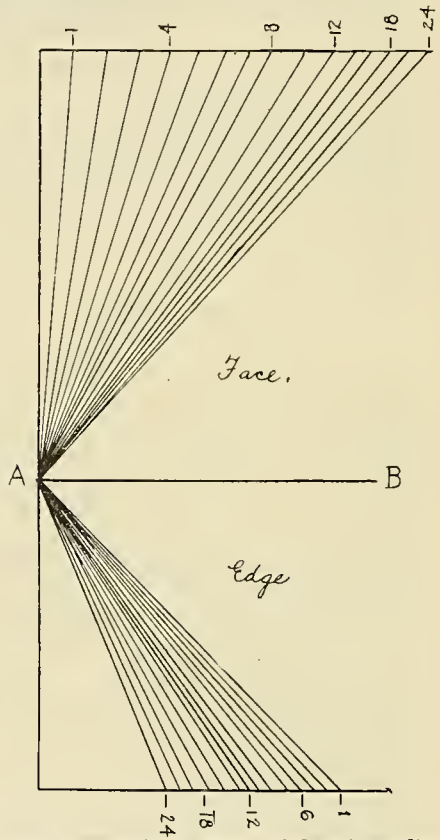
Again, to verify your measurement, stretch a line from one corner to the other diagonally opposite and the distance across multiplied by itself should equal the sum of the results obtained by multiplying one side and one end each by itself, for you have simply a large right-angled triangle.

Miter Bevels for Facia of any Pitch.

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

In above sketch I give all bevels for mitering fascia set to any pitch up to 24 inches, both for face and edge.

In order to take correct bevels from



these lines, place stock of bevel on line A B and move blade to whatever pitch may be desired.

The lines above A B in sketch are for face of facia, or width.

Those below A B are bevels for edge or thickness of facia.

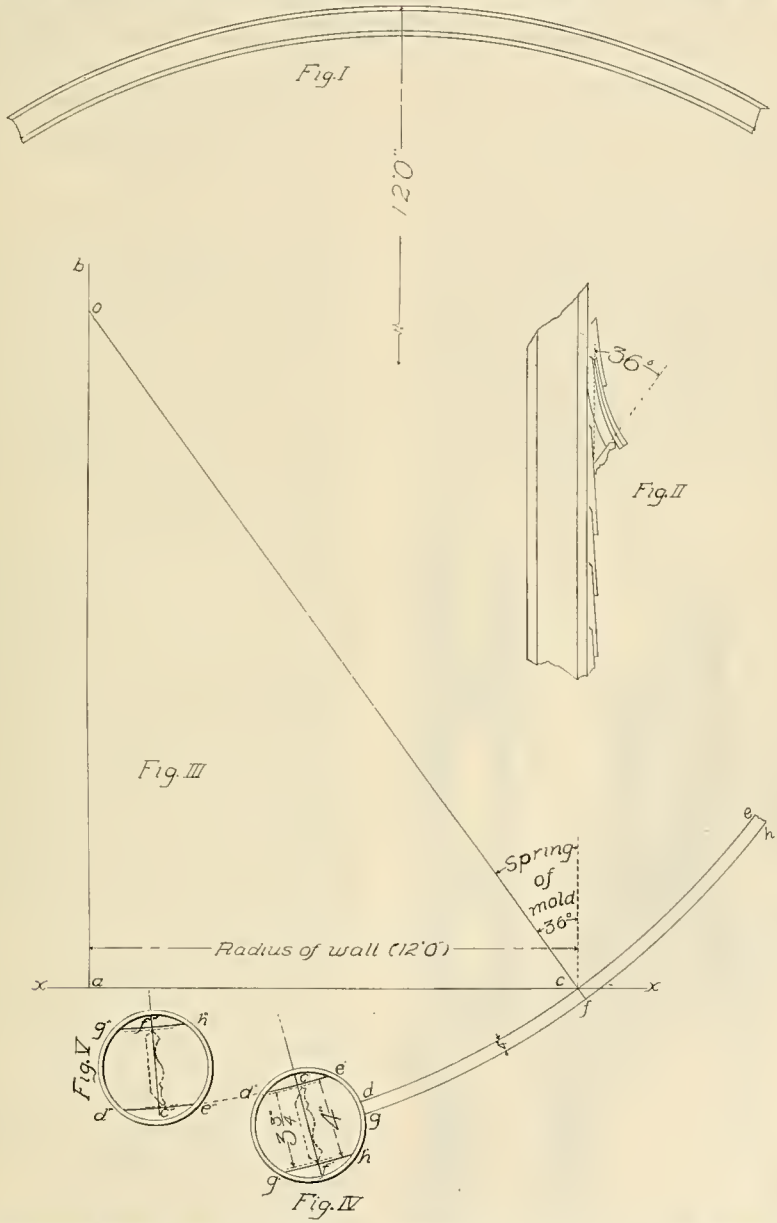
An Easy Method of Turning out a "Sprung" Crown or Other Mould for Circular Bays, etc., on the Straight Moulder.

(By a Member of L. U. 493.)

For example, a crown mould in the belt course on a circular tower: Radius of wall is 12 feet, mould is 3¾ inches wide and is sprung to about 36 degrees from

the perpendicular. (See plan, Fig. 1, and section, Fig. 2.)

Draw the line (X-X), Fig. 3, about 14 feet long; at a point (a) near the end of the line (X-X) erect a perpendicular to an indefinite height (as to "B"). As the radius of the wall is 12 feet, establish a point (C) 12 feet from (A) on the line (X-X); from (C) draw a line, at an angle of 36 degrees, from the perpendicular toward the line (A-B) until it strikes (A-B) at (O); with (O) as a center and (O-C) as a radius, describe the arc (D-E); this arc represents the lower edge of the mould; as the mould is 3¾ inches wide, and ¼-inch must be allowed for working, extend the radius (O-C) 4 inches to (F) and describe the arc (G-H);



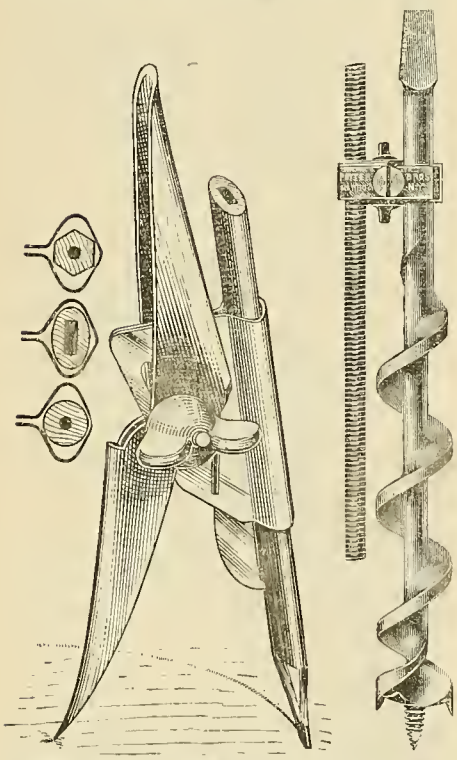
This arc represents the top of mould. (See Fig. 4, an enlarged view.)

(If the mould was intended for the inside, the radius (O-C) would be reduced 4 inches and the mould would be run as shown in Fig. 5.)

Now select a clear piece of stock, bandsaw it out to the radius just found (O-C and O-F), and run it through the moulder, using the same knives as were used for straight mould.

Peerless Bit Gauge and Scriber

The illustrations show the Peerless Flexible bit gauge and the Peerless Scriber, both made by Potter Bros., 612 W. 110th street, New York. The gauge can be used in connection with the various sizes of auger bits, the single thumb screw holding the gauge securely in position and accurately gauging a hole of any depth to within ¾ in. of the brace chuck. The gauge proper is made of spring steel wire and is flexible, there being twenty turns to the inch, and from the nature of its construction will not mark the wood, slip upwards or interfere with the chips.



PEERLESS SCRIBER AND BIT GAUGE.

The scriber is made of sheet steel and will accommodate hexagon, oval or round pencils. There is a broad point to prevent scratching plaster walls, fine woodwork, etc., which is used also as a protector to the pencil point. It can be moved out of the way as desired. The sharp point is for compass work and for entering into quirks, mouldings and similar places in scribing. This firm has already sold over 1,000 dozen of these devices to date.

Potter Bros. will be glad to furnish the bit gauge or the scriber by mail direct. Orders sent by mail will have prompt and careful attention. The 5-inch is far superior to the ordinary compass.

Given Away
"Saw Points"

Our new book telling you how to joint, set and file your saw.

For a copy send postal to

CHAS. MORRILL.

Broadway, Chambers Bldg., N. Y.

Construction of Flat Roofs in India.

The method of constructing a Madras terraced or flat roof is described by an English writer as follows:

If the distance apart of the walls does not exceed 14 feet, ordinary joists are laid across, 15 in. to 18 in. apart, center to center. But if the span be greater than this, it will be found more economical to divide the span into two or more bays, by placing beams of wood across, nor more than 8 ft. centers, on which the ordinary joists may be laid at right angles thereto. Over the joists, and starting from one corner of the roof, a course of brick on edge is laid, in ordinary manner, each brick being in size 5 in. by 3 in. by 1 in., and laid diagonally at an angle of 45 deg. with the joists. On the top of this is placed a layer of brick concrete, 4 in. thick in the first instance, which subsequently is well tamped down to 3 in., and this again is covered by two courses of flat tiles, each 5½ in. by 3½ in. by ½ in. thick, and one course of square tiles, each 6 in. by 6 in. by ½ in. thick, laid to break joint. The roof is then finished off with two coats of surki plaster, and rubbed to a smooth and hard surface.—Building Age.

The sooner we arise and put an end to the hideous wrongs heaped upon the women and children of the working class the better for the race.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung, 1911, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Während dem, zwischen dieser und der vorhergegangenen Sitzung gelegenen Zeitraume, wurden nach erfolgtem brieflichem Meinungsaustausch zwischen dem Board und dem G. S. folgende Geldbewilligungen zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder gemacht:

L. U. 1146 Green Bay, Wis., $312; Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. $10,920; L. U. 617 Vancouver, B. C., Can. $448; L. U. 25 Toledo, Ohio, $125; St. Louis, Mo. D. C. $672; Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. $1,628; Holyoke, Mass., D. C. $560; L. U. 235 Riverside, Cal., $80; L. U. 418, Greeley, Colo., $180; L. U. 284 Erie, Pa., $180.

Zu demselben Zwecke wurden unter späterem Datum Summen bewilligt wie folgt:

Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. $10.900; Woonsocket, R. J., $160; L. U. 66, Jamestown, N. Y., $160; L. U. 617, Vancouver, B. C., Can., $400; L. U. 25 Toledo, Ohio, $56; St. Louis, Mo., D. C. $640; L. U. 87 St. Paul, Minn., $1,088; L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., $1,348; L. U. 1292 Huntington, N. Y., $140; L. U. 622 Waco, Tex., $200; L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., $180; L. U. 1089 Phoenix, Ariz., $192.

Nochmals, unter anderen späteren Datums, wurde zu demselben Zweck bewilligt:

Holyoke, Mass., D. C. $744; St. Louis, Mo., D. C. $460; L. U. 1292 Huntington, N. Y., $120; L. U. 1146 Green Bay, Wis., $684; Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. $10,500; L. U. 235 Riverside, Cal., $100; L. U. 235 Erie, Pa., $64; L. U. 229 Glen Falls, N. Y., $132; L. U. 87 St. Paul, Minn., $1,188; Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. $1,700; L. U. 1859 Waterloo, Ia., $128; L. U. 189 Quincy, Ill., $250; St. Louis, Mo., D. C. $2,000; Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. $9,160; L. U. 235 Riverside, Cal., $104; Holyoke, Mass., D. C. $1,084; L. U. 1089 Phoenix, Ariz., $296; L. U. 222 Westfield, Mass., $248; L. U. 7 Minneapolis, Minn., $1,840; L. U. 418 Greeley, Colo., $128; Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. $1,700; St. Louis, Mo., D. C., $200; L. U. 1292 Huntington, N. Y. $88; L. U. 87 Minneapolis, Minn., $1,188; L. U. 189 Quincy, Ill., $260; L. U. 66 Jamestown, N. Y., $72; L. U. 418 Greeley, Colo., $116; L. U. 1089 Phoenix, Ariz., $112; L. U. 1859 Waterloo, Ia., $48; L. U. 18 Hamilton, Ont., Can., $100; L. U. 229 Glen Falls, N. Y., $138; Holyoke, Mass., $1,036; Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. $1.300; Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. $8,880; L. U. 617 Vancouver, B. C., Can., $200; L. U. 7 Minneapolis, Minn., $1,200; L. U. 87 St. Paul, Minn., $1,128; L. U. 235 Riverside, Cal., $88; L. U. 1292 Huntington, N. Y., $80; L. U. 1403 Watertown, Wis., $92; L. U. 222 Westfield, Mass., $104; Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. $8,876; Buffalo, N. Y., D. C. $1,200; L. U. 1403 Watertown, Wis., $60; L. U. 418 Greeley, Colo., $120; Holyoke, Mass., D. C. $920; Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. $1,100; L. U. 1292 Huntington, N. Y., $80; L. U. 235 Riverside, Cal., $48; L. U. 87 St. Paul, Minn., $1,136; L. U. 7 Minneapolis, Minn., $1,256; L. U. 792 Rockford, Ill., $132; L. U. 1089 Phoenix, Ariz., $84; Worcester, Mass., D. C. $628; Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. $7,848; Vancouver, Can., D. C. $2,760; L. U. 1403 Watertown, Wis., $96; L. U. 418 Greeley, Colo., $116; L. U. 1089 Phoenix, Ariz., $68; L. U. 1292 Huntington, N. Y., $60; L. U. 235 Riverside, Cal., $48; Buffalo, N. Y., D. C. $1,000; Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. $1,000; L. U. 7 Minneapolis, Minn., $1,152; L. U. 792 Rockford, Ill., $80; Worcester, Mass., D. C. $456; Vancouver, Can., D. C. $2,724; Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. $7,896; L. U. 229 Glens Falls, N. Y. $56; Buffalo, N. Y., D. C. $1,144; Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. $1,000; L. U. 1403 Watertown, Wis., $64; L. U. 418 Greeley, Colo., $108; L. U. 1292 Huntington, N. Y., $56; L. U. 87 St. Paul, Minn., $1,160; L. U. 7 Minneapolis, Minn., $1,400; L. U. 810 San Diego, Cal., $100; Worcester, Mass., D. C. $332; L. U. 1089 Phoenix, Ariz., $56; L. U. 792 Rockford, Ill., $08; Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. $7,680; Duluth, Minnn., D. C. $276; Buffalo, N. Y., D. C. $1,056; L. U. 235 Riverside, Cal., $52; L. U. 418 Greeley, Colo., $96; Vancouver, Can., D. C. $2,696; L. U. 87 St. Paul, Minn., $1,132; Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. $1,000; L. U. 1403 Watertown, Wis., $64.

Ferner wurden durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch, wie oben, folgende Angelegenheiten erledigt:

Das Gesuch um finanzielle Unterstützung einer von den Generalbeamten verschiedener Gewerksverbäude abgehaltenen Konferenz zu dem Zwecke die Entführer McNamaras zur Rechenschaft zu ziehen, wurde dahin erledigt, daß die Boardmitglieder die Summe von $100 bewilligten.

Da aus einem Situationsberichte der L. U. 30 New London, Conn., hervorgeht, daß eine bewilligte Unterstützungssumme nicht gänzlich verausgabt wurde, wurde die L. U. angewiesen den Restbetrag an die G. O. abzuliefern.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en wurden mit der üblichen Zusage finanzieller Unterstützung genehmigt:

Lowell, Mass., D. C.; L. U. 792 Rockford, Ill.; Boston, Mass., D. C.; Baltimore, Md., D. C., und L. U. 810 San Diego, Cal.

Ein Gesuch des Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. um Geldbewilligung zur Bestreitung der ihm in einer Agitation für Amendirung der Pennsylvania Staats-Konstitution entstehenden Unkosten, wurde abgewiesen.

Die Transferirung von Geldern der Generalkasse nach anderen Bänken wurde angeordnet.

Ein Gesuch des New York City D. C's gegen die Entscheidung des Richters Coxe, im Paine Lumber Co. Einhaltsverfahren, Berufung einlegen zu dürfen, wurde gewährt und die Summe von $3,000 zur Bestreitung der Kosten bewilligt.

10. Juli.

Die dritte Vierteljahressitzung des G. E. B. wird durch den Vorsienden Connolly eröffnet. Die Mitglieder Bausher, Post, Walquist, Cole und Martel sind anwesend.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des G. P. wird entgegengenommen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 286 Great Falls, Mont., um Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ihrer, an einem Ausstande im verflossenen Jahre beteiligten Mitglieder, welches in mehreren früheren Sitzungen abgewiesen wurde, wird auch diesmal aus dem Grunde abgewiesen weil Obige nicht täglich ihre Namen in die Liste der Ausstehenden eintrugen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 7 Minneapolis, Minn., um Bewilligung weiterer Unterstützungsgelder wird dahin erledigt, daß der Board die Summe von $1,384 bewilligt, aber zugleich wöchentlichen Ausweis über Verausgabung obiger Gelder verlangt.

Ein Komite des St. Louis, Mo., D. C. erhält das Wort und wünscht dasselbe weitere Geldbewilligung. Gesuch wird abgelehnt.

11. Juli.

Dem Buffalo, N. Y., D. C. wird die weitere Unterstützungssumme von $1,152, und dem Duluth, Minn., D. C. $376 bewilligt.

Der Vancouver, Can., D. C. sendet Situationsbericht ein, und auf Gesuch des G. P. wird die Entsendung eines Organisators angeordnet mit der Mission wo möglich eine Schlichtung der Differenzen herbeizuführen.

12. Juli.

Vom Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. läuft ebenfalls Situationsbericht ein und wird demselben die weitere Summe von $7,450 angewiesen.

Gesuche der L. U. 1089 Phoenix, Ariz., und L. U. 418 Greeley, Colo., um weitere finanzielle Unterstützung, der G. S. wird beauftragt in beiden Fällen Ausweis über die Verausgabung früher bewilligter Gelder zu verlangen; und da diese L. U.'en im Besitze einer nicht verausgabten Summe letzterer sind, werden die Gesuche abgewiesen.

Dem Worcester, Mass., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $304 bewilligt.

Da W. B. Macfarlane, General-Organisator, als Delegirter der A. F. of L. nach England geht, wird demselben ein Mandat ausgestellt das ihn ermächtigt mit den Generalbeamten der A. S. of C. and J. zwecks Schlichtung der zwischen dieser Organisation und der B. B. herrschenden Differenzen in Unterhandlung zu treten.

Ein Komite der Brotherhood of Painters erhält Zulaß und die Situation in Grand Rapids, wo ebenfalls eine Anzahl Painter in den Ausstand verwickelt sind, wird eingehend besprochen.

13. Juli.

Boardmitglied Potts ist anwesend und somit der Board vollzählig.

Weitere Unterstützungsgelder werden bewilligt wie folgt:

Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. $800; L. U. 1403 Watertown, Wis., $68; Kansas City, Mo., D. C. (für Organisationszwecke), $300; L. U. 87 St. Paul, Minn., $2,400; L. U. 1292 Huntington, N. Y., $52.

Im Falle der L. U. 810 San Diego, Cal., wird weitere finanzielle Unterstützung verweigert weil nur noch 4 Mitglieder im Ausstande sind.

Der Board beschließt von den in der Western National Bank in San Francisco und in der National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., deponirten Gelder je $25,000 zurückzuziehen und den Gesammtbetrag von $50,000 in der Capital National Bank von Indianapolis zu deponiren.

Einer Gewerksforderung des Nashville, Tenn., D. C. wird Genehmigung versagt weil die dortige Organisation zu mangelhaft und Erfolg zweifelhaft ist.

In Anbetracht der gegenwärtigen außerordentlich hohen Ansprüche an die Generalkasse, beschließt der Board ein Assessment von 50 Cents von allen Mitgliedern zu erheben die am 30. Juni 1911 gutstehend waren, und dem G. S. werden diesbezügliche Instruktionen erteilt.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1543 Hyde Park, Mass., um Genehmigung einer Gewerksforderung wird zurückgelegt bis nähere Information, die der G. S. angewiesen wird einzuholen, eingelaufen ist.

14. Juli.

Von L. U. 1606 Prince Albert, Sask., Can., läuft ein Schreiben ein mit der Nachricht, daß die dortigen Bauunternehmer den Versuch machen die zehnstündige Arbeitszeit

wieder einzuführen und ihre Mitglieder die Arbeit wiedergelegt hätten. Der G. S. wird beauftragt sofort nähere Auskunft über die Situation einzuholen.

Der Lake County, Ind., D. C. sendet vollständigen Rechnungsausweis über erhaltene Unterstützungsgelder ein welcher den Akten einverleibt wird.

Dem Worcester, Mass., D. C. wird die Summe von $180, und der L. U. 696 Tampa, Fla., werden $224 zur Unterstützung ausstehender und ausgeschlossener Mitglieder angewiesen.

Der G. S. wird instruirt von folgenden L. U.'en und D. C.'s, deren mehrere mangelhafte Angaben gemacht haben, vollständigen Ausweis mit quittirten Rechnungen, über bewilligte und verausgabte Gelder zu verlangen: L. U. 30 New London, Conn.; Winnipeg, Man., Can., D. C.; L. U. 183 Peoria, Ill.; Newark, N. J., D. C. und Oklahoma City, Okla., D. C.

Dem New York City D. C. wird die Summe von $2,333.32 als den der V. B. zufallenden Teil der Prozeßkosten im Falle Irving-Casson & Co. angewiesen gemäß eines am 28. Juli gefaßten Beschlusses.

Vom Birmingham, Ala., D. C. läuft vollständiger Rechnungsausweis über bewilligte Gelder ein welcher als befriedigend befunden wird.

Die Gesuche der L. U. 1779 Calgary, Alta., Can., und der L. U. 1848 Victoria, B. C., Can., um Geldbewilligung, können wegen Ebbe in der Generalkasse vorläufig nicht gewährt werden.

15. Juli.

Appellation der L. U. 43 Hartford, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er die Sterbegeldforderung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Alexander Graham abwies. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung an und weißt die Appellation ab.

Aus denselben Ursachen, und gegen die Entscheidung desselben Beamten, appelliren Frau J. B. Benoit im Falle ihres verstorbenen Gatten und Mitgliedes der L. U. 50 Portland, Ore., L. U. 52 Charleston, S. C., im Falle der verstorbenen Ehefrau ihres Mitgliedes J. C. Meggett, Harvey E. Miller von L. U. 1514 Niles, Ohio, und L. U. 1693 Chicago, Ill., im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Pfiffer. Im letzteren Falle wird die Entscheidung des G. Sch. umgestoßen und das Sterbegeld im Betrage von $200 zur Zahlung angewiesen; in den vorher erwähnten Fällen wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

17. Juli.

Boardmitglied Potts ist abwesend.

Geldbewilligungen werden gemacht wie folgt: L. U. 7 Minneapolis, Minn., $1,004; L. U. 1292 Huntington, N. Y., $28; L. U. 1403 Watertown, Wis., $48.

Wegen Abweisung ihrer Sterbegeldforderung appelliren L. U. 392 Beaumont, Tex., im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes C. B. Horney, und Thos. Mittel von L. U. 1784 Chicago, Ill., im Falle seiner verstorbenen Gattin. Die Entscheidung des G. Sch. wird in beiden Fällen aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Eine Zuschrift der Amalgamated Union of Cabinetmakers in Liverpool, England, Information über Kartenaustausch enthaltend, wird entgegengenommen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 286 Great Falls, Mont., um weitere Geldbewilligung wird abgewiesen da die verlangte Abrechnung über früher erhaltene Betrüge noch nicht eingelaufen ist.

Eine Appellation G. M. Cagels und anderer, gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 1276 McAlester, Okla., wird, da weiteres Beweismaterial eingelaufen ist, an den G. P. zur nochmaligen Berücksichtigung verwiesen.

Vom Präsidenten der A. F. of L. ist ein Schreiben eingelaufen, bezüglich des McNamara Falles nebst Aufforderung zu den Kosten der Verteidigung des letzteren beizutragen. Der G. S. wird angewiesen in diesem Sinne ein Zirkular an alle L. U.'en zu erlassen.

Der New York City D. C. macht Mitteilung über die feindselige Haltung verschiedener Fabrikanten von Bekleidungs-Gegenständen gegenüber den Gewerksorganisationen. Der G. S. wird angewiesen über diese Angelegenheit an die A. F. of L. zu berichten und dieselbe um Unterstützung anzugehen.

18. Juli.

Vom Seattle, Wash., D. C. liegt vollständige Abrechnung über erhaltene Gelder vor, doch kann deren Gesuch um Bewilligung einer weiteren Summe wegen Kassenebbe vorläufig nicht gewährt werden.

Ein Situationsbericht von Montreal, Can., liegt vor von welchem Notiz genommen wird.

Dem Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $7,496 bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 374 Buffalo, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. Krankenunterstützungs-Regeln betreffend. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird auf Grund der Sekt. 88 der General-Konstitution, welche den L. U.'en das Recht gewährt solche Regeln anzunehmen, umgestoßen.

Der G. P. berichtet über eine, zwischen L. U. 14 und L. U. 460 San Antonio, Tex., herrschende Streitfrage, und der G. P. wird ermächtigt L. U. 460 zu suspendiren, sollte sich dieselbe der Konstitution nicht fügen wollen.

L. U. 1519 Milwaukee, Wis., protestirt in einem Schreiben gegen die Art und Weise in der der G. P. im Streitfalle zwischen der Conway Veneered Door & Mantel Co. und den L. U.'en 1519 und 1813, Recht sprach. Die Angelegenheit wird nochmals an den G. P. verwiesen mit der Weisung dieselbe in Uebereinstimmung mit dem, mit obiger Firma bestehenden Vertrag zu regeln.

19. Juli.

Der Board ist wieder vollzählich.

Es werden folgende Unterstützungssummen angewiesen:

Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder des Camden, N. J., Distrikts $1,068; L. U. 1292 Huntington, N. Y., $44; L. U. 87 St. Paul, Minn., $1,220.

Gesuche des Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. und des Organisators für Columbia, S. C., um Bewilligung einer, für Organisationszwecke zu verwendente Geldsumme, werden nicht gewährt; im ersteren Falle wegen Kassenebbe, und im zweiten Falle weil das Gesuch nicht vom D. C. oder einer L. U. ausgeht.

Schreiben sind eingelaufen von den, im Prozeß mit den Amalgamated Woodworkers in Chicago, tätigen Advokaten. Der Board ersucht den G. P. letzteren mitzuteilen, daß die ganze Angelegenheit dem Chicago D. C. anheimgestellt sei.

20. Juli.

Appellation Geo. Pritschlers von L. U. 327 Cincinnati, Ohio, gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle obiger L. U. gegen Appellanten. Da das vorliegende Beweismaterial vom Board nicht zur Auferlegung einer Strafe wegen Gesetzesverletzung als genügend befunden wird, wird die Entscheidung des G. P. umgestoßen.

Appellation der L. U. 219 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des New York City Joint D. C. und der L. U. 774 gegen Appellanten, Chas. A. Soden, Ex-Mitglied der L. U. 219, welcher der L. U. 774 beitrat ohne die Einwilligung hierzu seitens L. U. 219 erlangt zu haben.

Der Board entscheidet in diesem Falle: 1. Da es sich um eine konstitutionelle Frage handelte, hatte der Joint D. C. kein Entscheidungsrecht in der Sache. 2. Aus dem Beweismaterial geht hervor, daß Soden, als er L. U. 468 beitrat, welche später, durch Verschmelzung, sich als L. U. 219 konstituirte, falsche Angaben, bezüglich seiner früheren Zugehörigkeit zur V. B. machte. 3. Daß L. U. 774 von der Falschheit dieser Angaben keine Kenntnis haben konnte, daß aber L. U. 219, nachdem derselben die Beweise der Handlungsweise Sodens unterbreitet wurden, dessen Namen sofort aus ihrer Mitgliederliste hätte streichen sollen. 4. Da der Joint D. C. keine Jurisdiktion in der Sache hatte, ist seine Entscheidung hinfällig und derselbe ist angewiesen die, seitens L. U. 219 unter Protest entrichtete Strafsumme von $30 an die L. U. zurückzuerstatten. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird somit umgestoßen.

Von Duluth und Superior, Minn., ist Situationsbericht eingelaufen welcher als Information den Akten einverleibt wird.

Der L. U. 7 Minneapolis, Minn., wird die weitere Unterstützungssumme von $1,204 bewilligt.

Appellation F. W. Sawyers von L. U. 1582 Cincinnati, Ohio, gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 345 Memphis, Tenn., gegen Appellanten. Der Board findet, daß Appellant schuldfrei ist indem er die ihm auferlegte Strafsumme an seine L. U. entrichtet, letztere dieselbe aber nicht der L. U. 345, welche die Strafe auferlegte, zugeschickt hatte. Der Board findet ferner, daß Sawyer seine Appellation in der in der Konstitution vorgeschriebenen Zeit eingereicht hatte, derselben wird daher stattgegeben und die Entscheidung des G. P. umgestoßen. Der G. P. wird instruirt L. U. 1582 anzuweisen die Strafsumme gemäß Sekt. 160 der General-Konstitution an L. U. 345 abzuliefern, den ganzen Fall nochmals in Erwägung zu ziehen und über denselben gebührlich zu entscheiden.

21. Juli.

Appellation Thos. R. Halls von L. U. 374 Buffalo, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Buffalo D. C. gegen Appellanten.

Der Board findet, daß kein Paragraph der Distriktgesetze vorhanden ist den man in vorliegendem Falle anwenden, und auf Grund dessen Appellanten verurteilen könne. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird daher umgestoßen und der D. C. angewiesen seine Klage in der L. U. des Appellanten zu erheben.

Appellation Ed. Bernhardts von L. U. 497 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Joint D. C. gegen Appellanten. Der Board findet, daß das vorliegende Beweismaterial eine Verurteilung des Appellanten nicht rechtfertigt und stoßt die Entscheidung des G. P. um.

Appellation A. P. Macchenzies von L. U. 715 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Joint D. C. gegen Appellanten. Der Befund des Board ist derselbe wie im vorhergehenden Falle und die Entscheidung des G. P. wird auch hier umgestoßen.

Appellantion Wm. J. Macmillans von L. U. 715 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. die Tagesordnung einer Spezial-Versammlung der L. U. 715 betreffend. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung der G. P. an und weißt die Appellation ab.

22. Juli.

Der G. S. unterbreitet Angebote von verschiedenen Druckerfirmen für die Herstellung von Drucksachen welche erörtert und durch Uebertragung des Kontraktes an den Mindestbietenden erledigt werden.

24. Juli.

Von Buffalo, N. Y., und Montreal, Can., sind Berichtet über die dortige Strike-Situation eingelaufen, welche verlesen und den Akten einverleibt werden.

Der Boston, Mass., D. C. und L. U. 81 Woonsocket, R. J., senden teilweise Abrechnung über erhaltene Gelder ein und wird der G. S. instruirt dieselben zur Einsendung eines vollständigen Rechnungsberichtes zu ermahnen.

Von folgenden L. U.'en und D. C.'s liegt vollständiger Rechnungsausweis über ihnen

vom Board bewilligte Gelder vor; L. U. 16 Springfield, Ill.; Rock River Valley, Ill., D. C.; Santa Clara Co., Cal., D. C.; L. U. 1308 La Croß, Wis.; L. U. 528 Denver, Colo., und Buffalo, N. Y., D. C.

Der L. U. 1403 Watertown, Wis., wird die weiter Summe von $48 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Der G. Sch. wird instruirt die Interessen der V. B. in einer von John Snyder von L. U. 427 Omaha, Neb., im Gericht anhängig gemachten Klage zur Erlangung von Unfall-Geldschenkung, zu wahren und geeignete Schritte zur Verteidigung der V. B. zu tun.

25. Juli.

Die Revision der Finanzen und Rechnungsbücher der G. O. wird begonnen und nimmt diese Sitzung in Anspruch.

26. Juli.

Die Revision der Bücher und Finanzen der G. O. wird fortgesetzt.

Dem Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $7,000 bewilligt.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1146 Green Bay, Wis., um Entsendung eines Organisators wird an den G. P. verwiesen.

Eine Einladung des Chicago, Ill., D. C. an die Boardmitglieder zur Teilnahme an der, am 29. Juli stattfindenten Einweihung ihrer neuen Halle, wird angenommen.

27. Juli.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

28. Juli.

Auch in dieser Sitzung wird die Revision der Finanzbücher etc. der G. O. fortgesetzt.

Von L. U. 1292 Huntington, N. Y., läuft Bericht über die dortige Strike-Situation ein.

Der L. U. 1207 Charleston, W. Va., wird die weitere Unterstützungssumme von $232 bewilligt, und der L. U. 87 St. Paul, Minn., die Summe von $1,152.

Vollständige Abrechnung über erhaltene Gelder läuft ein vom Winnipeg, Man., Can., D. C. und vom Newark, N. J., D. C.

Das Boardmitglied für den 3. Distrikt wird nach Detroit, Mich., beordert um über die Verausgabung der, dem D. C. am 10. Juli 1910 für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Summe von $500 eine Untersuchung vorzunehmen.

Der Board beschließt, daß dessen Mitglieder das Recht haben sollen $1.50 per Tag für außergewöhnliche Ausgaben zu berechnen.

Appellation der Wittwe des verstorbenen Mitgliedes Louis Ulrich von L. U. 1053 Milwaukee, Wis., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er die Sterbegeldforderung der Appellantin abwies.

Da erwiesen ist, daß der Verstorbene bei seiner Aufnahme krank war und er an derselben Krankheit starb, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation C. W. Farringtons von L. U. 971 Reno, Nev., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 971. Wird abgewiesen.

Vom Vancouver, Can., D. C. läuft teilweise Abrechnung über ihm bewilligte Gelder ein, und wird der G. S. angewiesen vollständige Abrechnung zu verlangen.

Der Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. teilt in einem eingelaufenen Schreiben mit, daß er die Führung einer Liste der ausstehenden Mitglieder am 15. Juli eingestellt habe.

29. Juli.

Boardmitglied Potts ist abwesend.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

Geldbewilligungen werden gemacht wie folgt: L. U. 1606 Prince Albert, Sask., Can., zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder $50, und L. U. 392 Beaumont, Tex., für Organisationszwecke $50.

Die United States Fidelity & Guarantee Co. von Baltimore, Md., zeigt an, daß die Bürgschaft für den G. S. im Betrage von $20,000 am 15ten August ablaufe und wird der Vorsitzende des Board ermächtigt die Bürgschaft erneuern zu lassen.

Hierauf folgt Vertagung bis zum 2. Oktober 1911.

Chas. H. Bausher, Sekretär.
Frank Duffy, General-Sekretär.

Successful Trade Movements.

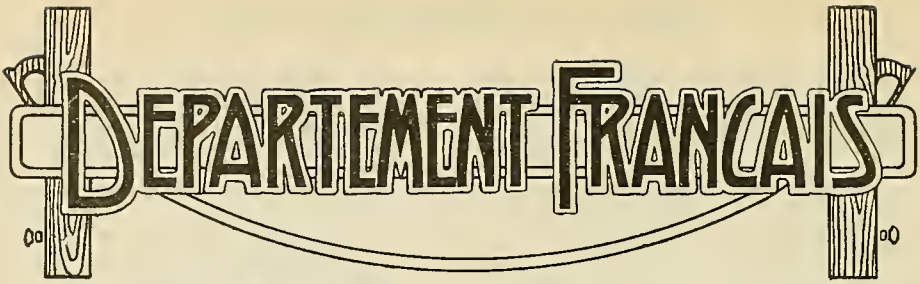
(Continued from page 44.)

tained an increase of 5 cents per hour until September 1, 1911, and from that date until December 31, 1911, we will receive 37½ cents, which is an increase of 7½ cents per hour. Still, that is not all—after December 31, 1911, we are going to have either 40 cents or 42½ cents per hour and an eight-hour day, the coveted shorter hours the carpenters here have been fighting for for the past five years and what is indeed significant is, that the contractors themselves are asking for eight hours. We do not anticipate any more trouble as the contractors have said they will not buck against the union again. This last strike has certainly taught them a lesson.

Cultivate the habit of purchasing only union-made goods.

The foolish and the dead alone never change their opinion.—Lowell.

Keep your mind clear and your judgment keen.



Le Mouvement Syndicaliste en France.

(Correspondance parisienne.)

Me voila donc à Paris; je suis en mesure de suivre ce mouvement de mes propres yeux, d'y prendre part dans la mesure du possible et d'en rendre compte à nos membres et lecteurs au fur et à mesure que les événements l'éxigent.

Il y a 25 ans depuis que j'ai quitté cette ville, et j'avais presque perdu tout intérêt dans son travail syndicale si différent du notre, et surtout différent du genre de syndicalisme pratiqué en Allemagne. Je vais donc avoir besoin de bien étudier la matière, de participer à ces traveaux, avant de pouvoir me permettre un jugement; ainsi, pour ce numéro, je me contenterai de ne parler que de ce que j'ai appris à vol d'oiseau.

Ayant gardé si bon souvenir de la fête nationale française, qui est célébré le 14 juillet, je m'arraugerai de manière à m'y trouvée pour ce jour là. Combien de fois j'en avais parlé aux miens; que de comparaisons je fis, lors dès détonations bêtes et stupides de notre fête de sauvages, au 4 juillet. Tout cela est chose inconnue à Paris; point de pétards, de coups de canon, on y tue personne, et il n'y a pas de liste de blessés suivé de mort, et point d'estropiés; mais en dehors de la fête officielle, de quelques feux d'artifices tirés sur les places publiques, il y règne le plus grand calme dans la ville. La grande revue a lieu de très bonne heure dans la matinée afin d'eviter que les troupes souffrent des grandes chaleures, et c'est tout; pas d'enthousiasme, d'entrain comme je l'avais constaté maintes fois dans les premières années. Seule les marchands de vins ont organisés devant leur boutique un bal en plain air; une estrade, flanqué de quelques musiciens dont le nombre et la qualité varie selon le quartier plus ou moins riche, peuplé d'ouvriers ou de petits employés et commerçants, qui y vont danser et chanter jusqu'au petit jour.

La classe possédante quitte Paris, ce qui lui est facilité par le grand nombre de trames d'excursion, à prix reduit, organisés tant par le réseau de chemins de fer de l'Etat que par les 5 grandes lignes restant encore entre des mains privés; tandis que la classe ouvrière, tout en se desintéressant d'une fête qui ne célèbre que l'avenement au pouvoir de la classe bourgeoise, en profite pour proclamer ses révendications justifiés.

En effet, la prise de la Bastille, en 1789, en quoi a-t-elle pu rendre service au peuple français? On n y enfermait pas des ouvriers, cette forteresse-prison ne servait qu'à enfermer les victimes des lettres de cachet, exécutés contre des personnes mal vue en cour, ou gênant par trop un des grands seigneurs ou leur maitresse de ce temps là. Tandis qu'aujourd'hui, la Bastille moderne qui s'appele, "La prison de santé," contient bel et bien tout une douzaine de militants du parti ouvrier, depuis Gustave Hervé, l'apôtre de l'antimilitarisme jusqu'aux trois secrétaires de chambres syndicales, enfermé deux jours avant la fête nationale, sans un pretexte futile; en verité pour couper la tête à la grève générale des ouvriers du bâtiment, qui commença dans la matinée du 10 juillet, et qui cessa hière, mercredi matin, pour changer de forme et de lutte.

Les chambres syndicales, au lieu de célébrer la fête bourgeoise, organisent donc une demonstration sur la voie publique dans le but de protester en masse contre la politique agressive et injuste du gouvernement prennant fait et cause pour les patrons, qui avaient réfusés de discuter les propositions ouvrières, et qui mettaient la police et les soldats à la disposition des entrepreneurs.

Il est curieux de constater que les

monarchies en Europe sont plus tolérants envers les ouvriers que les républiques, car ce qui arriva jadis à New York, ou le commissaire de police réfusa le droit de manifester sur la voie publique aux ouvriers, en dissant "Le baton est plus puissant que la constitution des Etats Unis," à Paris, au matin du 14 juilliet, un commissaire de police, sur l'observation du député à la chambre, August Vaillant, qui lui fit remarquer que le people, en arrangeant une demonstration sur la voie publique, ne se servait que d'un droit que lui garantissait la constitution française, répondait à son tour, "Ici il n y a que moi qui fait la loi."

Ni en Angleterre, pas plus dans aucune autre monarchie, on ose employer si vite et si ouvertement la troupe, à pied et à cheval, contre la classe ouvrière, comme on le fait en France et aux Etats Unis d'Amerique; ici ce sont les dragons et la garde municipale, chez vous c'est la troupe, comme à Chicago en 1893, sous le président Cleveland, tandis que l'empereur de l'Allemagne est fier de constater, que l'ordre a pu jusqu'à présent, être maintenu par les autorités municipales sans l'assistance des soldats.

Je ne doute pas, qu'en cas de besoin le gouvernement allemand, gouvernement de classe aussi bien qu'ailleurs, n'hésiterai point de supprimer un soulèvement ouvrier avec tous les moyens, tel qu'il l'a déjà démontré lors de la grande grève des mineurs, de même que le gouvernement anglais a envoyé les Highlanders à Birmingham et à Manchester; mais ici on se serve de la troupe à tout propos, on perd la tête; le gouvernement qui est composé mipartie par les intérêts de la grande finance, et de l'autre part par la classe de la petite bourgeoisie, le petit boutiquier, le petit proprietaire, perd la tête aussitôt que les ouvriers font mine de se fâcher, de sorte que lui, le gouvernement, qui s'appele lui même "le parti de l'ordre," merite bien le nom de "parti du désordre." Non seulement que la violence est chose coutumière de la police et des autorités, mais encore les scabs, en immittant le bon exemple, se mettent de la partie eu tuant, sans être punis, C'est ainsi qu'un ouvrier grèviste, charpentier en fer, a été tué le deuzieme jour de la grève générale par un scab. Paul Armand, pére de six enfants, a été assissiné par un jeun scab du nom de Jean Bruman, sans avoir commis d'autre crime que de distribuer des circulaires à la porte d'un chantier de construction; l'assassin n'a pas même été arrêté et personne ne croit ici qu'il sera jamais punis pour son crime.

Si la classe ouvrière commettrai la centième part des méfaits qui lui sont imputés par les journeaux bourgeois, on comprendrai la peur que montre les dirigeants de leur classe; mais il n'y a, malgré tout ce que l'on lance de mensonges, pas de class ouvrière plus paisible et plus facil à satisfaire que la classe auvrière française. En vérité, que demandent les ouvriers du bâtiment? simplement la journée de 9 heures au lieu de 10 et 12, tel que l'on veut les forcer toujours de travailler. En plus, il demandent la suppression du marchandage (sub-contractiug) et c'est tout.

Comme on peut voir, ils sont très modestes les ouvrier fran:ais d'aujourd'hui; ils se contentent d'un salaire maximum de 2 dollars par jour, pour une moyenne de 200 jours de travail par an; encore en a-t-il un grand nombre qui n'obtiennent pas ce prix, et ce dans une ville ou, sauf les légumes, tout est plus chère qu'aux Etats Unis. Loyers et vivres se payent bien plus chère que chez vous; les produits, tel que chaussures, vêtements et immeubles, atteignent des prix aussi élevés que chez vous; mais des que l'ouvrier veut ameliorer tant soit peu sa condition, on crit au meurtre, on arme garde municipale, police et dragons, on monte en cachette les canons, et on place derière les grilles des maisons de ville des battaillons de cuirassiers.

Malheureusement, leur système d'organisation laisse fortement à désirer; ce soir même environ 50 délégués ouvriers de tout métier se rendent à Berlin, capital de l'Allemagne, pour visiter et étudier l'organisation syndicale des ouvriers de ce pays; en même temps, ce voyage doit servir de protestation contre les bruits de guèrre qui courrent depuis longtemps en Europe. Espérons que ces buts si nobles et si sensés seront aquis par ce voyage; toute-fois, je tiendrai nos lecteurs au courant des resultats obtenus.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

DEATH ROLL

COX, RANDOLPH R., of L. U. 810, San Diego, Cal.

Claims Paid During Aug., 1911

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
15439	W. Olson	1	$200.00
15440	Mrs. Carrie Dressel	148	50.00
15441	Edmund Ruhland	181	200.00
15442	A. S. Shoberg	483	200.00
15443	Albert W. Potter	595	50.00
15444	Mrs. Emma G. Pierson	604	50.00
15445	R. R. Cox	810	200.00
15446	Simon Samokowitz	147	200.00
15447	Horace J. Hull	167	200.00
15448	Wm. Beikheimer	359	200.00
15449	Roderick E. Kervin	624	200.00
15450	Harvey E. Conrad	838	200.00
15451	C. A. Fristrom	58	50.00
15452	Dominick Ferrarini	461	200.00
15453	Frank Cannon	486	200.00
15454	J. S. Houde	1021	50.00
15455	Geo. H. Follett	1043	50.00
15456	Jose E. Vidal	1450	50.00
15457	E. S. Burger	1637	200.00
15458	Wm. Allen	1677	50.00
15459	Wm. Reno Cave	1677	50.00
15460	A. C. Milliken	8	200.00
15461	W. H. Hodgerney	177	200.00
15462	Mrs. Sarah E. Conway	200	50.00
15463	P. C. Kelley	371	200.00
15464	John Scanlon	438	200.00
15465	Fred Anderson	824	122.00
15466	John Roth	1	200.00
15467	Herman Praker	364	50.00
15468	Mrs. Minnie Gheen	1163	50.00
15469	Jule Arthur Richoz	1424	200.00
15470	Mrs. Alice May Reynolds	348	50.00
15471	Robert Kelly	451	200.00
15472	Wm. Fastner	87	200.00
15473	James M. Cook	117	200.00
15474	Fred Pfeffer (bal.)	1693	100.00
15475	John Snyder (dis.)	427	375.00
15476	Mrs. Margareta Bucheid	12	50.00
15477	Mrs. Engel C. Kasemeyer	116	50.00
15478	Mrs. Ludmuller Verderber	291	50.00
15479	Mrs. Anna Smith	340	50.00
15480	Mrs. Annie J. Buckner	345	50.00
15481	Oscar Mussig	513	200.00
15482	Mrs. Anna Slumsky	522	50.00
15483	Levi N. Young	595	50.00
15484	Mrs. Katie G. Thomas	734	50.00
15485	Stephen R. Wilcox	746	50.00
15486	S. E. Darnell	999	200.00
15487	John N. Sandberg	12	100.00
15488	Mrs. Marie E. Meyer	29	50.00
15489	Joseph Jackstadt	464	200.00
15490	David Boyd	486	200.00
15491	John H. Thompson	1298	50.00
15492	A. J. Hughes (dis.)	1587	400.00
15493	Chas. W. O'Connor	23	100.00
15494	Ezra Woods	79	200.00
15495	J. W. Johnson	360	200.00
15496	Louis Hafner	416	50.00
15497	George Parent	683	50.00
15498	Patrick J. Kennedy (dis.)	715	400.00
15499	Chas. Molter	723	50.00
15500	Ernest St. Germain	1775	100.00
15501	David L. Cole	211	200.00
15502	Henry Neuman	496	200.00
15503	Anthony Thaman	667	200.00
15504	Mrs. Louise F. Wolff	667	50.00
15505	Mrs. Emilia Ghidetti	1565	50.00
15506	Milton E. Getty	59	50.00
15507	Mrs. Susie R. Hileman	401	50.00
15508	Mrs. Coral Turner	495	50.00
15509	Albert Krumrie (dis.)	599	400.00
15510	Frank P. Busky	1247	50.00
15511	Leo Bryer	2	105.00
15512	Edward A. McShane	122	200.00
15513	Marion Emge	1559	200.00
15514	Simon Poglitsch	1784	200.00
15515	John Reinhard	1051	50.00
15516	R. Gustafson	181	200.00
15517	Henry Davis	326	200.00
15518	T. B. Foster	89	200.00
15519	Chas. W. Fisher	183	200.00
15520	George Lyons	318	200.00
15521	Wm. Dombrow	419	200.00
15522	Mrs. C. C. Blomquist	483	50.00
15523	Adam Angus	509	200.00
15524	H. W. Rickman	5	200.00
15525	Cyril Roberts	125	200.00
15526	Mrs. Caroline Hinst	139	50.00
15527	Mrs. Alice C. White	158	50.00
15528	Louis G. Maurin	169	100.00
15529	Oscar Lauritz	299	200.00
15530	Mrs. Mary P. Stevenson	306	50.00
15531	Fred R. Garner	329	200.00
15532	Mrs. Ida F. Stoddard	1593	50.00
15533	Mathias Birker	12	200.00
15534	Mrs. Hannah J. Heffler	33	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
15535	Frank Spurny	1786	200.00
15536	Jos. Votruba	1786	50.00
15537	Mrs. Florence L. Rouse	696	50.00
15538	Mrs. Jannie Britton	1517	50.00
15539	Mrs. Marie A. Lamontague	1610	50.00
15540	Geo. Baumeister	64	50.00
15541	Carl J. Larson	73	200.00
15542	Bernard Igoe	109	200.00
15543	Wm. H. Grosser	1	200.00
15544	Mrs. Catherine Trautman	167	50.00
15545	A. J. Metz	183	200.00
15546	E. E. Wayman	213	200.00
15547	Mrs. Annie McIntosh	262	50.00
15548	Mrs. Bertha Otto	278	50.00
15549	Louis Hauzalek	476	200.00
15550	John R. Jones	515	50.00
15551	A. J. Patterson	550	50.00
15552	Wm. Mosler	1051	200.00
15553	Otto Fix	1108	200.00
15554	C. H. Vaugh	1492	100.00
15555	Mrs. Mattie Stegall	1585	50.00
15556	George R. Dexter	201	200.00
15557	L. J. Hurlin	7	200.00
15558	Geo. Sherman	9	50.00
15559	C. W. Borden	22	200.00
15560	Crawford N. Smith	53	50.00
15561	James Jameson	78	50.00
15562	Julien Lafontaine	134	200.00
15563	Mrs. Eva C. Hummel	239	50.00
15564	Mrs. Mary Hutchinson	606	50.00
15565	Mrs. Cornelia V. Hurley	1717	50.00
15566	John Linderman	161	200.00
15567	John G. Wilson (dis.)	268	400.00
15568	Geo. W. Shaw	483	200.00
15569	Edgar White	754	50.00
15570	John Hamer	878	200.00
15571	Mrs. Mary A. Phillips	1359	50.00
15572	Mrs. Elizabeth Blank	1449	25.00
15573	Mrs. Augusta Gabel	10	50.00
15574	Mrs. Margaret Basel	309	50.00
15575	Mrs. Annie Fucik	1786	50.00
15576	Michael Fashauner	345	200.00
15577	J. G. Taylor	701	200.00
15578	Mrs. Dominika Namyoskie	723	50.00
15579	Kalman Wolle	723	200.00
15580	Bernard Dengler	47	200.00
15581	Wm. J. Harris	438	200.00
15582	Wm. Strow	674	50.00
15583	Thomas Beard	122	200.00
15584	August Hildebrand	209	50.00
15585	Mrs. Martha A. Griffith	288	50.00
15586	Wm. Harding	349	200.00
15587	Richard L. Conway (dis.)	860	400.00
15588	John H. Zabriskie	1036	50.00
15589	John Wyllie	125	200.00
15590	Mrs. Eliza S. Hayes	362	50.00
15591	Gunder Amundson	643	50.00
15592	Helmer Hagenson	643	200.00
15593	John Haglund	7	200.00
15594	Wm. J. Bell	15	200.00
15595	Mrs. Martha E. Foyston	27	50.00
15596	Mrs. Carrie C. Summerhill	103	50.00
15597	Mrs. Hettie J. Crippen	132	50.00
15598	R. J. L. Black	202	200.00
15599	D. H. Davidson	281	50.00
15600	Mrs. Mary Krejsa	309	50.00
15601	Gustave Kessel	345	200.00
15602	Mrs. Margaret Ludlum	478	50.00
15603	Mrs. May McKlem	483	50.00
15604	Mrs. Eliza Schrader	613	50.00
15605	Michael Deighan	972	200.00
15606	P. W. Butler	1131	200.00
	Total		$22,277.00

United Brotherhood of Carpenters State Councils

Connecticut—President, J. F. Plunkett, 97 Orange st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich, Conn.

Massachusetts—President, John Hanigan, 98 Front st., Worcester, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

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Texas—President, R. S. Greer, Beaumont, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbian st., Houston, Tex.

Reflected Joy

Where the shadows thick are falling
  Over lives bowed down with care,
With thy ministries of mercy
  Make a little sunshine there;
In thy heart's sore disappointment
  When life's trials most annoy,
Lift and bless some fallen brother—
  Thou shalt find reflected joy.

Grief and care may be thy portion
  Through the overburdened years,
But when life is darkly clouded
  'Neath a mist of unshed tears,
There may come a joy reflected
  Peace may silence pain of loss—
Bitterness through love may vanish—
  Help some brother bear his cross.

Then forget thyself in service,
  Be a champion of the right,
For humanity's uplifting
  With the "organized" unite;
Bless thyself by blessing others,
  Overcoming ill with good,
In the noble work in progress
  Through United Brotherhood.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS

Aberdeen, Wash.—R. B. Ellis, 512 Burleigh av.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.
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Americus, Ga.—
Anadarko, Okla.—J. E. Wilson.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.
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Asbury Park, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 1st st. and Central ave.
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Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
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Aurora, Ill.—Peter N. Jungles, 47-49 LaSalle street.
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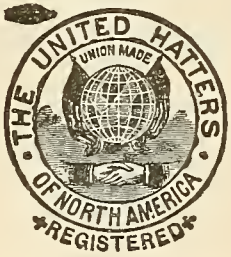

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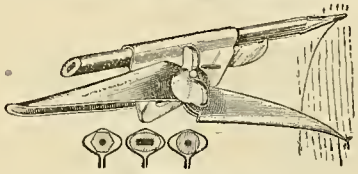

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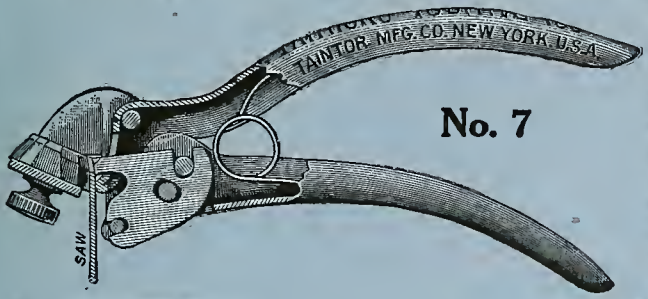

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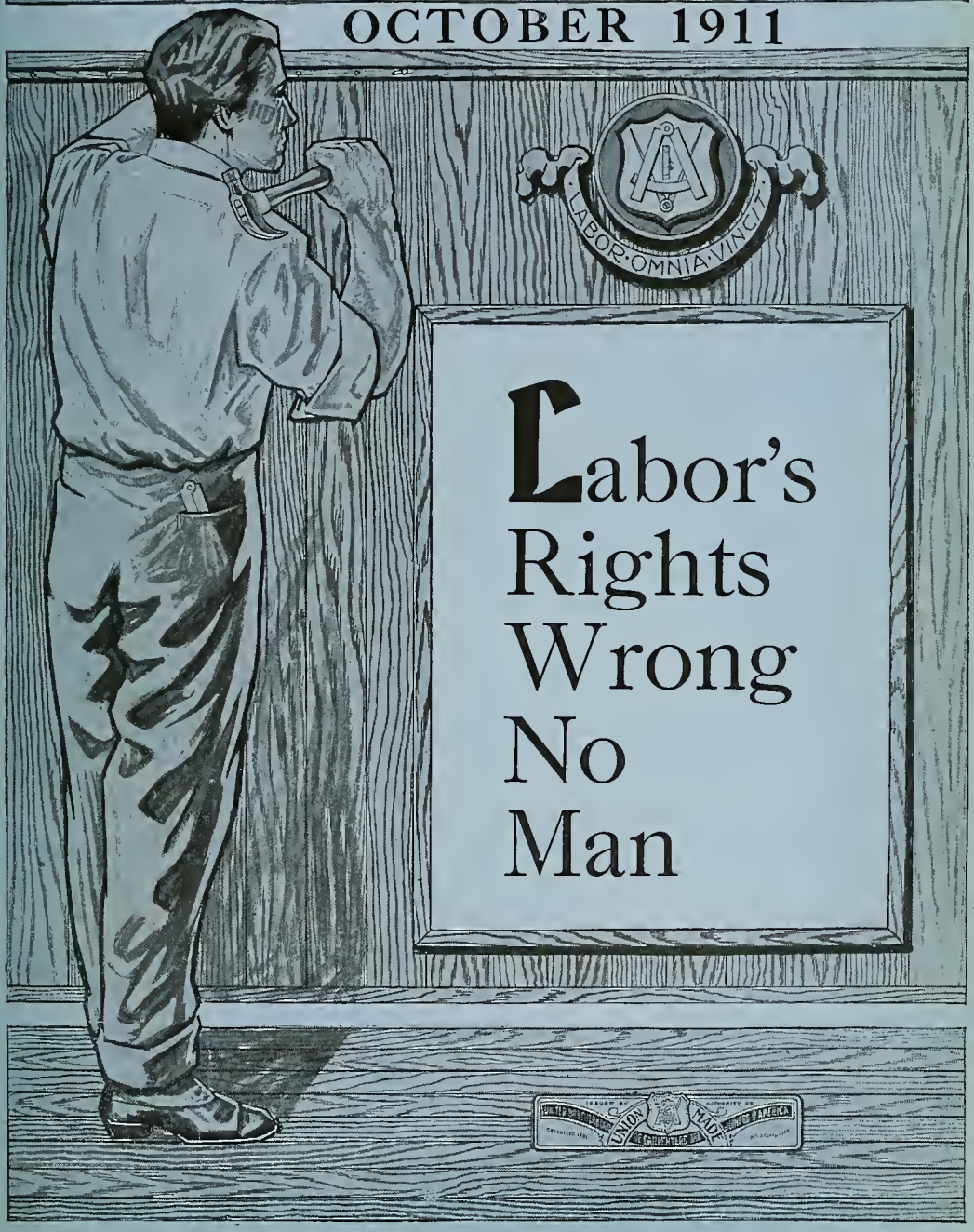
THE CARPENTER

OCTOBER 1911



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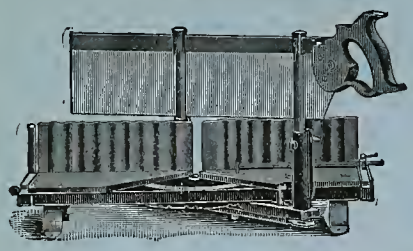

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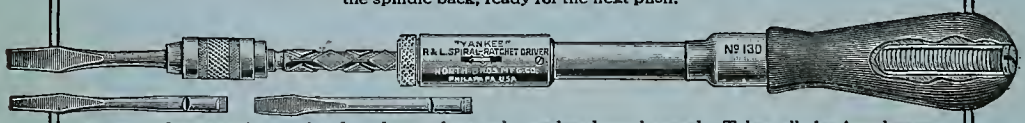

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SEND FOR CATALOG
No. 29

Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

Sent on trial when not sold as per circular. **GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.**

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXI—No. 10
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1911

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

A Song of the Factory

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE

The trees were white with blossoms, the meadows were
broad and fair,
And the care-free birds made music for the children that
idled there.
But a man had need of the meadows. His walls and
chimneys sprang
From among the swaying branches where the thrush
and robin sang.
And the man had need of the children. He gathered them
in like sheep
And set them to work to earn his bread, for children are
many and cheap.
They crouch all day by the spindles, wizened and wan and old.
They have given their youth to a master who has minted
it into gold.

No longer they idly listen to a warbler's futile song.
No longer their idle laughter rings out the whole day long.
No longer they roam the meadows like idle gypsy bands,
For the world is growing richer by the work of their puny hands,
And the man who found them idling among the feathery blooms
And brought them to watch their lives away beside his
clattering looms,
He talks of the goodly riches that his enterprise has won
With the toil of the sad-faced children and boasts of the thing
he's done!

THE CARPENTER

PROBLEMS OF THE POOR

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Proud capital corners the market
On foodstuffs and coal and ice,
And the men who toil for existence
Must hustle to pay the price.

STRANGE, indeed, it is in the roseate dawn of the golden age "when each shall live for all," that the problems of the poor should become such a complex study for industrial and economic students. The great majority, the burden-bearers of the world, are the producers of the world's wealth and luxury. Through the unremitting toil of the majority, the indulgence of leisure and extravagant excesses is made possible for the minority.

Have our working people made their own perplexing problems and are not able to solve them? They toil by day and night to provide the necessaries, comforts and luxuries for the rest of the world, while their own loved ones and themselves lack plenty.

They build mansions and occupy hovels. They produce wealth and are afflicted with poverty. They build up rich estates for others. They keep the machinery of the shops and railroads in running order. They keep the whole work of the world going. There are beautiful homes, grandeur, ease, culture, affluence, but, strange to say, the workman has none of these desirable things. His children also are denied them. He serves as a hireling and lives in a rented cabin!

From the toil that enriches others, workingmen reap only a bare existence. The overwork and extra burdens that make life so easy for some others, barely meet the demands of present emergencies for the toiler, leaving no surplus for future requirements or unforeseen necessities. Work as he may, the toiler finds it impossible to provide for the future or secure his old age from poverty and want.

The youth and the prime of life are spent in long hours of toil to supply each day's demands, and old age comes on without even the security of a home or the certainty of food and shelter.

How and why this is so perhaps those who employ labor and get from their business a neat surplus, can give a satisfactory explanation. Since from the capitalist class, where all the surplus wealth accumulates, the renowned philanthropist steps down in his affluence to contribute so generously to the relief of pauperism, perhaps he will be able to best solve the problems of the poor.

The fashionable and the wealthy who enjoy the luxury of leisure are in a position to study these problems, and it may be, tell us a way to best provide for those who have spent a lifetime at work and yet are unprovided for.

Under existing financial systems, a bare and unadorned existence requires all an average workingman can earn each day without saving anything for tomorrow. Industrious as he may be, he finds it impossible to decently provide for his family, so the insatiable law of necessity—through financial systems—claims the wives and children of the toiler. Cruel circumstances force them out of the home into the many avenues of competitive industry that they may each contribute to the family income.

When disease or disaster overtakes them there can be no alternative but charity. Pauperism is simply inevitable for them sooner or later. The prosperous deny the responsibility for the involuntary bankruptcy of their neighbors in the slums.

The problems of the poor are involving many other topics worthy of national consideration.

What about socialism as understood or criticised by the financier? What about anarchy and rebellion?

Is it socialism to say the charity bestowed by the rich philanthropist who had abundant leisure through his whole life, is the righteous due justly earned by the man who has worked faithfully all his life and is helpless and dependent in old age? Instead of charity condescendingly bestowed by the extremes of wealth and prosperity upon the extremes of poverty and misfor-

tune, rather, is it not kinder to look upon capital's rapidly and greedily acquired surplus as a fund held in trust for the wards of the nation?

Rather than charity, is not a share of the world's surplus, that is hoarded often by the idle and profligate, justly due to those in need whose toil of a lifetime has proportionately helped to create it? Is it anarchy or morally right that aged and indigent workingmen should receive a part of the surplus capital that represents the cause of social extremes? Is it rebellion for working people whose homes, families, prosperity and personal comfort have been confiscated by the god of Mammon to receive charity with bitterness and resent monopoly's condescending pity?

Society is intensely interested in solving the problems of the poor.

Considering the frivolity of social life in its restless, endless round of extravagant entertainment, there is little wonder that organized charity, civic improvement leagues, suffragette subjects, or any fad of public interest should spring into favor with the idle rich and their inevitable train of toadies.

In connection with the problems of the poor it is interesting to pay our respects in a mild way to the evolution of society. Time, ambition, energy and a tendency to climb by taking advantage of every opportunity will sometimes enable families to rise independent of adverse environment. But it is a difficult step from illiteracy to education; from overalls to a dress suit; from crockery to cut glass; from grog to champagne; from the ten-cent bargain counter shop girl to the simpering society belle in evening frills and war paint. To be able to boast of a good list of servants and play a successful game of bridge will admit a woman into most society cliques and no impertinent questions asked. This laxity is due to good nature, indifference and ennui among society's elect. At any rate this is a fair sizing up of the really bright but indiscriminate class now very busy in working at the problems of the poor. Practical minds and public conscience, society fads included, are waking to the situation and sooner or later will find a means of practical adjustment for the nation's difficulties.

There's enough charity of thought, kindliness, goodness and brotherhood in the world to make life worth living for us all and we sincerely believe this to be no idle prophecy.

The problems of the poor are intricate enough to be graded as the century's higher mathematics, and he who solves them will become the great man of his generation—a hero, a leader, a philosopher and a Christian.

ORGANIZED CAPITAL

(By H. B. Moyer.)

WERE little Johnny at school asked to define organized capital I fancy he would go about it something after this fashion: "Organized capital is a body of capitalists surrounded by capital seeking to make capital out of everything and everybody that contains capital."

As a matter of fact but few writers outside of the labor field have taken occasion to analyze organized capital as a whole. Organized labor has been dissected time and again by aspiring authors, but as a rule the knights of the pen and typewriter have confined their remarks on capital to a single branch or limb, such, as for example, the trusts. From a newspaper and monthly magazine standpoint, too, it is always a lot safer attacking labor than the other fellow, because the latter hands out juicy advertising contracts—that is, when nobody steps on his corns.

We have seen organized labor pictured in so many undesirable shapes and attitudes that sometimes we find ourselves asking "What about the other fellow?"

To begin with, organized capital's policy

seems to be one of upbuilding and uprooting. The upbuilding part of it is applied, of course, to the capitalistic interests. The uprooting, to everybody else's affairs.

Had organized capital, in the beginning, deliberately set out to create a world of poverty it could not have succeeded better than it has done and is doing. Squeezing the producers or working classes at one end and the consumers, including the working classes, at the other, it has played the game at both ends without mercy. Nothing could possibly produce poverty faster than cutting wages and raising the prices of food and other necessities. From a capitalistic standpoint this scheme has worked out advantageously. From a moral standpoint it is nothing short of criminal. From a humanitarian standpoint it is contrary to the laws of nature and of God.

Were the effects felt solely by able-bodied men the indictment against capital might possibly by some means be partially pardonable. When one realizes, however, that not only able-bodied men but women, children and innocent babies are affected there seems to be no loophole through which the unscrupulous manipulator of wages and prices of food may crawl.

Those unfriendly to labor's cause lay great emphasis upon the statement that organization of the working classes does not tend to the promotion of law and order. To this we reply that one of the unwritten codes of all capitaldom appears to be an evasion of all possible laws, both of land and nature. No law, for instance, is more evaded than the one intended to prevent the formation of trusts unless possibly it is some of the by-laws enacted to protect the lives and limbs of the working men in the building trades and other dangerous occupations. Nearly every city has a by-law directing contractors to plank the entire floor two stories below the iron-workers, yet I have worked on any number of buildings in Pittsburg, Baltimore and other cities on which the only planking used was that for scaffolding and a few around the iron workers' derrick.

The anti-sweat shop, anti-child labor and any amount of other laws are daily evaded by organized capital, and as for the laws of peace and order one can cite innumerable instances of where organized capital has deliberately incited riots, with all that they imply, in order to bring out the state militia and break up a strike that was going against them. One notable instance of such work was afforded in the strike of the Western Federation of Miners a few years ago.

Labor leaders everywhere deplore violence of any kind and organized capital with its faculty for utilizing everything within reach to further its treacherous enterprises makes capital out of this fact whenever possible by provoking trouble.

Organized capital cannot deny that it corrupts politics. Its Aldrichs and its Joe Cannons are too well known for that. Organized capital cannot deny that through corrupted politicians it deliberately steals the land which God gave the people (the Guggenheim Alaska steal, for instance). Organized capital cannot deny that it squeezes the last penny out of the poor and lowly by charging outrageous prices for everything, including such necessities as food, ice, coal, clothing, etc. Organized capital cannot deny that it is striving desperately to again reduce to a condition bordering on servitude the approximately two million men and women who have raised themselves out of the mire to a position of comparative comfort through organized labor.

Organized capital shrieks from the tree tops that the public doesn't care anything about the union label and then turns around and counterfeits the self-same label. Capital tells the public that the union man is unintelligent and that he fights unfairly. If capital is intellectually superior why doesn't he exhibit some of his intellect by setting an example of fair fighting to the union man? "Anything to win," seems to be organized capital's motto, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that some individual of the millions who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow does occasionally arise in desperation at the manifold injustices heaped upon him and do something he hadn't ought to do.

Capital can lay claim to about two desirable traits. One is occasional gifts to charity, the other enterprise is developing the country. As for giving to charity, however, to many people that appears to be but a means of easing a presumably sadly torn conscience; while the developing work goes

on because capital sees additional capital it it.

Organized capital, in its mad rush for additional wealth, grinds the masses down. Organized labor seeks to lift them out of the depths of servitude to something at least approaching independence. Which is the better cause?

CAPITALISM AND JUDGE-MADE LAW IN FREE AMERICA

(By Alf. Madden.)

THIS free America has been for years and is now the country where capitalism reigns absolute and supreme as in no other country. In this free America we find capitalists constantly at work at the enslavement of the working people. Toward this end they have plastered all European and Asiatic countries with flaming posters describing the ease with which money is made in America. There are some instances in which it is reasonable to assume that our capitalists here are in league with the authorities of several of these foreign countries to receive their criminals, undesirable citizens, for importation into the United States. Their object sought in this is an oversupply of men in all our labor markets and the peonage of workers throughout the country. In their desire to steal through manipulation of money, they control and overawe the volume of employment in any given locality to the end that all workers in that locality, who have anything over and above a mere subsistence, may not bank nor bury money in stockings.

Labor in these localities or districts is measured by mathematical rules, and once the worker begins to emerge from the slough of despondency into which his poverty has forced him, the capitalists either curtail the amount of available labor or have work suspended altogether.

If a railroad is to be constructed in any part of the country, capitalism, the money power, will have the last say as to when, where and how it shall be built. And woe to the capitalist who tries it without the sanction of that power.

There is another method which the capitalists are using to rob the worker, namely, high prices. They accord the workers slight advances in pay; yet, by increasing the prices of all necessaries of life, take from him all advances and something more. Such sleight of hand is capitalism's accomplishment.

In arraigning the causes for the conditions so created, gold is made the scapegoat; it is said to be oversupplied and hence cheapened and its purchasing power decreased.

Before the civil war we recognized slavery as a fixed institution in several of the sovereign states of the union. Three million of colored people were involved. We emancipated them with a great blast of trumpets and something else, several of the various churches taking a prominent part in the movement at that time. Yet it is but a few years ago since a shining light in one of these churches at Washington, proclaimed from the pulpit that slavery was and always had been a divine institution.

After the emancipation of our colored slaves, we proceeded to re-enslave them under different masters and added to this little band about forty-six millions of other slaves—whites—the color being the only difference.

This last number has since been increased to 75,000,000 and the responsibility of their masters is not one-tithe of that which attached to the colored man's master. These masters found it to their interest to protect the health, lives and limbs of their slaves; the new masters have other things to look after.

If laws are enacted for the protection of the life and limb of our modern slave, a pretty-headed supreme court is appealed to, and, after a course of inquiry is gone through, and the masters claiming that the

law works an injury to them, it is set aside and the act declared unconstitutional on the ground that its provisions mean a confiscation of property without due process of law. The learned court utterly fails to perceive the workers' property-right, his life and limbs, have already been confiscated, and without process of law at that. If the worker loses his life or is injured through defective machinery or want of proper safety devices, the court recognizes the tremendous fact that such things cost money.

In this connection it may be observed that this country is accursed more by judge-made law than is any other country on earth. Under pretence of interpreting the laws, our judges actually change them and wipe them off the statute books, thereby making many acts passed by our expensive legislatures, and especially laws passed in the interest of the laboring people, null and void. In the face of this state of things the people would not suffer any loss, but save immense expenses by abolishing the legislatures altogether.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel," but a dollar is today of more importance that a human life and our judges take care that the lay citizen does not forget it. It is, indeed, remarkable with what degree of complacency some of the administrators of law, from the highest votary of Blackstone down to the merest pettifogger, will assail the sacred right of citizenship and deprive men of their liberty without due process of law. But behold how carefully they avoid assailing the dollar, the money power, the capitalist interests.

The people's cry for the recall of judges throws a certain class of people into a fit, from which it might be assumed that these people have interests at stake. If judges are purchasable at all they are certainly expensive, hence the proper condition of service would be long terms of office with no recall looming up to deprive the capitalists of one servant and necessitate the hiring of another. If this is contempt let it stand!

The working people of this free country are today subject to conditions which are a menace not only to them but to the entire nation; but these conditions will not obtain forever; already the handwriting, foreboding the overthrow of our present industrial system, is appearing on the wall, its doom is sealed.

THE OLD-AGE CARPENTER

(By Henry Gillespie.)

"Secretary, Local No. —:

"Dear Brother—I wish you would ask the local to give me leave to work below the scale for I am getting along in years. I am over fifty, and I cannot keep a job at the regular wages and I need to work all of the time to support my family. Fraternally,

"—— ——."

COMMUNICATIONS like this are of increasing frequency in the older locals, and are usually followed by the report of the F. S. or a special committee which is about like this:

"We find the brother as stated in his letter and also that recent sickness in his family and pressing payment of installments upon his home seem to make this case worthy of relief, especially as the brother is a skilled mechanic, and a charter member, and stood by through the hard fights that we had to get our present conditions."

It is pathetic to look upon the going down of manhood's strength even when it is after a competence has been won, but it is thrice pathetic when that competence has been earned, over and over again, but not gained —as it never can be while labor is given only the fragment of the wealth and plenty which it wrests from the dumb earth—and others enjoy and waste in it.

The carpenter who works under the pressure of industry in our great cities at the beginning of his life looks forward to a home. He saves all he can for a few years, pauses, makes some figures of the cost of a home and its maintenance—and the number of carpenters who at the age of home build-

ing ought to be thus engaged remain single, fearful to undertake the task, and an increasing number are found in middle life knocking about and roughing it, thus hastening the sure day when their names will be signed to letters like the above.

Of those who wisely or unwisely marry and then earnestly and honestly strive to do their duty to their families and to lay aside a competence for those whom they love—the task they find to be a wearing one and they, too, at an age when the mind is still clear and ambition strong, find it increasingly hard to get a job and the time spent in walking the streets increasingly longer—but expenses go on just the same and their names come in, too, asking for help or favor from the local which they have served so long.

In the very nature of our trade and industrial conditions the wages of a carpenter during all of the years in which he is able to hold the pace and get the average pay for his work are not enough to maintain and educate a family. At an age when experience and service should entitle a man to a position of less physical toil and increased income the carpenter finds that there is no letting up in the pace demanded of him and that the positions of the kind that he might fill are given to the boy relatives or technical institute kids who now do much of the supervising, timekeeping, etc., that justly belongs to us, yet for less wages than a mechanic ought to have, even if he did the work.

The problem of care and justice for the veteran carpenter is upon us. How shall it be solved?

In a fraternal way we can do something but we cannot do all. By insurance, regular or special payments, based upon age and other considerations we can palliate but not remedy. This side of the solution is beginning to be worked out.

By organization and system we can obtain better conditions, tending to make a home and a competence possible for every honest workman among us.

By good citizenship, right life and intelligent votes, we can elevate public opinion and direct legislation so that it will be possible for the general public to co-operate with the particular class to which we belong and to give to every man in the decline of his strength and activity that justice which is coming.

BLUE PRINT PLAT-ATTITUDES

(By H. S. Levalley, Kankakee, Ill.)

THE gods of the piscean age have had their day. Icarius, who fastened wings to his body with wax (emotions fleshly) and fell, has been succeeded by the man of power, who rules with rod of iron (mind). Muscles tense as steel move automatically at thought's desire. Mind thought (formless) the result of gravitational differences of dillitency and density in atom or mass, two parts of one whole, rules forms of matter in all functions of the human body, and impresses its quality (spirit) on each "cell soul" in egg or sperm. The "water bearer," spirit of brotherhood's union in service, has entered the city (upper brain) crowded with ideas, and Noah's ark of passions unregulated is now "the knower's are" of truth. Science grows mystical, the hidden is revealed; (the crafts ever have been) and the ions that make the atom are one with substance of all. The spirit of the times is proper pay for work done in the right way. Use your "noodle," not like the noodle in the soup that is a floater, but like the nude-el that stands out in all its virile freshness as a factor or exponent of inner activity. Don't sit on the part you saw off, or you'll take a drop too much. Ride your horses or there will be one on you. Hold the reins of power. Come in out of the rain if you would reign. Unregulated forces, lack of the level, makes you bully—to others. The bull, though, is usually but meat for the "sissage," and who wants to be a dull, red cylinder, intestine cased, even after he is a dead one?

THE CARPENTER

If you can't go over, go under. Go through (with) it some way—today. Procrastus of yesterday is "Rastus" of the now. He thinks to shingle only when it rains. The pains that are taken are unlike the pains that are left—after taking the pill—they strengthen the will and increase the bill—justly.

In making your circle of environments don't let one leg of the compass rest lightly in air—like a ballet dancer's—force it down, let it make its imprint. A perfect union is in highest degree the motive power for successful effort. Use the hatchet end —cleave off the gummy masses of error that have hardened on the column of truth. Create precedent, don't be simply a son-of-a-gun of a revolution. A wheel don't get anywhere unless it goes forward—but become an ancestor in evolution. Don't idolize but realize. Idle eyes see naught. Real eyes are those that concentrate on the job—with Job's healthy patience—not the doctor's. Out-Herod Herod, slap and spare not all ignorant conceptions. The perfect image is in Egypt (darkness), seek it. Bring it to light. Create "that" which is fit to survive on arrival. The ass that brays the loudest may poke a bigger hole in the atmosphere, but he don't make the largest one in a bale of hay. Many causes have been killed by the jaw bone of an ass—few blessed. Consume your own smoke, don't waste power. The trinity of a good union is melody, harmony and rhythm. The soul of order must sing, not whine from lack of rime. The classes, interests, pool their mentality. Don't let the masses make a fool of theirs. We hear of beggars' dole, but it takes a long pole to land the big roll.

Have you unwound all your tape yet? Cut your pole for the goal. To quote from "Hoffman," in Ariel of recent date: "When all shall be free from physical want, and shall be able to provide for themselves and children, all the comforts of life with but little expenditure of energy, then man will enter upon a new phase of existence. The day of reconciliation will have dawned —the clash of interests will merge in scientific co-operation for the common good."

Be a carpenter on all planes—physical, mental, spiritual—erect the temple, and if you wish to know about "mental masonry" drop 10 cents (stamps) to editor the Kankakee (Ill.) Telepsychist for "Levalley's Law of Telepathy, or Mind Creation Recently Discovered." Those that stand still never get their fill, but put brass tacks in flat attitudes that prevent them from rising to deserved prominence. Conserve, develop, express and keep your spirit level.

EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION

(By Flora Sheldon Upton.)

SINCE the earliest ages there have been two great forces at work, those which have generally, though not always, worked in opposite manners. I am not speaking of capital and labor, but of evolution and revolution. Evolution is a gradual change, generally a building up or a constructive element; often a power for good, though not always, as there may be morbid, harmful growths, harmful evolution, as, for instance, the African slave trade which was a gradual growth.

Revolution is generally destructive in its immediate effect, but is quite likely to result in good when time has repaired the damage and reconstruction has taken place.

The careful student of history will tell you that generally speaking when the common people have become ready for some good change in their government or in the social economy, when the time has become ripe for the change, it has in some way come.

There always arises a leader when the need is the greatest. When the tale of bricks is doubled, Moses comes.

Joan of Arc, Mark Antony, George Washington, Abe Lincoln, each appeared upon the scene just when most needed. Again, when those in power are enjoying great privileges, have become notoriously unfit for the places which they enjoyed, or when any particular class of people have become unfit

to be rulers or leaders, it has generally been that some power has arisen to force them from their throne, palace or mansion.

Beginning in the garden of Eden and coming down to the time of the flood. When at the building of the Tower of Babel, the troubles that came upon the Egyptians in Moses' time, the Romans, the kings of England and of France, the British in colonial days and the slave holders; each become a blot upon the landscape, unfit for power vested in them, and the Almighty, in His wisdom, by a turn of His hand, as it were, caused them to lose that power, position and privilege for which they were no longer fitted.

The laborer today enjoys greater comfort and more privileges than did the aristocracy of our early colonial days. Yet always with the beneficial, peaceful revolution which has placed our laborer in the position which he now occupies, there has been growing up a spirit of greed and commercialism, the equal of which was never before.

The Patriarchs of Bible times cared for their servants and when they became old and enfeebled they were not turned away to starve as is the factory hand of today unless he has denied himself some needed comfort of his useful years to provide for the necessity of old age.

In the colonial days the poor farms were poor enough, yet a man could by care and thrift, save a little of his earnings for the time when he could no longer labor. Then, one did not need to pay so high for the actual necessities of life as he now does.

Even the aged and useless colored slaves of the South were generally given food and shelter when they were no longer a source of income. True, there were exceptions, but generally speaking, the plantation owners were merciful to their chattels; until toward the last, the spirit of greed and commercialism crept in and the old men were sold down South until God wiped the entire institution from the land. In the early history of our country the people were on somewhat of an equal footing. There were rich and poor, and always will be, but the employers were not socially on a vastly higher plane than the laborer as is now the case.

In history we find many instances where people have been tied up and burned to death. This country has been quite free from such horrors, but yet there have been such cases.

In the burning of the Iroquois theater, not many years ago, and in the awful Cherry mine disaster.

In 1907 a bridge built across the St. Lawrence collapsed and killed one hundred men.

In New York and other large cities many have been burned in the factories and in railroad wrecks. What would be the total figured of the killed and injured for the past ten years?

I do not say that every railroad, theater, or factory owner is a murderer, but I do say we are killing off too many of our people because of lack of proper precautions and safety devices.

The American laborer has just cause to complain of the indifference of these many employers and officials in regard to the needless waste of human life. And another thing, there is too small a margin between the wages and the cost of the necessities of life. Either wages are too low or the cost is too high.

The laborer is but demanding what he really needs. He wants a day off now and then. He wants to educate his children and clothe them decently, if he has any children, but of late years there has not been much encouragement for the laboring man to raise a large or even a small family even though he might at one time have had supreme confidence in Teddy Roosevelt. Then, sometimes he really wants a little home furnished of his own all of which takes money.

One thing which the native born and foreign born, naturalized American citizen may some day object to is the foreigners coming to our land, work for a time and then take their money back with them.

The American laborer is beginning to feel his power and strength; that he is the heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time, and that he will sooner or later come into his rights, through the peaceful means of evolution, rather than the destructive revolution, let us hope. The latter would mean years of reconstruction to restore the country to a normal condition.

THE CARPENTER

A GREAT SIGN OF PROGRESS IN THE EMANCIPATION OF LABOR

(By Henry Gillespie.)

The following news item recently made the rounds of the newspapers:

HERE THE BOSS CAN'T SWEAR.

Panama Canal Chief Engineer Issues Order Against Profanity.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Not even a gang boss is allowed to use profanity on the Panama canal. Col. George K Goethals, chief engineer, issued the order against the use of profanity or abusive language by foremen and others when addressing subordinates

IT is something to be noted that so high an authority as the chief engineer of the Panama canal has issued an order reaching all classes of labor so entirely in accord with the objects of the Carpenters' Union, as expressed in its by-laws for many years. While Mr. Goethals has doubtless learned that men do better work and more of it when satisfied with their treatment by their foremen, and that no free man can be satisfied when his intelligence and honesty are assaulted and insulted by profanity and abuse, his order against it has more meaning than the dollars it will save in the completion of the great work at Panama. If the press gave the working public credit for comprehension of the full significance of this edict against swearing it would be given a front page position with head lines that would appeal to the solid and progressive American citizens instead of an obscure column with a play-to-the-gallery to insure its interest.

In the first place no such a humane order has ever before been issued upon any of the great works of national undertaking. Up to this point and among other natious those in authority have looked upon the man whose brain and muscle transforms and subdues the earth as so much machinery easily acquired and to be worked at the greatest speed possible, and when broken or weakened to be thrown aside and another taken in its place, for men are always ready and waiting to exchange their work for what it will bring—for they have no choice between that and starvation; of two evils they can only choose what seems the least.

And in the second place, if any engineer in charge of a great undertaking had known enough and perceived that abuse of men is unprofitable and had had a high enough moral sense to regard profanity as immoral no weight of public opinion, no authority of government and no general demand in the name of universal justice and for justice to all workingmen would have made an order against profanity of any value; it would have been laughed at and ignored.

This order of August 21, 1911, is born of a long and widespread effort throughout the civilized world toward the emancipation of workmen, an effort that is met everywhere by the power of capital and the brute selfishness of the race. It is a sign of the effectiveness and strength of the labor movement and of the general favor that it is meeting throughout the world. Nothing of greater import and encouragement as an indication of the real strength and dignity of the cause of labor has ever occurred, and it should be particularly pleasing to the carpenters and joiners throughout the United States for they have led in this most significant step, and that for the best of reasons, which they were among the first to understand and voice.

There is no reason whatever to justify profanity or abuse in the relations of workingmen to each other, or as for that matter in any of the activities of life.

An abusive, swearing foreman is generally a coward. He would not dare to abuse superiors, and his loud oaths, are but a confession of his own moral weakness, and sometimes only spoken to draw attention from his own blunders and ignorance and to shift the blame to men who are not at fault and who cannot help themselves. On general principles, a profane and abusive man should be discharged as an incompetent, either as a workman or as a man of sound and trustworthy judgment and reliable in that side of human nature which fits man for high and responsible positions.

Uneducated, unrefined men, and many among what we are pleased to term the lower classes of labor are habitually profane and some bosses appear to think that they understand no other language. But why? Because the men over them, those in position of power and social prominence set the example. An employe reasons that if his foreman or employer is an adept in profanity and rolls off unprintable words with a swagger and a boast that he will gain his favor by doing the same.

The abolishment of profanity by foremen upon the Panama canal will do much to elevate the character and thoughts of many thousands of men there who are for the first time brought in touch with true American civilization and feel the uplift of the labor movement. And this means not merely better work, less cost, and higher standards in Panama, but will reflect and strengthen the cause of labor everywhere and give to it an added dignity and power with which it will finally establish the justice of its cause.

BIRTH OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

THE formation of what is now the American Federation of Labor originated in a meeting held in Terre Haute, Ind., on August 2 and 3, 1881. This meeting resulted in the issuance of a call for a convention to be held in Pittsburg, opening on November 15, 1881. The call adopted by the preliminary national convention, held at Terre Haute, invited "all international and national unions, trades assemblies or councils and local trades or labor unions to send delegates to an international trades union congress to be held in Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, November 15, 1881. Each local will be entitled to one delegate for 100 members or less and one additional delegate for each 500 members or major part thereof; also one delegate for each international or national union and one delegate for each trades assembly or council." Those who signed the call were J. E. Coghlin, president National Tanners and Curriers' Union; Richard Powers, president Lake Seamen's Union; Lyman A. Brandt, International Typographical Union; P. J. McGuire, St. Louis Trades and Labor Assembly; T. Thompson, Ironmolders' Union, Dayton, O.; George W. Osborn, Ironmolders' Union, Springfield, O.; W. C. Pollner, Cleveland Trades Assembly; Sam L. Leffingwell, Indianapolis Trades Assembly; J. R. Backus, Terre Haute Amalgamated Labor Union.

Lyman A. Brandt, Detroit, Mich., representing the Typographical Union, called the meeting to order and announced that the first business would be the election of a temporary chairman. John Jarrett, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, was elected temporary chairman by acclamation, and Mark L. Crawford, H. H. Bengough and William C. Pollner were elected as secretaries for the convention.

After the credential committee had been appointed and retired to make up its report the convention went into an informal meeting for the purpose of listening to addresses on the subject of labor and any remarks which any of the delegates desired to make. Among those who spoke during this interim was Samuel Gompers of the Cigar Makers' Union.

There were at this convention 107 delegates.

It appears that the committee on permanent organization had recommended Samuel Gompers for permanent president of the organization; but, there being a rivalry, those who opposed Mr. Gompers, so it is claimed, had an article inserted in the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette the night before the committee was to make its report. Mr. Gompers requested that an excerpt from this article be read before the convention, which was done. It is of so much interest that the excerpt is hereby inserted:

"The latter (Mr. Gompers) is the leader of the Socialistic element, which is pretty well represented in the congress, and one of the smartest men present. It is thought

that an attempt will be made to capture the organization for Mr. Gompers (for permanent president) as the representative of the Socialists, and if such an attempt is made, whether it succeeds or not, there will likely be some lively work, as the delegates opposed to socialism are determined not to be controlled by it. If the Socialists do not have their way they may bolt, as they have always done in the past. If they do bolt the power of the proposed organization will be so seriously crippled as almost to destroy its usefulness.''

There were two reports from the permanent organization committee, both recommending different individuals for the various offices. As stated above, Mr. Gompers had been recommended by one committee as permanent chairman, while the other committee recommended Richard Powers. However, Mr. Gompers and Mr. Powers withdrew their names as candidates for the chair in favor of Mr. Jarrett, who had been elected the temporary chairman. Samuel Gompers and Richard Powers were unanimously elected vice-presidents. The temporary secretaries, Mark L. Crawford, H. H. Bengough and William C. Pollner, were made permanent for the convention.

The committee on plan of organization consisted of Messrs. Gompers, Brandt, Howard, Sommers and James Lynch. This committee in bringing in its report advised that the association should be known as the Federation of Organized Trade Unions of the United States of America and Canada. A long discussion ensued, with practically all the delegates taking part therein. Finally the name was amended to read the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada.

A legislative committee was elected, consisting of Samuel Gompers of New York, Alex. C. Rankin of Pennsylvania, Richard Powers of Illinois and C. F. Burgman of California. Cleveland, O., was selected as the place to hold the next annual convention. The legislative committee organized by electing Richard Powers president, Samuel Gompers vice-president, Charles F. Burgman second vice-president, Alex. C. Rankin treasurer and W. H. Foster secretary. The convention then adjourned to meet the following year in Cleveland.

JUDGES ON THEIR OWN PREROGATIVES

(New York Call.)

A judge, evidently, is a canonized lawyer, a sacred, sainted thing against whom no evil may be spoken, and who, in turn, can do no wrong. The lawyer himself is not thus hedged about. He may be disbarred, which is an operation equivalent to the breaking of a policeman or the firing of a mere ordinary mortal. But once let a lawyer get on the bench and his whole nature changes and he becomes invulnerable. Judges make gross mistakes sometimes, and it is even hinted that there have been judges who have placed their office at the disposal of those individuals or corporations best able to pay for the privilege of using it.

The great sanctity of the judge has been repeatedly shown at the recent meeting of the American Bar Association, held in Boston. No matter what might be the topic assigned to a speaker, somehow or other he managed so to shape his talk that he could show the indignation he felt because of the desire shown to subject judges to criticism, to examine their conduct, and, if necessary, take them off the bench. It is plain that there has never been a crime of worse nature than that of the recall of judges. Sedition is bad, and murder reprehensible, but to advocate the recall and apply it to the judiciary is simply unspeakably heinous.

Yet the dastardly idea seems to grow in favor. The atrocious violation by President Taft of the new Arizona constitution has drawn the attention of many persons to this subject, and it is manifest that the more they thought of it the better they liked it. Such, unfortunately, is moral depravity, as viewed from the judges' standpoint.

There is nothing new in this idea of making some section of the community free from the operation of the laws that govern other people. It depends on who is the government. At present the lawyers, especially as represented on the bench, are the government. There was a time when the clergymen were the government, and under the

Puritan theocracy the crime most swiftly and relentlessly punished was anything that seemed to reflect on the character of a clergyman, anything that questioned the boundlessness of his authority or the infallibility of his rulings, or that tended to lessen his grip on the control of the affairs of the community.

But you may now say what you please about the clergyman, and you can recall them or deride them or degrade them and they have no more defense than ordinary mortals. To such low estate have they fallen that economically they are the poorest of all the professions, and poverty is the supreme crime.

Ex-Judge Brown summed up best the judges' opinion of what they should be. He said: "The very idea that a judge should be compelled to descend from the bench and vindicate his right to retain his seat by an appeal to the public is the last recourse of political folly."

Why? Are the people of this enlightened land such consummate asses that they know nothing about their own affairs? Are they such irreclaimable imbeciles that the whole ninety or so millions of them must be subservient to a few hundred judges?

The idea is appallingly monstrous, but it is the one held by the judges themselves, almost without exception, and it is probable that the majority of the lawyers hold it also. We have no hereditary House of Lords in this country, but the judges themselves are striving hard to create a far more privileged class made up wholly of themselves. Today they actually constitute an aristocracy of power beyond criticism, and they seek to make it beyond any possibility for the people to remove a man no matter how corrupt he may be, no matter how strongly he works against public welfare, and no matter to what extent he prostitutes his office.

But the fight against the usurpations and encroachments and crimes of the judiciary has come into the open. The recall has done much to make this possible, and the fight is one that is worth pushing to the very limit.

Two Important Decisions

Washington, Sept. 23.—The Kentucky court of appeals held, in the case of the Interstate Coal Company vs. Baxavenie, that "the owner and operator of a mine could not relieve himself of the duties imposed by the statutes of the state for the protection of human life by contracting the work at so much per yard to parties who hire, pay and discharge their own employes."

The supreme court of Louisiana held, in the case of Le Blanc vs. United Irrigation and Rice Milling Company, that it is not sufficient for an employer merely to instruct a new workman with no experience around machinery as to the working of the machinery, but that he must point out to him the danger connected with his employment, not in a perfunctory manner, but in a manner that is both instructive and impressive, and that the law not only imposes upon the employer the duty of furnishing reasonably safe appliances originally, but also requires that he shall minimize the danger from the particular kind of machinery which he is operating. The court held in the case before it that where the employer could minimize the danger arising from the operation of machinery by screening it at a reasonable cost and without interfering with its operation, the law requires him to do so.

Good Bye

Soon or late we shall turn away
From some golden path of the rain-bowed year,
Leaving alone in the yesterday
Friends and dreams that the heart holds dear;
One last look at the olden door
That opened in to an old delight,
And then with a love that clings the more
We watch it fade from our aching sight.

Though the feet may wander wide and far
From the day that held a sad good-by,
The heart still laughs where its memories are,
And love knows never an alien sky.
The dream that winnowed with morning wings
The hope that blossomed in skies of blue,
Drifts through a twilight peace that sings
The lovely joy that the homeland knew.

Some shall wander and some shall stay,
But the same sweet world will hold us all,
The same glad sun shall thrill the day,
And the same dreams lure and the same hopes call;
And many the paths, but the goal is one,
And over the hills and the ocean foam,
We come at last, with the journey done,
All parting ended in love and home.

The Path of Dalliance

By JOHN A. MOROSO

LORD, MASTER, you who placed me here
For fitful struggles with a vast,
Strange Destiny I know not of,
Sir, just one favor to me cast.
'Tis this: I have not bargained well,
But have been cheated in the marts;
No silver, brass, no scrap or scrip
Have I, and in the business parts
Of this, my city, murmurs rise
Against me every blessed day.
For I am penniless, tho' wise,
And eke my debts I cannot pay.

For shelter full twenty crowns
(And twice as much for food) I owe,
For books and simple raiment I
Am debtor to the high and low.
This morning I a shilling had,
But came a man of kindly mien
And lured it from me, saying that
He hungered; and in truth his lean
Gray visage, smiling tho' it was,
Shone not with glow of good rich blood.
And yet for wine he spent my piece
And smacked his lips; declared it good.

Against the claims of creditors
My assets I may here put down:
One dog, a kindly friend and true;
One Bible, (touched by time with brown;)
One sweetheart, and her hair is gray;
A thousand recollections sweet
Of gentle moments in each day
Of Autumns, Summers, Springs which fleet
Old time has winged into the past,
While I have smiled my rosy way
Through threescore years just to be cast
Upon this hopeless reckoning day.

Sir, Master, class me bankrupt, then
A failure, yet content of men.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA..
PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1911

The great strike of furniture workers in Grand Rapids, Mich., was called off in the middle of August. Some of the smaller manufacturers had made some concession in the beginning of the strike while the larger firms remained obdurate to the last and their men have returned to work under old conditions. However, notwithstanding this unfavorable outcome, the strike was not a failure. It has taught the employers a lesson they will not soon forget. The gallant fight put up by the men for four months, their exhibition of strength and the backing up they received from our U. B. came as a great surprise to the employers and no doubt but in the future they will think twice or many times more before they will invoke another like test of strength and endurance. But few men have deserted the ranks and the organization of mill and shop men in Grand Rapids remains intact.

The Vancouver World is authority for the statement that the few straggling Local Unions masquerading under the title of the Canadian Federation of Labor, and better known to international unionists as the "nationalists," are gradually dropping their affiliation and lining up with the world-wide trade organizations of the working class.

If the statement is correct, and no doubt it is, the nationalists are on the way to realize that to gain any advantages on the industrial field, at least, they must have the co-operation of their brother unionists in the United States and that solidarity is an essential factor in the successful conduct of their struggles. This nationalist movement is and has been encouraged by the employers with a design to instill national prejudice into the minds of the Canadian workers and to disrupt and destroy labor organization. This fact alone is ample proof that the existence of the Canadian Federation of Labor is detrimental to the interests of the workers.

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The prevention of accidents among workers while engaged in their occupations is obviously a matter of as vital importance as the enactment of compensation and employers' liability laws. Such prevention was a subject of discussion at the sessions of the American Association for Labor Legislation recently held in Chicago.

The best method of preventing accidents, in the opinion expressed by the majority of the speakers at this gathering, is to put the financial burden accruing on the workers through accidents upon the employers. "The laws of this country," said Professor Henry R. Seager of Columbia University, president of the association, "ought to be so framed that they will make it a paying proposition for the employer to take better care of their employes' safety and health."

This has been organized labor's contention for years, reiterated time and again but not taken heed of by our legislatures.

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The September, 1911, Monthly Report of the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners in England contains an essay entitled "The Labor Party in Parliament," by Frank W. Goldstone, M. P., in which the writer describes the scenes on that memorable Monday in July when the home secretary submitted the Parliament bill intended to restrict the powers of the House of Lords.

In this article the Hon. Frank W. Goldstone reviews the part the labor representatives took in the deliberations on the bill and the situation created by the recent warfare in the industrial field. We are here quoting some of his most significant remarks which no doubt will interest our members and readers:

"The past month has been the most momentous of the session and the session the most momentous of recent parliaments. At last the representatives of the democracy have won yet another of the outposts which check their march to the citadel of complete self-government. All the talk one hears of the tyranny of single chamber government now to be invoked as the result of the passing of the Parliament Bill is so much bunkum, served up by selfish interests to terrify the thoughtless and ignorant. Under the Tory regime it is single chamber government, all the time with a somnolent House of Lords as a mere assentor to the political wishes of a cabinet to whom it has implicit confidence.

"Political warfare inside," the article says, "has had its counterpart in the industrial arena. Recent happenings sink into insignificance in the face of the upheaval in the field of labor. Unrest has been everywhere prevalent. The workers have seen their struggles for existence result in but an indifferent return. Complaints of speeding-up, of tyranny, of a refusal to recognize trade organizations, have been everywhere more insistent, until at length the great upheaval came. The railwaymen are generally dissatisfied with the way in which the companies have worked the conciliation boards, and insisted on their interpretation of all awards. Parliament has had its attention concentrated on the Labor war during the last week, and as I write the clouds are showing signs of lifting everywhere except on the N. E. R. Everyone hopes for the best, but some uncertainty still remains. The lessons, so obvious in these troubles, must be taken to heart by our trade unions. By unity the seamen and transport workers won their battle. In federation and united action our success will lie, and in the future it is thus we shall win every reasonable demand."

The representatives of the Labor party, with which most all trade unions are affiliated, also took a prominent part in the discussion and were instrumental in the passage of a resolution in the House of Commons to pay members of Parliament. "If the doors of the Parliament," the article says, were to be open on equal terms to the representatives of all classes this would be possible only by providing a subsistence on equal terms to all."

As a result of the recent strike in Britain thousands of new members have been gained by the unions and in many instances wages have been increased and working hours reduced. Alone in Liverpool 25,000 men have joined the respective unions connected with the Transport Workers' Federation in that city and 5,000 new members in London. An increase in wages of 20 per cent. has been secured by the transport workers in Hull, Glasgow, Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea and Newport. Carmen, seamen, dockers, coal porters and others secured an advance in wages from 10 to 33 per cent.

The Concern of One, the Concern of All

Hull, England, September 23.—The dock laborers' union at Hull has submitted to the local Federation of Transport Workers a proposition instructing all members of the Federation to refuse to handle all product of the Messrs. Jamesons' rope and hemp mill.

About 200 girls and boys employed in the mill are on strike for an increased wage scale.

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CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Convention Call—American Federation of Labor

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has just issued a circular advising all affiliated organizations of the convening of the thirty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at ten o'clock, Monday morning, November 13, 1911, at Atlanta's Main Auditorium in the city of Atlanta, Ga.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage-workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership, in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to September 30, 1911.

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Reservation in any of the Atlanta hotels can be made by addressing the secretary of the convention committee, J. W. Bridwell, 373 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the New Kimball hotel.

Delegates should notify Secretary J. W. Bridwell of the time of their arrival at Atlanta and over which road they will travel.

The convention, the circular announces, will concern itself with imminent important subjects too numerous to mention. Every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive more effectually than ever to bring about a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before law of every worker with every citizen.

Therefore, the importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Atlanta convention, November 13, 1911.

Report of Delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—As per orders of our Sixteenth Biennial Convention, as contained in Resolution No. 29, you appointed me delegate to represent the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The convention was held in Calgary, Province of Alberta, and went into session on Monday morning, September 11 and adjourned on Saturday afternoon, September 16. One hundred and sixty-two delegates were present, representing International Unions, Local Unions and Trade Councils.

On my way to the convention I visited Superior, Wis.; Duluth, Minn.; Winnipeg, Man., and Medicine Hat, Alberta, and addressed meetings previously arranged for. On my return from the convention I visited Strathcona, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Regina and Moose Jaw, and addressed mass meetings also previously arranged for. Our organization in Winnipeg insisted that on my return trip I again address a mass meeting, so as to infuse new life, spirit and determination into our members in standing for their rights. This I consented to, and I must say the meeting was a success in every sense of the word. Organizer Kinney took this opportunity to make the most of my visit to the Canadian Northwest and kept me continually visiting Local Unions. While attending the convention I received pressing and urgent invitations to visit Lethbridge, Vancouver and elsewhere in the interests of our organization, but as my time was limited on account of the meeting of the G. E. B. on October 2 in Indianapolis, I could not avail myself of the opportunity to comply with the requests made.

While at Duluth I received a telegram from President Gompers and Secretary Morrison informing me that the regularly elected fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the congress could not attend and asking me at the same time to act in his stead. This I consented to, and I thereby had a right to voice and vote on all questions coming before the convention without my authority being questioned. I realize now that, although our Des Moines convention unanimously passed a resolution authorizing a delegate to be sent to the congress, that delegate would not be entitled to a seat, as the laws distinctly specify that only Canadian Local Unions of our organization are entitled to representation. International organizations are not entitled to representation of any kind.

We have eighty Local Unions in Canada, and out of that number only ten were represented. In order to have the representation to which we are justly entitled and in order that our International organization might be represented in the future, we introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, an International organization with headquarters located in Indianapolis, Ind., pays per capita tax on its entire Canadian membership to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress when due, amounting to about $1,000.00 per year, and

"Whereas, Said International organization has no direct representation in the congress at its annual meetings, and

"Whereas, Said International organization has many Local Unions in Canada, all of which are entitled to at least one delegate each to said Congress, with voice and vote; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in the future the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be represented in the congress by five delegates, four of which shall hold membership in Canadian Local Unions, one to represent British Columbia and Alberta, one to represent Saskatchewan and Manitoba, one to represent Ontario and Quebec, one to represent New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and the fifth to be known as a delegate-at-large who shall be an International officer of the organization. Said five delegates to have a voting strength equal to the number of Local Unions said organization has in Canada. These five delegates to bear credentials from the International Office in Indianapolis, Ind., properly signed by the International President and Secretary, with seal affixed."

As this resolution, if adopted, would mean a complete change in the representation of International organizations in the conventions of the congress, it was referred to the committee on constitution and law. After careful investigation and consideration the committee reported that the representation of all bodies in the Congress remain as it is, and that each International organization paying tax direct to the congress on its full Canadian membership be represented by one delegate.

This was amended by adding after the word "delegate," "who shall hold membership in a Canadian Local Union." A lively discussion ensued, after which the report, as amended, was adopted. From now on the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be entitled to one delegate at the conventions of the congress, who shall hold credentials from the General Office, and all Local Unions will be entitled to their present representation as well.

We also introduced the following resolution, which was concurred in without a dissenting voice or vote and made to apply to all International organizations having Local Unions in Canada:

"Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America experience much trouble, annoyance and expense when shipping supplies, buttons, rings, charms, badges, books, literature, charters and outfits from the home office in Indianapolis, Ind., to Local Unions in Canada, with the customs authorities, although all expressage, postage and other charges are prepaid by the home office, and

"Whereas, the customs department has held such goods and supplies as hereinbefore mentioned until said customs duty and charges were paid, thereby causing undue delay in delivering, and

"Whereas, These goods are supplied by the home office to all affiliated Local Unions and do not come in competition with Canadian manufacturers in any manner; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the minister of customs be petitioned, and requested to exempt all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Canada from payment of duty on supplies shipped from headquarters in the United States."

We have no hesitancy in saying that the congress is doing good work in the interests of the wage workers of the Dominion and is worthy of our support and encouragement.

Many questions of vital importance were considered and acted upon, and the debates on the floor were both animated and interesting. I hope in the future conventions of the congress our Local Unions will be better represented than they were at this one.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Delegate.

Resolution of Special Interest Adopted and Ordered Published by the Des Moines Convention

—Resolution No. 42—

"Whereas, The Koken Barber Supply Co., located at 911 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., who are manufacturers of barber chairs and other barber supplies, have repeatedly and persistently refused to recognize union labor, therefore the C. D. C. of

St. Louis, Mo., do hereby request the Sixteenth Bienial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to devote sufficient space in their official journal, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may deem necessary as individual members thereof."

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Rochester, N. Y.	Sterling, Ill.
Fort Meade, Fla.,	Lonsdale, R. I.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Au Sable Forks, N. Y.
Rome, Ga.	St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
Checotha, Okla.	Arcadia, Fla.
Bartow, Fla.	Carrollton, Ga.
Winter Haven Fla.	Troy, Ala.

Total: 14 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Altus, Okla.	Houston, Tex.
Alva, Okla.	Hutchinson, Kan.
Asherton, Tex.	Johnson City, Tenn.
Ashland, Ky.	Joliet, Ill.
Austin, Tex.	Kenosha, Wis.
Baltimore, Md.	Kewanee, Ill.
Bangor, Me.	Klamath Falls. Ore.
Bartlesville, Okla.	Laconia, N. H.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Lynn, Mass.
Belleville, Ill.	Manhattan, Kan.
Big Springs, Tex.	Madison, Wis.
Birmingham, Ala.	Memphis, Tenn.
Boise, Idaho.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Mulberry, Fla
Chicago, Ill.	New York City
Cincinnati, O.	New Bedford, Mass.
Cleveland, O.	New Milford, Conn.
Denver, Colo.	New Orleans, La.
Detroit, Mich.	Oakland, Cal.
Dubuque, Ia.	Peoria, Ill.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Pottsville, Pa.
El Paso, Tex.	Rochester, N. Y.
Evansville, Ind.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Fort Myers, Fla.	The Dalles, Ore.
Fresno, Cal.	Utica, N. Y.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Waco, Tex.
Hartford, Conn.	Waterbury, Conn.

Expulsion

Chas. Schaubach has been expelled from Local Union 930, St. Cloud, Minn., for stealing tools from brother members.

Rejection of Candidates

Paul Jaques applied for admission and was rejected by Local Union 624, Brockton, Mass., three times in succession.

Frank Jarinski made application for membership to Local Union 624, Boston, Mass., and was rejected three times.

Labor Unions and Politics

Nearly every labor organization has embodied in their constitution or by-laws the declaration that they are non-political and non-sectarian.

A few years ago it was not thought necessary for an organization as a whole to declare in favor of any political person or party, but lately capitalists have sought from the political parties favors under the law, to perpetuate their operations, and not only capitalism, but the political parties themselves, in order to curry favor with capital, have endeavored to hamper and suppress the progress of union labor. It therefore devolves upon us to take political action and for all labor organizations to unite and by their vote at the polls remove from office the men who are using their position to harass and hamper the progress of labor organizations.

No labor organization should degenerate into a political machine. Once they do this their usefulness as a labor organization is lost; but let us unite for concerted action in removing the legislator, senator or public official who refuses to give the men of labor a square deal.

The laboring men of America, united, have the power and numbers to choose and elect any person they desire as President, senator or legislator, and it is time that labor asserted itself and gave to both political parties an example of what labor can and will do if given a fair show.—Advance Advocate.

The frequency with which we hear the term "friend of labor" would seem to infer that labor is a sick horse that must needs be surrounded by veterinary surgeons. We wonder what might happen if labor, by way of change, should decide to be its own friend.—New York Call.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

J. H. Bean

This year has been the record breaker of many combats and difficulties in various forms throughout the length and breadth of our U. B. jurisdiction. And yet we have a right to rejoice because our organization is not today found beyond the waves.

This year's great conflict came to us in our thirtieth year and finds us well prepared to fight the many hardships that in many cases, were heaped upon organized labor. Not because organization was not just, but because the men who comprise it are demanding an equitable share in the wealth of this country which they produce.

The workers have as yet, not learned to ask for more; yet the other fellow who gets the lion's share of the wealth, without performing any labor, knows full well how to keep it.

Our great trouble lays in our demanding but a part of the fruits of our labor. One can see at a glance what our fate would be, had we the ability and brain to demand and secure all we produce and rightfully belongs to us. Under our present industrial system, the employing class taking onto themselves the larger share of the wealth we produce, they are, naturally the sole possessors of the means of production, such as land, capital, machinery and factories. And as we, ourselves, can not produce without these means and still have to make a living, we are compelled to sell our labor to the possessor of the means of production. We are compelled to hire out for wages, for only a part of the good things we produce, and this causes trouble, strife and conflict.

Taking conditions as they are, not as they should and could be, all we are looking for is to live and care for our beloved ones, for human nature is unchangeable. The man of poverty loves his little boy or girl or their mother, even he has no bank account and as much so as if we all had stock in the oil or steel trust.

This year may also be called an eye-opener. It teaches us many object lessons. The experience we have gone through lately will serve as a school to the students of our economical and social system; it ought to arouse our unthiuking brothers to a better understanding of their own condition and interests. A good shake-up now is better than sad disappointment later on. In many instances failure at times was the real factor in progress and the cause of many a man becoming great. If at times organized labor has failed in successfully carrying on its work, though with good intent, it only shows that while our hearts were right, our brains were dormant.

I have recently organized a Local Union, No. 1448, in Jacksonville, Florida, and also Local Union 758, in Opelika, Alabama. I visited West Point, Ga., and can say that indications point to an organization in that locality in the future. In Atlanta, Ga., I found the carpenters taking more interest in our movement than ever before and more men joining our Local Union at $10.00 initiation fee than joined a year ago at $1.00. At one meeting I counted 30 applications in the hands of the Business Agent, Bro. Copeland.

Leaving Atlanta, I went to Newberry, S. C., where I held a meeting and from thence to Columbia, where I met Brother H. Blackmore. The colored boys in the latter city did not get along well, so I started a revival and the Local Union having been granted a dispensation, we received several applications.

I next went to Augusta, Ga., and there got the ball rolling by organizing the colored boys in the mills. In the meantime, I stopped at Macon, Ga., where our men were looking forth for a great time on Labor Day.

My next stop was Americus, Ga. Here I spoke on the good and welfare of the U. B.

and had the boys send in their assessment.

I reached Selma, Ala., just on Labor Day. The occasion there was such as was never witnessed before. Local Union 1316, Domopolis, Ala., joined in the celebration with Local Union 410, of the former city. The Rev. D. U. Simmerson preached us a Labor Day sermon that will never be forgotten. I, myself, had an opportunity to explain in detail, the aims and objects of our movement and organization at the hall in the evening. A great feast and a jolly good time was then enjoyed by all.

I am now at Jasksonville, Fla., by order of the G. P., in the interest of our membership in this district.

U. S. Berry

I seldom see anything in our national journal from the Lone Star State, Texas, and I am sure that it is negligence on the part of our membership or our organizers, to a great extent. As to my part I have only contributed one time to our National Journal since being in the field as organizer, a little more than two years, having had the management of our Texas Carpenter until now, my time has been wholly employed with that and my work as organizer.

Our Texas Carpenter is now in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, of the Texas State Council, and in the future I shall devote more of my time to giving our entire membership an insight to what is going on in the great Empire state, Texas. Our state covers a vast amount of territory and is practically in its infancy as to developments, industrially and in organization of labor. However, according to the reports and statistics in a general way, conditions of labor in Texas compare favorably with our older organized states, and as to the carpenters, we are above the average for wages, hours, and conditions. A great many of our smaller towns are on par with the cities and nearly all that are organized compare favorably for wages, and are on par as to hours. I do not know of any who are working more than nine hours as a whole. Some have a man who thinks himself a contractor, but in fact only an industrial slave holder who works ten hours, but these instances are few and in remote places.

Our organization has more than doubled in membership in the past two years, the influence of the Texas State Council is largely responsible for the rapid growth of the organization, which would have been much greater, but for the drought of the last two years.

Texas has been honored this summer, for the first time in her history, with the presence of our G. P., in the person of President Huber, who visited nearly all of our larger cities, which was highly appreciated by the Texas boys. Brother Huber expressed himself as being agreeably surprised and enjoyed all but the hot weather.

Our boys look for a return of President Huber at a more pleasant season of the year.

We have had unusual occurrence for this section to contend with, in fact, it is the first time that we have had what is termed by the man who is on the ground as being an Amalgamated Society of Carpenters one Joseph J. Erkin, who claims Chicago as his home and Denver Colo., a temporary place of abode. This man claims to be an organizer for the A. S. Carpenters and has stated to some of our members that he was a representative of the A. F. of L., and also backed up by the building trades section. This same Erkin was introduced into Texas by one John Hines, who claimed to be an organizer for the Sheet Metal workers, who was fighting the U. B. of Carpenters for the erection of hollow metal trim on a monument to scab labor, at Waco, Texas, a twenty-two story life insurance building of which you have a history in the August issue of this journal, by Organizer Rabe. It is the class of men Erkin is trying to make A. S. Carpenters out of, who are discarded men from all other organizations that we are objecting to, more than the organization of A. S. Carpenters. Erkin is, and has been allowing himself, and his scab bunch, which is very small at present, to be used by the sheet metal workers to down the U. B. in Texas. This same Erkin attempted to get in on two of our skyscrapers in Dallas, Texas, through the Structural Iron workers, but failed. The iron workers also attempted to assist in this work but likewise failed. After telling our U. B. men they must have an Amalgamated card on and after the fifth of September,

1911. We were in position to have Erkin ordered off this work with instructions to stay off. He, Erkin, has since been trying to organize a Local Union of A. S. Carpenters in Dallas, but up to date has woefully failed. The seed that this man is sowing in Texas is falling on stony ground and will not thrive. There are other places he is trying to organize and he invariably goes into organized territory when there is any amount of unorganized territory. His system is to offer any old inducement, but in order to get a foothold and at the same time denies this to me; with the exception of the proposition that A. S. and U. B. men can work together so far as the A. S. men are concerned.

I mention these things that our membership may know some of the tactics being resorted to in order to get a foothold in Texas. This is a matter that should be severely dealt with by our U. B. delegates at the next A. F. of L. convention, also the Sheet Metal jurisdiction dispute and the means they are using in Texas to down the U. B. of Carpenters, and secure this work for themselves. The data that has gone to the General Office on this matter and other facts that have been given out, are facts that can be established and it is an injustice to our U. B. to allow these methods to continue by the Sheet Metal workers and the A. S. Carpenters representatives. Somebody should be held responsible for this high handed work. If the A. F. of L. is supreme it would rule with an iron hand. Her offspring should be given to understand that they must quit this wool pulling. The U. B. Carpenters and Sheet Metal workers should be given to understand that an agreement must be had between themselves or else they must stand aside. I do not believe in the big boy running it over the smaller one, neither do I believe in the arrogant little bantam continually tantalizing the big boy. This is the case of the U. B. and A. S. carpenters. Neither do I believe in an American institution giving way to a little English institution, although they claim and may be, the oldest. So is the mother country (England) older than this great American county.

American institutions and American ideas must prevail. Our A. S. brothers should get the idea and do as those who come after the Mayflower, fall in line with the new world. Our forefathers came over in order to get away from the old order of things, why should our English brother carpenters wish to hang onto the old way of doing things? This is an age of progression and the U. B. carpenters are trying to keep pace, and it is time our A. F. of L. were taking notice of these things.

Texas is one of our newest states and larger than all the New England states with England thrown in, and yet has room for unlimited development but it has no room for such tactics as Hines and Erkin are trying to use. As an organizer of the U. B. and a believer in compact organization and a fraternal feeling between all labor unions, regardless of their native land, or creed, in behalf of our interest in Texas and the U. B. at large, I appeal to our representatives and to the A. F. of L. and representatives to get together. The interest of all concerned are at stake. We should lay aside our personal inclinations and follow our better judgment in these matters. Just now we are experiencing the hardest fight that was ever waged against organized labor and we must quit bickering in our own ranks and show a united front.

To our mother A. F. of L., who is a creature of her children, is delegated the power to rule. Her Texas U. B. child is looking for a ruling, this big U. B. boy does not desire to do an injury to this little arrogant fellow the A. S. boy, but the big boy has had his hair pulled and his toes walked on and mud thrown over him almost to the last point of endurance. Mother must control the little spoiled fellow or big brother will.

In conclusion, I have some other questions of importance to this section of country and to our U. B. at large, I will discuss in future issues of this journal. It is the system used in Texas and not the A. S. union men, I am opposing. Erkin may be an imposter as far as I know. I have never seen his commission or anyone who has. I am only trying to protect the interest of my own organization and in doing this I am losing a great deal of time chasing Erkin and trying to keep down trouble that his method would create.

When we get a lot of nice trees growing around our home the little English sparrow

(Continued on page 57.)

In Memory of P. J. McGuire

Editor The Carpenter:

It will undoubtedly be gratifying to the members of our U. B. to know that Camden, N. J., trades unionists, in conjunction with Local Union No. 8, Philadelphia, celebrated this year's Labor Day by holding impressive memorial exercises at Arlington cemetery over the grave of the founder of our U. B. and the father of Labor Day, P. J. McGuire.

Fourteen different crafts were represented and besides the members of the Camden Central Labor Union representatives were present from the Philadelphia Central Labor Union.

On this occasion a touching tribute was also paid to the memory of the late Oliver Troth, whose brilliant writings for newspapers added materially to the advancement of labor's cause. There were numerous floral tributes placed upon the graves of the departed leaders by the various unions. The Central Labor Union placed a large piece on the grave of P. J. Maguire made of white roses. From it hung a blue ribbon bearing the word "Comrade." On Troth's grave was placed a tribute of red carnations with a ribbon of blue bearing the same inscription.

The first speaker was Wesley C. Hall, who eulogized the life and character of P. J. Maguire. He spoke as follows:

"Brother Trade Unionists and Friends—Another year has passed and gone. And we have assembled here this beautiful Labor Day to pay our tribute of brotherly love and respect to the founder of this day, and the father of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Brother P. J. Maguire.

"I am pleased to see so many of my brothers present here today representing sister locals from the State of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. We are realizing the grand work accomplished by our departed brothers, who were present at the birth of this organization in 1881, which is destined to become the most powerful and grandest trades organization in the world; an organization which today numbers nearly 225,000 members, and has to its credit about one million dollars. It has paid to the widows of deceased members, and to members who have become disabled, about two million dollars. It is an organization that has brought happiness to thousands of homes. It has increased wages in thousands of cities and reduced the hours of labor from ten to eight hours in thousands of cities.

"It is a pleasant duty for me to come here today and join my brothers and friends, and in my feeble way raise my voice and thank God for the grand movement that gave birth to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in 1881, and whose noble champion was our departed brother, and all true friends of labor and the laboring people in general will cherish and revere his memory.

"And as years pass by they will gather here and lay on his bier a small token of brotherly love and respect for the champion and friend of the working people, P. J. Maguire. Brothers and friends, we are at last appreciating as we should the trials and hardships our departed brother endured for the benefit of mankind, and the working people in general. Many a day and night, weary and footsore, he traveled and toiled for the advancement of an organization he so dearly loved and honored. There is one present with us today who assisted and encouraged him in his noble work, Mrs. P. J. Maguire. Her encouraging words urged him on to nobler efforts in the upbuilding of this grand organization. I assure you, Mrs. Maguire, that you have the sympathy of all present

here today, and of the working people of this country.

"Our brother who sleeps here was a friend and firm believer in trades unions. His main object was to build up and make this organization a strictly trades organization. His fondest hopes and desires are being adhered to; these principles as laid down by our brother, our organization, will continue to advance numerically and financially, and in time will become the leading trades organization in the world.

"Our brother sleeps today the friend and advocate of trades unions and founder of Labor Day. The carpenters and all trades unionists join me in saying, 'Sleep on, Father of Labor and Champion of Trade Unions.' "

Brother Hall was followed by Robert M. Hartmann, president of Central Labor Union, who dwelt eloquently on the life and work of the departed brothers, speaking as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of Organized Labor and Friends—We gather here today to honor our deceased comrades who in life entwined themselves in the hearts of men and women who are scanning with yearning eyes the distant horizon and watching for the faint gleams of that glad morning that shall usher in a civilization that bequeaths to humanity the priceless heritage of industrial liberty. We mourn the cruel summons of the grim messenger of death that snatched from life's arena men whose deathless devotion and loyalty to the eternal principles of justice made their names immortal in the labor movement of America.

"They did not come from the gory field of battle bearing victories that were baptized in human blood; they were not crowned with achievements won amid the fire and smoke of shot and shell, but they were soldiers in that great army of the world's struggling millions that is slowly but surely marching onward toward the goal of economic freedom. Neither of these men whose memory we honor today came into the world the petted heirs of palatial homes; their ancestry boasted of no bank accounts and no broad acres, but their parentage was of that noble mold of citizenship that makes this old earth richer and leaves behind a posterity whose noble traits of character challenged the admiration of their fellowmen.

"Great, indeed, would be the length of time necessary to tell of the many good deeds performed by our deceased comrades. I will not attempt at this time to relate those of them that come to my mind. Many of them the press of the country have made public. Others are known only to their friends; still others are known to their close associates who will tell of them later. Did they have any faults? This is no time to speak of them; the faults of our comrades we write upon the sand, their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory; all through life they followed the teachings of the Golden Rule. They accepted the summons delivered by the Messenger of Death and passed beyond the summit of human apprehension. Let us hope that it is a wilderness of kindness, tenderness, love and affection; an unbounded forest of goodness, trimmed in purity, draped in virtue and sheltered in justice; they accepted censure and applause with indifference; they sympathized with the poor and weak. Their life was such that if we cared to imitate them we could improve on our own.

"We stop and reflect. We think of this and that. We wonder at results. When all is said and done we say time works wonders. What a beautiful book is that of time, what a massive volume. No blank leaves are found. No preface contained within its covers. How we love to dwell on the first page. More silently than the zephyrs breath as it fans our brow does time turn his pages, and on all we find man pursuing the phantom happiness. But full oft he wanders over burning deserts, and over craggy rocks he toils, looking ever forward to some sunny spot where he sees the much-sought-for tree. He ever beholds the ripe clusters hanging low, waiting only for the grasping hand. He toils ever on to find its fruits like Sodom's apples turning to ashes on his lips.

"Another page is noiselessly turned and we read of the joys of times, for joys they are, and well deserve the name. Mirrored there are the sunny days of childhood. Foundations of perennial spring are opened and full draughts of happiness quaffed.

Yet we find no page telling all of joy, but here and there are seen fruits of the forbidden tree. No cup drawn from the well of earthly happiness is unmixed with gall. Yet none so mixed but that it might contain a little more.

"Still turning time's pages we find them stamped with a thousand heart-histories, some telling of today's rejoicing in the sunshine of prosperity; tomorrow struggling in the wars of adversity. Thus we find commingling hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, pleasure and pain. When all the pages have been perused the book is rolled together and the Angel of God will proclaim, 'Time is, but shall be no more.' Death makes all men equal, we bring nothing into this world, we take nothing away with us.

"In conclusion let us remember these truthful words: 'When the fitful fever is over, and the cruel wrangle of the market and forum have ceased grass heals over the wound which our descent into this earth has made and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead.'

"Let the words that are spoken here today be impressed upon the minds of the listeners, let the facts that we have met to honor our comrades be told to the world. Let it be carried to the business interests of the country that labor does appreciate what is done for them and that labor is always ready and willing to pay honor where honor is due."

A glowing tribute was then paid to the memory of Oliver Troth by William H. Ketler, who said in conclusion:

"Troth's dream of a society where children shall not be stunted, and where women shall not be driven to shame, will be realized some day. It may not be brought about in Troth's way, that is by the way of Socialism, but it is coming. 'Tis coming; yes, 'tis coming,' as Gerald Massey sang. And when it has come, shall we not join William Morris in asking ourselves:

How long shall they reproach us where crowd on crowd they dwell,
Poor ghosts of the wicked city, the gold-crushed hungry hell?"

What will there be left for us in the way of incentive, in the way of motive and object? Let Morris answer:

And what wealth then shall be left us when none shall gather gold
To buy his friend in the market, and pinch and pine the sold?

Nay, what save the lovely city, and the little house on the hill,
And the wastes and the woodland beauty, and the happy fields we till;

And the homes of ancient stories, the tombs of the mighty dead;
And the wise men seeking out marvels, and the poet's teeming head,

And the painter's hand of wonder; and the marvelous fiddle-bow,
And the banded choirs of music—all those that do and know.

For all these shall be ours and all men's, nor shall any lack a share
Of the toil and gain of living in the days when the world grows fair.

"Troth lived and died to make the world a better place to live in. He could not rest while he knew there was a hungry and ill-clad child, a dishonored woman or a desperate man. His labors were not in vain."

Fraternally yours,
A MEMBER OF L. U. No. 20.
Camden, N. J.

Adverse Legislation and Court Decisions, and the Remedy

Editor The Carpenter:

I see so many views expressed in regard to legislation and court decisions, that any more would seem superfluous. But the trouble seems to be that while all will admit that we have a grievance, few if any are bold enough to suggest a remedy. It is undoubtedly a fact that organized labor today holds the balance of power everywhere, so as soon as we can get the political hoodwink off our eyes the remedy will be plain.

The first thing to do is to put the interest of our organization above politics. It is not enough for a candidate to tell me that he has made no promises and is under no obligations to anyone. I want him to make some promises and be under some obligations. I want him to be under obligations enough to labor to treat it fairly and impartially. We are not asking for charity, we are asking for justice and before we vote for any man for office let it be administrative, legisla-

tive or judicial, let us be sure that he has so far obligated himself to labor that he will give it justice. Then I care not what his politics may be, he will get my vote once, and I hereby serve notice on him that if he betrays that confidence I have placed in him, never again will he get my support.

Let labor notify every officer that he is on probation subject to recall at the next election unless he does his duty toward labor. Throwing sop to organized labor by giving its members a few unimportant places on the ticket will not do. It is results we are after, and if we can get them without any of our members on the ticket I am satisfied, and if we have to fill the ticket with members of our organization to get results, let us do it.

J. R. YATES, L. U. 667.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Labor Movement in France and the Federation of Furniture Workers' Convention

(By Our European Correspondent.)

(Translated from the French in this issue.)

Paris, August, 1911.

I am becoming more accustomed to things in Paris. I can behold more clearly what is transpiring in this city of enlightenment (ville lumièr). Although somewhat discouraged at conditions as I found them, I am recovering from the shock I received at my arrival.

After living in the United States of America for about two decades, the country where labor organization is a practical institution, a sojourn of two years in Germany, the country of dreamers and thinkers. So you may well imagine my state of mind after this rather spontaneous change of atmosphere and surroundings.

In Germany each word is well weighed before it is uttered. Each action to be taken is thoroughly discussed before it is executed. In Germany labor is deliberately and resolutely measuring its forces with those of the capitalists or the government. All chances are well taken into consideration. No issue is launched unless it is promising of success, nor do the workers enter into any fight when its outcome is doubtful.

What a difference in tactics between the workers of Germany and the workers in Paris or France. Here people are revolutionary because with them revolution is an object, not a means pursued in the struggle for industrial emancipation. They are demolishing the structure of organization before even a foundation is laid. The well-filled treasuries of the trade organizations in Germany are scorned at and held up to ridicule by most of our French brothers. They are adverse to paying regular dues into their organization; but as in its maintenance expenses are inevitable, they reluctantly open their purse strings and contribute a few pennies with an haughty gesture, as if to say: "This for once, the next time I shall refuse to be taken in."

Really I admire those of our French brothers who, though with aching heart, remain loyal to the cause despite the suicidal attitude of the bulk of the rank and file and the unbrotherly treatment they are thus receiving. Were I in their shoes, instead of patiently listening to utterances as the above, I would say to them: "You pitiable misguided men, cannot you realize that we are fighting your battles and that it behooves you to supply us with ammunition? You are blind to your own interests; you are impractical idealists. If you refuse to make any sacrifice toward the betterment of your conditions you deserve the enslaved conditions you are subjected to and we shall in the future emphatically resent your cowardly abuses and insults."

Fortunately here in this city, where tall-talk is so popular, there are also large-hearted, intelligent, sensible and loyal men; men who are upholding the standard of unionism, deserted by the so-called anarchists who refuse to pay the most paltry amount of dues into an organization, intrench themselves behind cheap, inflammatory phraseology and vilify their brothers who are remaining faithful to the cause of unionism and true to their colors.

During three days I was a guest at the convention of the Federation of Furniture Workers. The attendance was rather small, only about forty delegates being present, but it was a pleasant surprise to me to see the deliberations carried on and the business transacted so strikingly in contrast with the transpirings at the convention of

railway employes in session a few days previous.

Among the furniture workers' delegates there were no reformers nor revolutionists; phraseology was not indulged in, though the Parisians and Frenchmen are notorious for their jocular, loquacious disposition. The delegates simply "talked business," omitting everything that might hamper them in the pursuance of their object, the amelioration of working conditions and the elevation of the men engaged in the trade. Through all reports and propositions presented to the convention there vibrated a sentiment of fellowship and humanitary aspirations. Truly, there were differences of opinion, especially as to the ways and means to attain the object pursued, but every one expressed his opinion without animosity or malice and perfect harmony prevailed throughout all deliberations and discussions. The delegates all agreed that all available and honorable means leading to the desired end be applied, provided that previous efforts have not demonstrated their inefficiency.

You will readily conceive that the city of Paris, comparatively speaking, had sent the largest representation to this convention, but you would be in error would you presume that the Parisian delegation was taking advantage of their voting strength by forcing their ideas or propositions upon, or by bluffing their fellow-delegates from the provinces. On the contrary, in many instances I had occasion to observe their ready acquiescence into a modification of their more or less justifiable demands before the calm reasoning and greater experience of some of the provincial delegates. It was indeed surprising to note the conciliatory spirit prevailing among this latter delegation, considering the quick temper and vehement disposition of their race, their accent revealing their meridional origin.

One is never too old to learn—pure-blooded optimist myself, I have shaken off that attack of pessimism which took possession of me on my arrival here like a latent and pernicious fever. I have recognized my error in too much generalizing my incipient impression. I must now admit that the men conducting the affairs of the furniture workers' organization, or federation, are men of principle, earnest men, capable and ready to continue the good work regardless of sacrifice. They are far-sighted enough to also do their share towards the emancipation of the entire working class without, however, resorting to tall-talk so useless and often so disturbing.

One fault I have to find, however, with this convention of furniture workers—this is the absence at its sessions of any representatives from the carpenters and joiners' organizations. I fail to see the reason why the furniture workers' organization as it comprises also the wood carvers and piano makers, is not closely affiliated with the carpenters and joiners; why the outside men are not united under one common head in one and the same organization as they are in America in our United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The advantages and benefits to be derived by each and every member of both branches by a consolidation are obvious and manifold; they are well recognized in the United States. Such a consolidation would certainly work for the elevation of the entire woodworking trade in France.

Let us therefore hope that the next convention of furniture workers will take this matter up and on their part take the necessary steps leading to a consolidation with the outside carpenters. While in the city of Paris only in very rare cases a cabinet maker will work in a building, or an outside carpenter in a cabinet shop, such cases are very frequent in the provinces, where furniture and building trim is generally manufactured in one and the same shop. Here in France, as in America, the development and improvement of machinery, the innovations in building construction and the introduction of hardwood and veneered interior decorations in the buildings is resulting in the shifting of the manufacture of building trim from the carpenter shop to the cabinet shop. The formation of an organization which comprises the outside carpenters and the shopmen, like our U. B. in America or the grand organization of woodworkers in Germany, is also becoming an imperative necessity here in France.

As soon as the printed proceedings of this recent convention of the Federation of Furniture Workers have been issued, I will send you a resume of the labors of the convention for publication in The Carpenter. ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Is the Strike a Calamity?

Editor The Carpenter:

In an article by Rev. F. S. Betten, printed in the June issue of the journal, the strike question is discussed rather conservatively. It is apparently the writer's idea that all wage and other differences between employer and employe should be adjusted amicably.

A strike is a calamity—this we all admit—but it is a calamity that we must endure for the very reason that ofttimes an employer will only pay a living wage to his employes when forced to by a strike. How can a strike be avoided and differences amicably adjusted when the firm or employer affected declares, "There is nothing to arbitrate?"

There are instances when that calamity and accruing sacrifices produce lasting benefits to the public and the rising generation; benefits that outweigh the sufferings endured in their acquisition.

All humane movements for the uplifting of the toiling masses have at all times been opposed by those who arrogate the right to rule in all matters, and have only been brought to a successful issue by a determined, unflinching and persistent fight, and frequently by the sword as an arbiter with all the imaginable horrors of war.

Such calamities are not only unavoidable at times, but also necessary and a blessing in modern society and evolutionary civilization.

No one deprecates the necessity of a strike order more than the parties who are supposed to obey it, those who must sell their labor to enable them to support themselves and families. And not only their own families, but to a certain extent the families of the public, the drones included, labor has to support.

The Rev. Betten says in his article, "Man's labor supports himself, wife and children in reasonable comfort." What is reasonable comfort, and who will be the arbiter in deciding what constitutes reasonable comfort? The era of Theopathy has not arrived with sufficient force to induce humanity in general to practice the golden rule and concede to the workers the healthy recreations and enjoyments that will satisfy their desires and assure them a life of comfort and happiness.

The Rev. Betten further says, "That labor, the workman, should not receive as much for his services as the lawyer or the doctor, because of class superiority." I differ with him; the man who works with the pick and shovel is just as much a man, just as honorable and contributes to the upbuilding and the wealth of the country more than either lawyer or doctor, and he and his family should enjoy equal living conditions.

It costs the carpenter to become efficient in trade as much as it costs the lawyer or doctor to become efficient in their profession. The carpenter spends from three to four years, after graduating from school, to learn the trade, and to become a competent mechanic in all branches of carpentry takes many years more. The lawyer and the doctor when they put their shingle out have spent less time in learning their profession than the carpenter has. With each the knowledge of the trade or profession represents the capital invested in the undertaking to earn a living, and the labor of those who create the greatest wealth, beauty and comfort is the most valuable and therefore should receive the greater compensation for services rendered.

Fraternally yours,

G. H. NORIE, L. U. 80.

Chicago, Ill.

Shall the Steel Trust Control Our Bread Supply?

Editor The Carpenter:

Will you kindly make use of the article below in your columns and earn the everlasting gratitude of the organized bakery workers? Similar articles, each treating with a seperate phase of the question, will be mailed you from time to time. Thanking you for any courtesies extended and assuring

you that we will be only too glad to reciprocate at any time, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. F. HOHMANN,
Editor The Bakers' Journal.

Terrible and revolting conditions indeed have been disclosed in a special report recently submitted by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to the Senate committee dealing with the affairs of the steel trust, the huge capitalistic combine which also has its fingers in the pie in the effort to monopolize the bread market.

The report of this government official plainly showed that it is a common rule in the iron and steel industry to require twelve hours' work per day, seven days' work a week, of workers in the mills, and that the average wages paid is only from 18 to 25 cents an hour.

The seven-day working week is not confined to the blast furnace department, where there is "a metallurgical necessity" for continuous operation, but also was found to a considerable extent in other departments for commercial reasons only.

Much of the Sunday work is no more necessary than in other industries, says the report.

Added significance attaches to the conditions of labor in the iron and steel industries in comparison with the general tendency in other industries for years past toward a shorter working day.

In the baking industry the organized workers also are striving to achieve a shorter workday, and considerable progress has been made along these lines. The appearance of the steel trust through the Ward Bread Company seems to indicate that a like fate would befall the workers in the baking industry if the steel trust is permitted to have everything its own way.

The bakery workers will not submit to such conditions, hence their present fight against the bread monopolists and their backer, the steel trust interests.

The bakery workers do not propose to let the steel trust, through the bread trust, duplicate the nefarious conditions in the baking industry which have been reported as existing in the steel industry, according to the report mentioned above.

They propose to fight with all their might any movement and any tendencies that propose to change to the worst anything in the conditions which the bakery workers have so far been successful in gaining.

The bakery workers do not propose to permit the bread trust to follow the same methods as the steel trust employed when it crushed the organizations of the steel and iron workers in order to be able to force upon them such terrible conditions as have now been brought to the attention of the government.

Should not the public become horrified at the conditions revealed through this government investigation?

Should the people not emphatically voice their protests against such inhumane conditions? Should they not raise an emphatic protest in behalf of these poor slaves, demanding for them proper protection from the government?

And demand such protection for ALL workers who are likely to be fleeced in the same contemptible manner by the few who are seeking to monopolize every industry for their own benefit.

If the people of this country do not come to the aid of the bakery workers in this present struggle against the Bread Trust, the bakery workers will in time—and a time not so far away—be condemned to the same fate as that which has become the lot of the workers in the steel and iron industry.

They will be compelled to work as many days per week and as many hours per day as the bread trust will demand of them.

They will be compelled to accept starvation wages for their labor.

The purchasing power of their earnings will be greatly decreased and the business people with whom they have to deal will have to suffer likewise. The bread trust will unmercifully fleece the bakery workers, if it employs any at all, for its own benefit, regardless of whomsoever else may suffer thereby.

If the people permit the bread trust to carry out its policy so destructive to the working class, the bakery workers will not be the only ones to suffer. And because of that fact they have asked again and again those sympathizing with the labor movement

those who have been benefited through the same, to stand by them in this fight.

They do not demand anything impossible. What they ask is the easiest thing to do for anybody. Just a demand for their label will be the greatest help to them. It is the most effective way for the people to do something for them.

It does not impose upon anybody the making of any great sacrifice. The demand for the bakers' union label does not cost anything extra. We are paying the same price for the bread that we would for a loaf which does not show that little label.

By asking for it the people are at least sure that they are getting something which has been produced under conditions which are sanitary, clean and humane. They will know at least that the men who have baked the bread were not overworked and underpaid like the slaves of the steel trust.

Millions of people are already demanding the bakers' label, but the demand must be greater yet. It must be made so effective that even the bread trust will be compelled to introduce it in order to find a market for its goods.

Will you, in the face of the conditions which have been forced upon the workers in the steel industry and which will surely be imposed upon the bakery workers if they are not aided by you, continue to patronize the bread trust and buy its non-union-made bread, although you know now that by doing this you will only act in a manner detrimental to yourself?

Again as to the Reading of Blue Prints

Editor The Carpenter:

I was somewhat impressed with an article in the August number from Brother W. R. Talbot of Local Union No. 260. Not by the information it conveyed but by the lack of it. He says any boy or girl fourteen years old with an ordinary education should be able to read blue prints. Most certainly they can read them, but it is not every school boy or girl of fourteen that can understand and interpret them. Perhaps the brother does not know there is a difference in reading and understanding.

I want to ask the brother if he has any idea of what per cent. of competent workmen, who are giving satisfaction every day, can read and fully understand a set of plans? I want to ask him in what way does a "geographical" map resemble a blue print? In that some of the states are printed in blue?

And when a brother workman (who, perhaps, is not so fortunate as he) asks him the length of a jack rafter or how to get it, he says, figuratively, "Go and dig it out for yourself; go and spend a year or so learning the rules of 'geometry' and 'mensuration' and you won't have to ask such fool questions." By the time he gets back some one will have solved the problem with a steel square. Of course his advice is good whether it can be followed or not, but that isn't cutting the rafter, which is the main point and what the boss insists upon. Every mechanic knows more or less geometry whether he knows it is geometry or not. The steel square is covered with it and no tool kit is near complete without it, notwithstanding the two-foot rule and piece of string.

Brother Talbot, when any one asks you for a little information, don't talk over his head, but get down to his level and give it to him in words that he can understand. It is information he wants and not advice. The chances are that he will appreciate it, anyway you are helping a brother who is trying to get along. That is the true spirit of brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

E. M. BLAILOCK.

L. U. 198, Dallas Tex.

Montana Federation of Labor

Butte, Mont., Sept. 14, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

The following resolution was presented and adopted at the convention of the Montana Federation of Labor, held at Missoula, Mont., August 21-26, 1911, and speaks for itself:

Missoula, Mont., Aug. 24.

To the Officers and Members, Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Montana Federation of Labor—Greeting:

Whereas, Organized labor in its efforts for advancement can ill afford to lose any of its members, and

Whereas, During the past year we have lost through death one who was ever ready to give all at his command for the furtherance of the cause so dear to all of us, and

Whereas, Our late brother, Wm. O'Brien, a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has departed this life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this assemblage do deeply mourn the loss of Brother O'Brien, one of the staunchest and truest friends that ever graced the labor movement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for publication in The Carpenter, that a copy be sent to Local Union No. 112, Carpenters and Joiners, Butte, Mont., and a further copy forwarded to the relatives of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That upon the reading of this resolution, the same be concurred in by a silent rising vote.

F. A. BIGELOW,
J. E. M'NALLY,
F. C. IVES,
Committee.

Adopted by the Montana Federation of Labor.

M. M. DONOGHUE, President.
O. M. PARTELOW, Secretary.

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter

Martyr to His Cause.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Trades unionists and the general public throughout the country are going to have an opportunity to witness the production of a motion picture that is said to be a master piece in that line of entertainment known as "the world in motion." It will be produced in the leading theatres and moving picture houses and will prove interesting and instructive.

The principal parts have been played by representative labor men with a national reputation, and the pictures will be a true and correct representation of the incident that stirred the country, when a citizen was dragged from his home and friends and spirited to a distant part of the nation contrary to law and the traditions of our Republic.

The McNamara Ways and Means Committee have perfected arrangements with W. M. Seely, of Dayton, O., to manufacture and distribute reels of motion pictures portraying the principal events in the life of John J. McNamara, and particularly the most important incidents relating to his kidnapping from Indianapolis, Ind.

The sale of tickets will be under the direction of a committee of representative labor men, appointed by the Central bodies, and councils of the Building, Metal and Label trades, where they exist, on the request of the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

During the week of October 8-14, inclusive, the initial production will take place at the American Theater, Cincinnati, under the title of "A Martyr to His Cause."

The officers of the A. F. of L. will immediately announce the cities in which the reels are to be shown and request the appointment of local committees, submitting therewith literature and data as to the means of handling the show. A specially designed ticket has been provided, which will be issued by Secretary Morrison to the joint committee having charge of local arrangements in each city. This will be distributed as soon as the cities are selected where the reels are to be displayed.

Fight for Recognition Renewed.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The delegates attending the convention of the International Association of Machinists in session at Davenport adopted resolutions declaring for a strike on the Harriman railroads unless the demands of the federation of shop employes are recognized.

The action was taken after a conference of the international presidents of organizations whose members will be affected by the controversy. At this meeting President Franklin of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America; President Ryan of the International Association of Car Workers; President

Kline of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and President Sullivan of the Amalgamated Alliance of Sheet Metal Workers, all declared in favor of a strike to compel the railroad companies to recognize the shop Federation and its demands President O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists, dissenting.

Immediately after the action of the convention had been announced President Kline, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, left for Chicago, where, it was said, an attempt might be made to bring about a renewal of the negotiations with the officials of the railroads. Every honorable attempt will be made to avoid a conflict with the railroads, but the rank and file of the different organizations appear determined to enforce the demands made upon the company.

Strike votes have already been taken by all of the organizations that will be affected and it clearly indicates that the men are ready to strike, if necessary. Many thousands of men will be affected, every one of them skilled workmen, whose places it will be hard to fill.

John J. McNamara Re-elected.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Positive of his innocence and sure of his acquittal, the International Bridge and Structural Workers' Union, in convention at Milwaukee, Wis., have re-elected John J. McNamara as general secretary-treasurer of the organization.

A Well-Deserved Victory.

Washington, Sept. 30.—In Los Angeles, the "open shop city," the abiding place of General Otis and the stronghold of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, organized labor has scored a decided and well deserved victory. Eight years ago the firm of Charles Levy and Sons, spurred by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, locked out its union tailors. During the eight years the union men have never ceased in their efforts to unionize this shop, and they have had to fight General Otis and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association every hour of the day, every day of the week, every week of the month, and every month of the year. They are the victors. General Otis and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association have been routed, and this firm, one of the largest and most substantial business houses in the city, has deserted the camp of the enemy and signed an agreement with the Journeymen Tailors' Union.

The business men of Los Angeles are awakening to a realization of the fact that it is bad business policy to associate with labor crushers, whose chief aim is to compel workmen to labor for starvation wages. Well-paid workmen have money to spend and the merchants get it. Poorly paid workmen have little to spend, their employers spend it, mostly outside of the city and the merchants do not get it. The organized labor movement in Los Angeles is going up. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association is going down.

Some Good Work.

Washington, Sept. 30.—At the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor $100 was appropriated for the defense of the McNamara brothers. The delegates also voluntarily contributed a like sum for the same purpose. Resolutions condemning the kidnapping of the McNamaras were also passed.

Will Probe Taylor System.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Representative W. B. Wilson, chairman of the House Labor Committee, has notified President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the Amercian Federation of Labor that because of the general demand that the New Taylor System be investigated, the hearings would begin the week of October 4, in the Hotel Touraine, Boston, Mass. Representatives of members of the unions employed in the navy yards and arsenals will be present at the hearing, and they are certain that tney will be able to convince the committee that the introduction of the Taylor System would have a demoralizing effect on all government work.

Say Gas Caused Explosion.

Washington, Sept. 30.—General Harrison

Gray Otis, the union hater, who has tried to fasten the crime of blowing up the Times building on organized labor will now have to strive to keep the crime from being fastened on himself. Relatives of some of the workmen who lost their lives in the explosion have awakened to the realization of the fact that the General and not the union is responsible for the death of their loved ones. The following dispatch from Los Angeles appeared in the Washington Star: "Suit for $50,000 damages has been brought against the Los Angeles Times by the widow and mother of A. Churchill Harvey Elder, who died as a result of the disaster at the plant of that newspaper, October 1, 1910.

"The suit was directed against Harrison Gray Otis, president and general manager of the Times; Harry Chandler, treasurer and assistant manager, and Harry E. Andrews, managing editor.

"The plaintiffs allege that the explosion in the Times building was caused by gas. They charge the defendants with having negligently permitted the establishment to become filled with gas and with having failed to provide proper means of escape from the building in accordance with city ordinances.

"Elder was assistant city editor of the Times, when the explosion occurred he jumped from the third story window and was so severely injured that he died."

A Decided Victory.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Standing shoulder to shoulder, with: "The concern of one the concern of all" as their motto, the garment workers of New York have gained another substantial victory. In the past the struggles between the garment workers and their employers have been long and bitterly contested. Now the garment workers are united and the struggles are growing fewer and of much shorter duration. The strike recently ended, lasted less than a week and the strikers have practically gained every one of their chief demands.

The demands of the union most strenuously opposed by the employers, and firmly demanded by the strikers follow: The union shop; the abolition of piece work; a fifty-four hour week; half holiday on Saturday; tailors to be paid not less than $24; male helpers, $18; female helpers, $16; a fixed pay day and payment to be made in cash; no home work and no Sunday work; no overtime after 8:30 p. m.; union is accorded privilege of having shop delegate and union delegate who are to have access to the shops at all times; equal division of work during the dull season, the establishment of a board of grievances; a joint board of sanitary control and a permanent board of arbitration.

An agreement covering all the above points has been entered into between the Merchants' Society of Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers of New York and Local No. 38 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Some of the smaller employers are still holding out, but their shops are picketed and the determination of the workers to win is so evident that they are yielding one by one. The victory of the ladies' and dressmakers will be complete in a few days.

A Land of Promise.

Washington, Sept. 30—The following from the Daily Consular and Trade Reports will show how the government of New Zealand legislates for the toilers: "In accordance with an act passed in December, 1910, the government of New Zealand is now putting into operation a plan for the sale of workmen, in cash installments, of dwellings especially suitable to their use.

"The act makes some important changes in a former workers' dwelling act passed in 1905, which it repeals chiefly by doing away with the tenancy and lease methods of disposing of houses and substituting sales on very easy terms, including an initial deposit of $48.66, with subsequent installments of $17.03 every half year (payable weekly, fortnightly or monthly), for a period of 25½ years, on every $486.65 owing at the commencement of the purchase. Of this amount 5 per cent. is charged for interest on the sum owing from time to time, computed half yearly; the balance of the installment goes to pay the principal; so that the amount of interest payable diminishes from the first half year onward, while the amount paid upon the principal correspondingly increases. Thus in the event of a dwelling being erected

the capital value of which, including land, etc., is say $2,725.24, the amount owing just after the payment of the original deposit of $48.66 would be $2,676.58.

"A special arrangement has been made with the government life insurance department by which a purchaser of a worker's dwelling may, on entering into his agreement to purchase, effect with that department an insurance on his life throughout the period of his agreement for, as nearly as practicable, the amount owing on his dwelling from time to time, so that in the event of the death of the purchaser the balance owing on his dwelling would at once be payable by the life insurance department, and the dwelling would become part of his estate."

Another Railroad Slaughter.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Death still reaps an abundant harvest on the railroads. Sixteen human beings dead and ground to atoms, and five mangled and torn although still alive tell another tale of wanton and criminal carelessness on the part of the railroads.

It proved a sad ending for a night of merriment on the part of thirty-one light hearted human beings who had attended a wedding in the country and were returning home on a hayrack. Sixteen of them never saw home again and five more will, in all probability, be crippled for life.

The slaughter took place at the Commercial street crossing at Neenah, Wis., when train No. 121, northbound, dashed through the load of unfortunates hurling sixteen of them into eternity without a moment for preparation. The ground was strewn with armless, legless and headless bodies, and some of the bodies were so badly mutilated that identification was possible only through fragments of clothing. There was hardly a sliver left of the hayrick.

The train was thirty minutes late and running sixty miles an hour over a crossing. Nearly a score of other lives have been lost at the same place on different occasions, but still the work of devastation goes on. The labor movement has yet much to accomplish in its work seeking to compel railroad corporations to have some regard for human life.

They Die Young.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The battle of the trades unions for the eight hour day and better shop conditions is surely justified. Writing in the Survey, Dr. Emery Hayhurst has this to say: "The age statistics are really startling. Out of 1,751 brass foundrymen only seventeen over fifty years of age were found, and a bare 260 over forty years of age. When asked the cause of this, officials invariably stated: 'They get too old, they can't turn out the work they should every day.' But what sort of an industry is this in which nearly six-sevenths of its followers are old at the age of forty? Workmen claim 'they are knocked out by the brass fumes.' These age statistics from Chicago workmen are no different from those Sir Thomas Oliver gives in his book of Dangerous Trades: 'Only ten brass workers of 1,200 casters in Birmingham, England, were found living beyond sixty years. A superannuation insurance from brass founders to begin at fifty-five years of age had only three applications in a period of some ten years.'

"The present rate of mortality of the brass foundryman is two and one-half times that of the farmer. Respiratory diseases, particularly consumption, account for the difference. Comparative tables based on sickness and invalidism, if obtainable, would show even greater differences."

Still Fighting.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Members of Shirt Makers' Local Union No. 232 of the United Garment Workers of New York City, have been on strike for fourteen weeks and are still on the firing line determined to win their battle for better conditions. There have been no desertions and the strikers are confident that their demands will soon be conceded.

Rentpayers Want to Strike.

Paris, France, Sept. 30.—People who pay rent are now numbered with the multitude who have declared emphatically against the cost of living. An organization has been formed in Paris and its secretary has announced the intention of its members to

strike next January. The first move will be a refusal to pay rent in advance. The organization has already 5,000 members and is growing so rapidly that Prime Minister M. Caillaux has already announced the government's intention of including in next year's Budget certain measures for remedying the evils for the elimination of which the organization has been formed.

Stand by the Union.

Brest, France, Sept. 30.—Admiral de Marolles is determined to destroy the union of dock yard hands here, and recently issued an order commanding the workmen to sever their relations with the labor organization. The workmen refused to entertain any such proposition, and hundreds of them who had declined to join the union did so immediately on the issuance of the admiral's order. The union has now replied to the admiral's demand by making a counter demand for an increase in wages of 50 cents a day and the permanent employment of the additional hands who have been engaged in the construction of the new battleship Jean Bart. A strike is now threatened unless the demands are conceded.

Another Blow at Courts.

Washington, Sept. 30.—In an editorial note Pearson's Magazine for September has this to say of the courts:

"It may be put down as a fact that the majority of the people is not satisfied with the brand of justice that our courts are handing out. The majority understand only the results of decisions. And with the results much the greater part of the people are dissatisfied. They are particularly dissatisfied with those decisions which have annulled the people's will. That's just what the courts do. The people, by constitutional right, assemble and make the laws which they want. The courts, if they please, without constitutional right, destroy those laws. The constitution which the judges, in their decisions, appear to hold sacred does not give the judges the right to kill legislation. They are simply taking the right. Holding the constitution as a sacred and inviolate instrument when it concerns other people—and some folks think stretching a point when it concerns a few people—they forget that it does not give them the right to do some of the things they do. How about that? The courts must be the bulwark of the nation, and not the 'bulwark of privilege,' as they have been called. They cannot be the nation's mainstay when their decisions on public matters displease the great mass of the people. And when some of those decisions are based on an usurped power you must begin to think about it."

The Medium.

Washington, Sept. 30.—While in London, England, Mr. Frank Munsey was interviewed by a representative of the Evening Standard and the St. James Gazette regarding the situation in the labor world. The statement of Mr. Munsey is an endorsement of organized labor, and is reproduced in part: "This reformation that is going on is vividly manifest in every phase of endeavor in the thought world, the educational world, and even the religious world. Everything everywhere is being reformed on new lines, new theories and new conclusions. We can never settle the labor problem before getting into it. We have got to go through with it and prices of labor must of necessity be adjusted to meet the higher cost and better conditions of living today.

"The old standards of living are not only yielding to better standards in the upper levels of life, but in the various levels below as well. This readjustment of the wage scale of labor can only be brought about by labor unions, and while the latter will in the very nature of the case make mistakes, and in the flush of victory and power go too far, yet the result in the end will be an uplifting of labor and the general citizenship of the nation. The standards worth while in a nation are the standards of the average citizenship, not the standards of the few.

"To my mind the best citizen, the best patriot, is the man who makes himself a part of progress that he may influence it in the right direction, rather than the man who concedes nothing and stands to the bitter end for what has been. There is no standing still in any phase of life, and this is as true of nations as of anything else. It is either progress, retrogression or death."

Ready for Business.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Through the efforts of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor many excellent laws have become operative in the commonwealth. This year it proposes to outdo its efforts in the past and the legislative committee has been instructed to begin at once a campaign for the repeal of the insurance clause of the new compensation act; for the establishment of a state department of labor, and for the enactment of the anti-injunction bill, the picketing bill, the initiative and referendum bill, the public opinion bill, the barbers' license bill, the equal suffrage bill, and the bill providing that women shall not serve liquor in places where the sale of liquor is the principal business.

Fort Salt Lake.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Officials of the Salt Lake railroad are evidently preparing for trouble, at least they have enclosed their shops at Los Angeles with a fence that would have been a fine protection against Indians in the days when the "noble red men" went on a rampage. The following is from the Los Angeles Citizen: "The Salt Lake Railroad Company has inclosed its property with a board fence. The fence extends from First street south to Seventh. In order to make it as formidable looking as possible three strands of barbed wire have been placed on top of the fence. These wires have been fastened to standards which project from the outside at an angle of forty-five degrees." The fence and the barbed wires will never win a victory for the railroad company. Right will conquer, fence or no fence.

In Record Time.

Washington, Sept. 30.—It took 1,500 members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes less than a day to bring the United Railway Company at Detroit, Mich., to time. The men were getting 23, 25 and 28 cents an hour and wanted 25 and 30 cents an hour. The company refused to concede the demands of the union and as a result not a street car ran until the trouble was settled. A settlement was reached inside of twenty-four hours through arbitration and the men were awarded a scale of 23 cents an hour for the first six months, 27½ cents an hour for the next year and 29½ cents an hour thereafter. The strike was well conducted. There was positively no disorder and not a man was arrested.

A Good Showing.

Washington, Sept. 30.—According to President O'Connell's report, members of the I. A. of M. have been on the firing line 730 days in the past two years. They have engaged in 152 strikes, a majority of which have been won. They are now striking at forty different points for increases in wages, reductions in the hours of labor, and better shop conditions.

In two years the general office has paid in strike benefits the sum of $585,400.29, while contributions from the local lodges to pay non-beneficial members on strike have probably amounted to as much again.

One hundred and ten new charters have been issued during the past two years, and today there are few points in the United States and Canada, where machinists are employed, where lodges of the I. A. of M. cannot be found.

Since the last report made, seventy-three great railroad corporations, and eighty contract concerns have signed agreements with this organization, and its power has been so far-reaching that even Haiti, in Hawaii, has a firmly established Local Union.

In death benefits it has spent $93,325.00, and its Local Unions have paid, on a conservative estimate, $100,000 for sick benefits.

Some Splendid Results.

Washington, Sept. 30.—President Mahon, in his annual report to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America shows that the union has accomplished great things for its members during the past year. Speaking on wage increases he had this to say: "During the term there has not been a single reduction of wages anywhere; while, upon the other hand, 138 divisions have received increases in wages varying from one-half cent to ten cents an hour, and twenty of these divisions have had the second increase dur-

ing the term. The wage increase affects 42,491 of our members and amounts annually to $2,356,900. The average per member for the year is $55.46.

"In addition to the increases that have been secured by our established divisions, in the attempt to organize unorganized cities, due to our agitation there has been given a number of wage increases, called by the companies voluntary increases. These increases, however, were made in an effort to prevent the organization of the workers. It has been impossible to secure accurate accounts of all these increases, but we have been able to figure on several of them and find that the wages of unorganized men have been increased $244,000 a year through the efforts of our organization."

The report also shows that the hours of labor have been reduced in many cities and that obnoxious conditions have been eliminated through the efforts of members of the union.

Great Strike in Operation.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Following is the declaration made by G. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central railroad: "It would only be a question of years till the operating men became members of the system federation. That would place this railroad at the mercy of a compact body of labor able to enforce its demands by tying up the entire system at all points. That is why I am opposed to the system federation plan of organization." Its sentiment was endorsed by the officials of the Harriman system of railroads. Acting on the above assumption the railroad officials refused to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the Illinois Central and Union and Southern Pacific System Federations. As a result 38,000 shop men are on strike in fifteen states and twenty-four cities.

When the strike was called the members of the different organizations affected promptly walked out. The number of workers of the different crafts who went on strike follows: Boilermakers, 5,000; machinists, 10,000; carmen, 14,000; clerks, 1,200; blacksmiths and helpers, 3,000; steamfitters, 500; sheet metal workers, 1,200; painters, 2,000; laborers (federated), 2,000.

The cities affected by the strike are: Centralia, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn.; Oakland, Cal.; Birmingham, Ala.; Freeport, Ill.; Paducah, Ky.; Oak Park, Cal.; Houston, Tex.; Portland, Ore.; El Paso, Tex.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; Beaumont, Tex,; Cheyenne, Wyo.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Sacramento, Cal.; East Bakersfield, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Sparks, Nev.; McComb, Miss.; San Antonio, Tex.; North Platte, Neb., and Tucson, Ariz.

On Saturday, September 30, the following message was flashed over the wires from James W. Kline, president of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and chairman of the strike committee: "Kruttschnitt refuses. All efforts have failed. All crafts to strike Saturday, September 30, 10 a. m. Letter of instruction follows. Let every man do his duty." The men responded and the great battle was on.

The railroad officials are making frantic efforts to replace the men with strike breakers, but are meeting with scant success. The shops are guarded and stockaded, but the men are confident of success and are determined to win. The citizens at the many strike points are in sympathy with the strikers, and the strike breakers have been the only offenders against the law.

For Her Union.

Washington, Oct. 7.—All movements for the uplift have had their heroes, heroines and martyrs, and the labor movement is no exception to the rule. The strike that is now going on in Cleveland has developed many noble characters, among them Becky Fisher, a frail young girl, 17 years old who has displayed great courage and instilled confidence into her fellow strikers. And she is only one of several hundreds of girls who are gallantly holding the fort of unionism and repulsing every attack of unscrupulous employers who are daily attempting to scale the breastworks of organized labor. A better fight has never been witnessed. The girls are exhibiting a spirit of self-sacrifice that stirs the hearts of all honest men and women.

For fifteen weeks 6,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have been on strike in Cleveland, O. Two thousand of the strikers are women and girls and no advance movement has had braver or more self-sacrificing exponents than the girl strikers, who are now fighting for the very life of their union in the home city of John D. Rockefeller.

Hounded by the private detectives and sluggers of the avaricious employers, driven from the streets and arrested by the city police, the women have maintained the picket line, and with undaunted spirit continue the fight for living wages, reasonable hours of labor and industrial freedom. Even the specter of the jail with all its attendant horrors for frail women has not kept them from responding to the call of duty, and scores of them are arrested daily for attempting to exercise the rights of American citizens.

Humiliating and mortifying trips in the patrol, abuse at the hands of bullies, private detectives and city police, and even confinement in vile cages in station houses have all failed to break the spirit of the strikers and the battle is being waged with undiminished vigor and marvelous courage. There can only be one ending for such a conflict and that a complete victory for the strikers.

Becky Fisher has been arrested thirty-nine times in eleven weeks and driven in the patrol to the station house because she refused to surrender her right to talk to her fellow workers and try to persuade them not to take the places of the strikers and help unscrupulous employers to defeat honest toilers. She has been insulted and abused by those who should have been her protectors. Becky has never flinched. Released from durance vile she has always hastened back to the scene of the fray to succor and cheer her fellow unionists.

She has a horror of the police, the patrol wagon and the jail, but her union is as sacred to her as was Old Glory to Barbara Fritchie, and fear is an unknown quantity to this little girl when she is fighting for her loved union and the cause it represents.

Becky is now on the road pleading for funds to enable her brothers and sisters to continue the struggle against the Cleveland labor crushers. Her appeal is from the heart and should meet a ready response from all union men and women.

The strikers want a fifty-hour instead of a seventy-five-hour week, the abolition of the sub-contract system, and the charge of 25 cents a day for the use of the machines and many other very obnoxious conditions.

As Others See Him.

Washington, Oct. 7.—In Fresno, Cal., a great multitude turned out to welcome and listen to President Gompers. His address was well received by the workers, and the following editorial from the Fresno Daily Herald shows how he impressed the disinterested public:

"The magnificent audience which faced the president of the American Federation of Labor at the Barton opera house last night was something more than a personal greeting to Mr. Gompers. It was a demonstration of the strength and the solidarity of organized labor.

"There have been other occasions upon which Fresno's forum was crowded to capacity by men and women anxious to hear a national or a state leader. Perhaps never before has there been a gathering so nearly wholly composed of the workers of the community. Certainly it is long time since an audience of workers joined so heartily in a tribute to one man. Gompers stands before the people of the United States as the chosen exponent and champion of the working masses. It must be an inspiration to find those whom he represents so enthusiastic and unanimous in their appreciation of his work.

"From an experience of twenty-nine years as the president of the federation, during which he has been in close touch with the growth of the labor movement in all its phases, counseling with the representatives of labor in all parts of the world, Gompers speaks with authority. His utterances, fraught with bitterness as sometimes they are, cannot lightly be dismissed as might those of a man of less intimate acquaintance with the subjects he touches upon. His arraignment of the courts which have construed the law unfavorably to the cause Gompers champions, was strong and masterly.

One cannot wonder that to such a man, fighting a battle for millions of his fellows against unscrupulous foes, it should seem that laws and courts are merely instruments by which the powers of wealth defend themselves and harass others. Experience of biased judges has not tended to soften Gompers's heart toward the judiciary. Ambiguities in laws which have been availed of to perpetrate injustice are, to him, not an evidence of loose lawmaking, but the proof of malignant design on the part of labor's foes. His attitude is necessarily that of a fighter who expects the enemy to resort to the tactics of war. He would not have attained, or retained, his position had he been of the judicial temperament which weighs and considers. Born leaders of men are rarely capable of dispassionate judgment.

"Gompers has proven himself by his work. Organized labor trusts him and he has honored the trust. Fresno's workers cannot but be encouraged by his visit. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Gompers on his side has not received inspiration from his reception in Fresno."

Gain Recognition.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Lamp makers employed by the Hudson Lamp Company at New York City have gained an important victory. Sometime ago they presented demands to the representatives of the company, which were denied, and they were forced to go on strike. The workers fought valiantly and every attempt on the part of the employers to break the strike failed. A complete victory followed, the company agreeing to recognize the union, granted a nine-hour day and time and one-half for overtime. Other important concessions were also granted.

An Observing Bishop.

Washington, Oct. 7.—In Birmingham, Eng., a clergyman has labored for seven years and lived on $5 a week. The remainder of his salary has been used in succoring the needy and his life has been spent studying conditions under which the workers labor.

This clergyman, Dr. Gore, is one of the most noted divines in England and has recently been made bishop of Oxford. On leaving Birmingham he wrote the following letter to the diocese:

"One special sense of failure weighs upon me which I cannot keep to myself. I feel that among the objects which I most seriously set before myself there is no one in which I have failed more signally than in stirring among churchmen in general a sense of their duty to contribute to the social and industrial reconstruction of our nation. There is a profound sense of unrest and dissatisfaction among the workers. Recently society has been deeply alarmed at its symptoms. I cannot but believe that this profound discontent is justified, though some particular exhibitions of it are not. The longer I have lived in this great industrial center the more I have felt that as Christians we are not justified in tolerating the conditions of life and labor under which a vast mass of our population is living. We have no right to say that these conditions are not remediable, and we have no right to expect that they will be remedied until Christian hearts and Christian heads energetically demand and insist that they shall be altered. Social science will help us to avoid mistakes, but only the real love of man can give the impulse to effective reform.

" * * * The preventable lack of equipment for life among the young, and later the insecurity of employment and inadequacy of remuneration, and consequent destitution among so many of our people, ought to inspire in all Christians a profound and passionate determination to devote themselves to the reform of our industrial system. I cannot but pray from my heart that my successor may be enabled to bring home to churchmen generally a deeper sense of their social obligations."

Nearly every great influence of society is against the worker. Political machines are not designed for his advantage. Industrial institutions are instruments of opposition. The money power is enlisted to oppress him. The courts are operated to prevent him from securing his rights. Even the church is none too friendly.—S. A. Cooper.

Mason City, Ia.—Migrating carpenters will please take notice that work in this city is very slack at this time and indications are that chances for employment will be scarce this winter. This is a good place for them to avoid during this fall and winter seasons.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Business is very poor in this town. Work in the carpenter line is very slack and there is no improvement of trade conditions in sight. Many of our home members are walking the streets idle and traveling brothers are earnestly advised to avoid the town.

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Corpus Christi, Tex.—All traveling brother carpenters are hereby advised to stay away from this city until further notice. Pay no attention to real estate boosters or newspaper reports on conditions here. There are more carpenters here now than there is work and if you come here at this time, you will be sure to walk the streets with our home men.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—All carpenters are advised to stay away from this city at this time. The season is over and work so scarce that any stranger coming here now, in search of employment, will surely be disappointed. Many of our own men have left to seek work elsewhere, there being little doing here during the fall and winter months. Keep away.

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Newton, Kans.—We desire to call the attention of traveling brothers to the very unsatisfactory trade conditions obtaining here for some time. This city is abundaut with idle men, some of them being idle all summer, men who have been working steadily for years. There is no scarcity of mechanics in this town and no improvement in sight. Newcomers will find it impossible to secure employment and traveling carpenters are earnestly advised to keep aloof from Newton, Kansas.

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Prescott, Ark.—We are having some trouble here, which, however, could easily be overcome if brother carpenters would stay away from this city and give us a clear field of action. The trouble we refer to is on the court house job, where the contractors refuse to employ union men and the work is done by men who are neither competent mechanics nor eligible as members of a trade union. We do not doubt but we will bring the contractors across if we are not hampered by newcomers.

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Chicago, Ill.—Work in this city has been, and promises to be the worst it has been for a long time. Many carpenters are idle and steady work is very scarce. The steamfitters and plumbers have tied up considerable of the work, but the men of money are withholding it from its normal use in building operations. This is affecting the carpenters more than we care to say, while the cost of living is getting to be higher every day and the prices of foodstuff have lately again been advanced. All efforts to secure better wages are being forestalled by the employers and capitalists.

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Lowell, Mass.—Although things looked bad here for a time we managed to stave off trouble by a little diplomacy. We are now getting the signatures of the contractors to an agreement to go into effect January 1, 1912, for 45 cents per hour, and 44 hours per week. This agreement is to be operative till May 1, 1914. The most trouble we have here at present is to watch the men who like to work Saturday afternoon in violation of the

44-hour rule. We hope that in the near future we can report that all contractors have signed our agreement.

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Syracuse, N. Y.—The D. C. of this city and vicinity would hereby warn all migrating carpenters to steer clear of this place, as building operations are at a standstill and work has been scarcer here this summer than it has been for several years. Many of our own members have been looking for employment all summer without results. The supply more than equals the demand at the present time and the outlook for the winter is not encouraging. We trust that we may have the co-operation of our sister Local Unions in keeping the number of unemployed in this place as low as possible by giving this warning the widest possible publicity.

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Dayton, O.—This is to inform all migrating brother carpenters that work in this city is very slack at this time. We have quite a number of our home men out of employment, with no prospect of securing a job in the near future. That we are not exaggerating in depicting the situation, is shown by the fact that the building loan associations have ceased loaning money and you can readily see that this will seriously affect building industry in this vicinity. Pay no attention to advertisements or circulars advising mechanics to come to this city as they are misleading. We urgently, and in their own interest, would ask all migrating brothers to avoid Dayton, O., until further notice.

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Memphis, Tenn.—The two Local Unions of this city are prospering and although trade conditions are nothing to brag about, we are holding our own and most all of our members are in employment. The "Deutsche Zeitung," the German paper published in this city in a recent issue printed the picture of Bro. J. J. Guth, one of our oldest and most faithful members, accompanied by a eulogy in commendation of the valuable services he has rendered the labor movement in Memphis and especially to the craft. Bro. Guth is a charter member of Local Union 345, whose constant devotion and loyalty to the cause and union principles has made him a name that we all feel proud of. He has held every office within the gift of the U. B. in this city and is now president of the Memphis and vicinity D. C.

Information Wanted

J. R. Anderson, who was admitted to membership in Local Union 526, Galveston, Texas, on March 7, 1911, on a clearance card from Local Union 610, Port Arthur, Texas, is inquired for. He left Galveston last April, telling his landlord to keep his mail and he would write and inform him where to send it, but has never been heard of since. He left a badge of the Loyal Protective Association, Boston, Mass., bearing No. 93044, also I. O. O. F. receipt of Feb. 24, 1908, Phoenix Lodge No. 41, Wathena, Kans., also receipt of Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 21, Kansas. Please send any information as to his whereabouts to the financial secretary of Local Union 526 and oblige. J. A. JOHNSTON.

2214½ Ave. E., Galveston, Tex.

John A. Nicholson, a carpenter by trade, has not been heard from since some time in 1906, when in San Francisco, Cal. He has red hair, is about 5 ft. 11 in. in height, weight about 170 lbs., age 27 years, but looks older; has a little scar on left cheek; right shoulder a little lower than other. Any member or reader who can locate him will convey a great favor upon his brother by communicating with

DANIEL J. NICHOLSON.

22 Alaska street, Roxbury, Mass.

Einar Fenneberg, also known as Frank Brown, is inquired for. He was working in Tacoma, Wash., till 1909, then left for San Francisco, Cal., and has never been heard from since. Light complexion, dark hair; age about 29 years; has a deep scar across the bridge of his nose. Any information regarding him since 1902 will be thankfully received by his brother

P. H. FENNEBERG.

29 Chestnut street, W. Newton, Mass.

Adam Zuspann, the subject of the sketch

below, who left Dallas, Tex., Sept. 10, 1909, is searched for by his little daughter, Mary. He is about 5 ft. 10 in. in height, high round shoulders, weight about 175 pounds when he left; dark brown eyes, black hair on back of his head, the forehead being bald; black, heavy mustache, if not shaven off; has large white teeth and keeps them well polished, pleasant disposition and pleasant smile. German by birth, just a little brogue in his speech. He was a member of Local Union 198, Dallas, Tex.

ADAM ZUSPANN.

Anyone who can give any information as to his whereabout will confer a great favor upon his little daughter by writing to

MISS MARY ZUSPANN.

Rockwall, Tex.

The Disgrace of Civilization

Washington, Sept. 23.—Dr. Edwin F. Bowers, in a dissertation on tuberculosis declares that it is caused by poverty and malnutrition. Under the caption of "Tuberculosis, the Disgrace of Civilization," in the Western Railway News, he writes: "The splendid work of Dr. Evans, of Chicago, in publicising knowledge on this vital subject, has stimulated emulation from physicians, health boards, district nurses' associations and civic improvement societies all over the country, and effective work is being accomplished in stamping out this disgrace of civilization—the great white plague.

"But (and here's the rub) while we know how to prevent and how to cure (in the early stages) the death rate shows no perceptible diminution. Why is this?

"Because we haven't attacked the basic cause of tuberculosis, poverty and mal-nutrition. The wealthy do occasionally die of it, but in proportion of one to seven. The poor, overworked, underfed wage slave pays tribute to this modern Minotaur—devouring the fairest and most promising of youth. Of what avail the physician's counsel to "rest up," "sleep in the open air," "force feed" upon rich, nutritious diet and live a wholesome, natural life, to a poor shop girl or a mill operative, toiling twelve hours a day in vitiated, lint-laden, super-saturated atmosphere, from which the greater portion of oxygen has long since been extracted and replaced by carbon dioxide?

"What sardonic cruelty (devilishly contrived as any in the pages of Greek mythology or Dante's Inferno) to show this doomed victim the beautiful vista of life, hope, health, happiness, a continued loving sojourn among the quick, and then dash the cup to the ground, shattered in a thousand fragments, and proffer him instead the bitterness, futility and hopelessness of his lot under 'Economic Determinism.'

"For his fate is pre-determined by his economic condition. If he is able to carry out the rules of health laid down for his guidance, to play the game fairly and squarely with unstacked cards, the chances are extremely favorable for complete recovery and restoration to useful productive capacity."

Dr. Bowers prescribes good food, proper clothing, sanitary homes, short hours, high wages, compensation for injured workmen, and the substitution of the "Golden Rule" for the "rule of gold." His prescription and that of the unions are identical.

Men who are shallow enough to imagine that there is any value in physical violence cannot gain influence in the councils of the organized workers.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

Stair Building Under Difficulties.

(Morris Williams in American Carpenter and Builder.)

In order to further help the young carpenter who aspires to be a competent stair-builder, I present in this article the accompanying illustrations of a stairway, somewhat similar to the example presented in the February issue.

The main difference between the two will be found in that the conditions for building the one in the February issue were altogether favorable; while for building the one here presented, the conditions entail difficulties that often turn up in the routine of the daily practice of the stairbuilder, and are of such importance to the learner that to neglect their consideration by a writer on stairbuilding would be a flagrant breach of duty.

Other differences as may be observed by comparison will be found in the additional items of round steps and winders, presented in this month's example; and incidentally other items also, which, explained, will be of great value to the young learner, who is ambitious to reach the goal of proficiency in stair building.

The difficulties heretofore mentioned will be found in the perusal of the plans, Figs. 14 and 15.

Fig. 14 illustrates the plan of the reception room on the first floor and Fig. 15 that of the landing hallway and well-hole on the second floor.

It will be observed that a door opens to the dining-room from the reception room, limiting the allowed run for the first flight and first platform to 7 feet 11 inches; also that the header joist of the well-hole in Fig. 14 is so fixed as to limit the run of the top flight and top platform to 6 feet 4 inches. The run space allowed for the middle flight and the two platforms, as shown in Fig. 14, is 12 feet 8¼ inches.

The height between the first and second floors is found, upon the story rod, Fig. 16, to be 11 feet 8⅛ inches.

The foregoing are the conditions of the staircase wherein the stair-builder is to build the stairway and as will be further shown, it is not what it should be to guarantee the best results. The fault it entails may have been caused either by an oversight, on the part of the architect in planning, or carelessness and sometimes incompetency on the part of the "boss" carpenter in framing the well-hole. Whatever the cause may be, it encumbers the stair-builder with a very heavy load of hard thinking preliminary to the laying out of his detail work. He must first examine the conditions carefully—know the exact height and run at his disposal; and if he does not know his business as he should, he is very likely to get into trouble before he is through.

To help the young and inexperienced to do the best that can be done while facing such conditions, I here propose to show how competent stair-builders usually proceed in such emergencies.

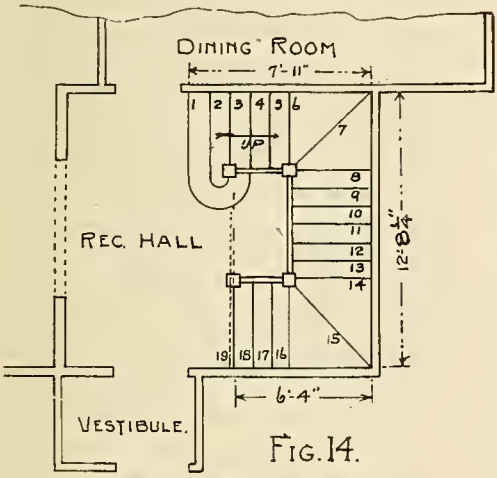
The first thing to consider will be the number of steps that will be required to reach from floor to floor, not forgetting in this connection to look out for a step of such relative proportion between treads and risers as will guarantee the best stepping facilities.

A 7-inch riser for a step in a first-class residential building is acknowledged to be a standard riser and a proportional tread for such a riser according to either one of the rules mentioned in the February issue will be 9⅜ inches.

This then is the step the stair-builder would use if the conditions of the staircase allow, and he will proceed to find out whether he can use it or not; and if not, what other step with the same relative

proportions he may be able to make use of. He will therefore first try the 7-inch riser and see how many will the total height of 11 feet 8⅛ inches require, as follows:

Eleven feet 8⅛ inches reduced to inches will equal 140⅛ inches; this divided by 7, the height of riser, will show the number of risers required to be twenty. Now twenty risers will call for nineteen treads; and as before stated, the tread for a 7-inch riser will have to be 9⅜ inches wide to produce the best stepping result. Will the run at his disposal supply sufficient space for nineteen treads of 9⅜ inches width? The intersecting platforms count for two treads. He will therefore need run space for seventeen treads only; and these are to be distributed between three intersecting flights as shown in Fig. 14. The first flight, as there shown, has a run of 7 feet 11 inches, including the platform which measures 4 feet. By taking out 4 feet from 7 feet 11 inches he will have left a run of 3 feet 11 inches or 47 inches for the treads. By dividing 47 (the run), by 9⅜ (the width of tread), he will find the number of treads the space at his disposal for the first flight will contain—viz., five treads as shown in plan Fig. 14.



Plan of Stairs on First Floor

By the manipulation of the same arithmetical process, the number of treads between the two platforms for the middle flight will be found to be six. The top flight, as shown in Fig. 14, has a run of 6 feet 4 inches, including the 4-foot platform. By deducting 4 feet from 6 feet 4 inches, there will be left the run space of 2 feet 4 inches, or 28 inches for the treads, just sufficient space for three treads, as shown in Fig. 14.

Now, he will find by adding up the combined treads of the three flights there found, that the sum will but number fourteen treads, and even with the platforms

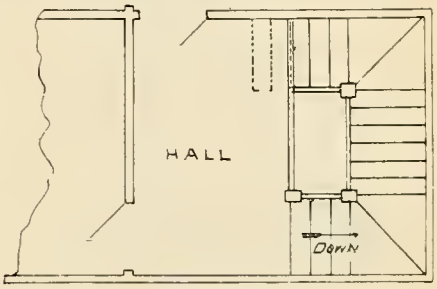


Fig. 15.

Plan of Stairs on Second Floor.

counted as treads, the sum total of treads will number but sixteen, while the necessary number required is nineteen.

Then, he will find that the very best step composed of 7-inch riser and 9⅜-inch tread cannot be used, owing to not having sufficient run accommodation. Under such conditions, the stair-builder will have to think a great deal, and think intelligently, too, for the stairway must be built and be the very best that can be built within a staircase of such unfavorable conditions.

Now, he will turn his attention to the platforms. He is aware that by cutting up the platforms into winders, he can easily gain enough run for the three treads he found himself short of. But will this be the best that can be done? To gain the three treads, he will have to make two winders out of one platform and three winders out of the other, thus exchanging two platforms for five winders, gaining by so doing the three treads required.

There are two overwhelming objections to such an arrangement. Owing to the variety it will cause in the steps, it will decrease the stepping facility of the stairway; and owing to the diversion it will produce in the goose-necks, it will mar the

ornamental effect of the finished structure.

The competent stair-builder can see ahead and will avoid such a vital misarrangement in time, before it is too late to be rectified.

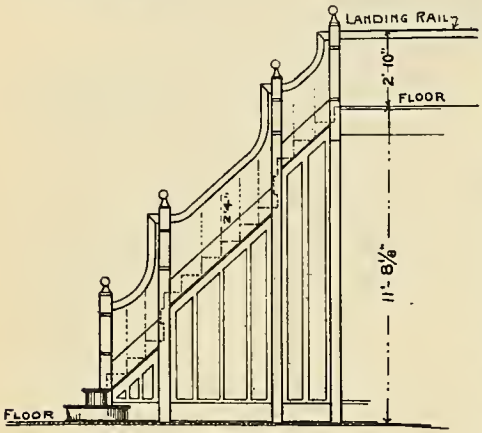


Fig. 16.

Elevation of the Three Flights, Unfolded.

Now, after finding that he cannot produce the right kind of a stairway under the conditions thus far attempted, he will try again. This time, knowing that twenty risers of 7-inch depth will need nineteen treads and that the runs at his disposal allows for but sixteen, he will go ahead to find out what results may be obtained by fixing upon nineteen risers instead of twenty.

To find the exact depth of his new riser he will proceed as before, to divide the total height between floors—viz., 11 feet 8⅛ inches or 140⅛ inches by 19. He finds that the depth of riser this time will be 7⅜ inches instead of 7 inches.

A tread must now be found that will be of a relative proportion to the new riser as to guarantee easy stepping. To find the width of tread, he will divide 66 by 7⅜, the depth of the new riser, and find the width of his new tread to be 8 14-16 inches, which is so near 9 inches as to enable him for convenience sake to consider it as such.

To a step made up of 9-inch tread and 7⅜-inch riser, there will be not the least objection, but will the limited run space at his disposal allow the use of it? The number of treads he will need this time is eighteen, counting the two platforms as treads. He will find the only way he can get the eighteen treads will be by making two winders out of each platform. This, then, is what he will decide to do, and will, before starting to lay out his work, draw a plan sketch of the stairway similar to the drawing represented in Fig. 14. This sketch need not be made to any scale, as it will not be used, except as a reminder of conditions while the stairway is in course of construction.

Another matter of importance that must be settled before going any further is the placement of the first newel post. Under ordinary conditions this newel would be placed in front of the first step, but owing to the fact, as in this case, that the first step is so close to the door leading to the dining-room, as shown in Fig. 14, the newel, if so placed, would encroach upon the passage way from the reception to the dining-room, and consequently should be placed as it is shown in Fig. 14, in front of the third step so as to be that much out of the way.

The ends of the first and second steps by this arrangement should be rounded, as shown.

Now the stair-builder has the plan of the stairway completed and is satisfied that it could not be made any better considering the unfavorable conditions of the staircase. He may now proceed to lay out the details wholly confident of satisfactory results, both in respect to the stepping facility acquired by having the correct proportional step and the ornate appearance of the stairway when finished and in position.

The elevation of the three flights unfolded is represented in Fig. 16, showing clearly the appearance of the assembled members in their relation to one another.

The constructive details of this stairway, both steps and hand rail, will be fully illustrated and explained in an early issue.

Machine Pointers From Planing-mill Practice

(By H. Watson in Wood Craft.)

Some time ago I received word that a new machine was being made to run quar-

ter-round molding, one that would utilize all the planing-mill edgings right from the edger—without having to rip the waste to any particular size. The machine was to be twenty-four inches wide, rolls to be sectional and each set to be V-shaped to catch the strips on edge, the top cylinder carrying knives all half-round, while the bottom cylinder carried knives to dress the two straight edges of the mold, the knives being V-shaped and corresponding to the top knives in their positions on the cylinder. This machine was evolved in the office, on paper, at a comfortable desk, but when it got out in the mill it had chills or some other ailment as it has not materialized as far as I have been able to learn.

—Making Cottonwood Siding—

I made a machine on this order some three years ago. There are two of them here that have been run to make siding, being the only machines ever made that would make cottonwood siding at a fast feed and leave no "whiskers" on it from the sawing, but these machines presented no such complications as suggested in running about twenty odd-sized strips into molding on one machine at one time.

I once read an account of a trial of an inserted-tooth saw, at which the remarkable (?) fact was developed that it required little sharpening, no setting whatever, and ran with less power than a solid saw. This is the same sort of a saw that was described by another man as "one having false teeth." Both these instances are in line with the man that wrote an order for a "tool to make round marks, made with one wooden leg." He wanted pencil dividers.

There was a time when frequent and persistent complaints were heard about the rattling nuisance of loose pulleys. With the number of new forms of this troublesome but seemingly necessary nuisance, the evil is growing beautifully less. For a long time I have neither seen nor heard a rattle out of one of them, though the same number seems to be in use.

—Cost of Criticism—

This is a reminder of a conversation overheard at the Buffalo exposition between a mill man and an exhibitor. The mill man remarked that he had no need of the special form of loose pulleys exhibited on the machine. Asked for a reason, he said they had a tendency to tear up a belt by fraying the edges, and in time wore loose on one edge only. The party showing the machine said quite forcibly that "they did no such a darned thing," and, as I found out since then, lost the chance of selling two machines, both of which I have seen, having run across the same man at one of the mills in the South. If I liked loose pulleys ever so much, I would not swear about it to a possible customer and lose my chance of a sale.

A monopoly is a bad thing (when we are not on the inside of the benefit) and tends to make some people full of their own importance to the injury of the business. Recently I saw a case of this kind and though it had no mechanical features connected with it, it was in a mill, and might happen to others. A customer who was just beginning the erection of some machinery put in an order for several small rollers and was promised them in a few days. After waiting ten days and having had to lose two days of his time on account of not getting the rolls, he was told that he would have to await his turn and take his stuff when it was reached. That was not according to his ideas of fair treatment, so he canceled his order for the rolls and gave his order for all his other work to a mill in another town that was more careful of its customers. It is only one of the phases of relations to one's clients.

—Contempt for Customers—

In this first mill it has been the experience of several to have to take what they can get, when they can get it, and at any price they are allowed to pay, and be thankful they are living. To offer an objection to a hold-up price is to be as good as insulted. From having a monoply so long, even the "mud clerk" around the place carries out the idea of superiority to all his customers. I expect there are few, if any, equals to this condition in even the smallest of country mills. But this condition only stimulated competition; a smaller and much inferior mill is steadily encroaching on the business of this large mill. It is a source of gratification to many people to be able to break in on a monopoly.

The plan in some of the most modern machines of dressing lumber with the bottom cylinder before it is finished with the top cylinder, and then matched, has advantages that cannot be overestimated, more particularly in a mill that works hardwoods, some of which is oak that may have been on sticks for a long time and be as hard as bone on the surface. From my experience with this kind of lumber, I always prefer to run the rough stock through the surfacer on the worst looking side, and if intended for flooring, as in the case of the last lot I had, rip it to the required width, then run it in the matcher for the finish, in this way getting a first-class job without wearing out half the knives in the mill and doing so much changing knives on the matcher.

—Matching and Dressing Flooring—

But the trouble with this method is, it does not work out on paper, in the office. It is such an easy thing to figure on how fast a big matcher can make this sort of flooring, finished at one run, by figuring the product on the lineal feet of feed per minute, but it does not come out with the figures all the time, for reasons beyond the control of any operator. In dressing the bottom first, running the stock to a finish at one run, the cut by the bottom knives has to be a light one to avoid making stock too scant for the top knives to finish, and this light cut in the hard surface soon wears the bottom knives off to a point where they will no longer cut, and, when taken off, they look as if they had been on an emery wheel too long in one spot.

As they wear down this way, the front platen has to be changed often to keep them cutting. Then they wear too far down to allow the back platen to carry them properly and there are soon rough spots in the work, then rough ends, and, finally, a new pair of knives and a new setting of the machine. What this hard surface would do to a pair of cutters on a Shimer head would be a plenty. But all this trouble could be avoided and the time of changing saved by sizing the lumber first. But you cannot always make some people see things as they are. A pencil, a tablet of paper, and the authority who does not know but has the right to say, make a combination that has been the undoing of more than one whose knowledge and experience are being paid for at a big price and then set aside by a man who is only on speaking terms with mechanical knowledge and planing-mill facts.

—Time Lost in Changing Machines—

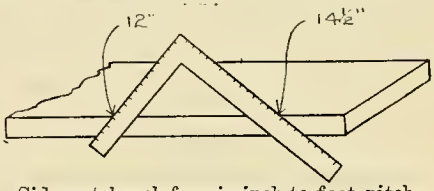
Changing machines from one setting to another is not the most agreeable of tasks, yet there are mill owners who think it is all in a day's work and ought not to take any of the running time of the machine. I have been having a little experience along that line that has kept me in hot water for several days. I have changed a machine from siding to flooring, and then to double-beaded ceiling, five times in one day, without completing a single item on any of the orders, and then repeat the dose the next day to clean them up, all on account of a fidgety manager, who did not know what he wanted nor how he meant to get out the orders. This is one of the diversions that line the path of those of us of the shaving fraternity.

Various Methods of Framing Hip Roofs.

(By A. L. Higgins.)

There are various methods of framing hip roofs and no doubt all are good, but the steel square with the 12-inch leg and the number of inches pitch to the foot on the other leg, measured in from plate to center of building, for the main rafter, and 17-inch leg and number of inches pitch to foot, of roof to center for the hip, always deducting half thickness of ridge at right angles to plumb cut of rafter, I think, is the very best.

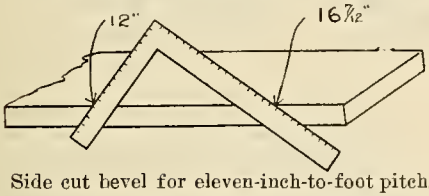
Now I wish to ask if any brother carpenter has ever seen or tried this rule for side bevels, and spacing jack rafters, which, as far as I know, originated in my own not very "fertile brain" many years ago. Of



Side cut bevel for six-inch-to-foot pitch.

course, the more pitch to roof, the more acute becomes the bevel on the jack.

Now, if my roof is a pitch of one inch to the foot, I place one leg of the square at 12 inches, the other at 12 5-12 inches. If a pitch of 2 inches to the foot, I put one leg of the square at 12 inches and the other at



Side cut bevel for eleven-inch-to-foot pitch.

12 10-12, and so on. I add 5-12 inch for every extra inch pitch. If the roof is 6 inches to the foot pitch, I say: 6×5-12″=30-12″=2½″. So placing one leg of the sqnare at 12″ and the other at 14½″ gives me my exact bevel. This is an excellent rule, especially when rafters are of variable thicknesses.

For Spacing—If my main rafter on any job should happen to be say 16′ long, with a 6″ to the foot pitch and space, say 18″ on centers. I say 6×5-12″=30-12″ or 2½″. To this I add 18″ or the distance the main rafters are on centers, making 20½″ or 1′ 8½″. Subtract this from main rafter: 16′—1′ 8½″=14′ 3½″. 14′ 3½″ is length of first jack. So each jack will be 1′ 8½″ shorter than the preceding one, measuring on a center line, of course, down the top of rafter.

To Mitre Plancher to Pitch of Roof of 6 or 12-inch Pitch

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

Figs. 1 and 2 above show the difference between six-inch and twelve-inch pitch. From A to B is the bevel of face for three-

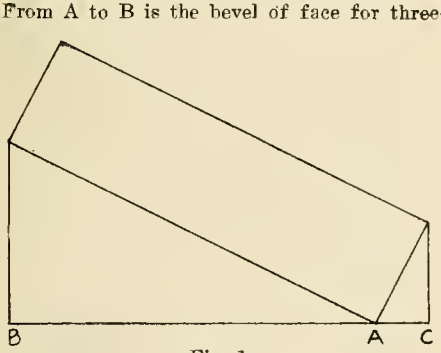


Fig. 1.

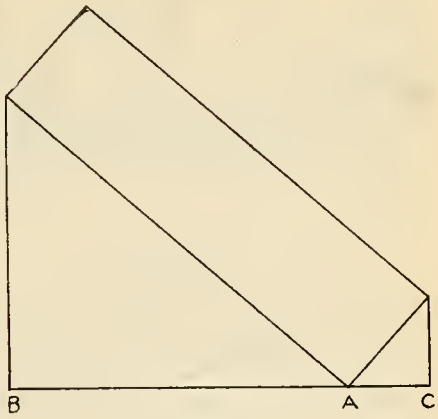


Fig. 2.

inch wide, and from A to C bevel of thickness.

Thirty Dollars to 'Phone her Parrot.

Listen.

This did not happen in Rome just before its downfall.

It happened in the flourishing, democratic United States of America recently. The capitalist papers reported it thus:

—Pays $30 to 'Phone to Parrot—

"To talk to her parrot in Atlanta, Mrs. W. H. Wall, a society woman of that place, called up over the long distance telephone from Cincinnati.

"The parrot was placed near the mouthpiece and talked quite freely, the conversation costing Mrs. Wall $30."

Can you conceive of a better way of spending $30 than to talk to your parrot several hundred miles away?

You can't? Well, then Mrs. Mullaney over on McDougal street has one on you. When she read this little item she fairly trembled with indignation.

"Can you beat it," she cried. "There are a couple of hundred children under fourteen sleeping in the streets every night, hungry. Those $30 could have given each of these children a cup of coffee for supper and the price of a bed in a flop house."—New York Call.

Think not that thy word and thine alone must be right.—Sophacles.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Ernste Betrachtungen.

Unsere diesjährige Gewerksbewegung ist unerwartet auf heftigen Wiederstand seitens der Arbeitgeber gestoßen und hat in vielen Fällen zu andauernden und kostspieligen Ausständen geführt. Allein aus der Generalkasse wurde in der Periode vom 1. April bis 1. Juni dieses Jahres, zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder, die Summe von $151,000.00 verausgabt.

Infolge dieser und anderer außergewöhnlich hohen Aufforderungen an die Generalkasse war der Bestand derselben Mitte Juli auf ein Niveau herabgesunken, welches gemäß Sekt. 46 unserer General-Konstitution, die Erhebung eines Assessments bedingte.

In den Kämpfen um bessere Arbeitsbedingungen die wir dieses Jahr zu führen hatten, und die so große Opfer erforderten, steht Grand Rapids, Mich. oben an. Diesem Orte folgen St. Paul und Minneapolis, Minn., und Buffalo, N. Y., wo die Zahl der Ausstehenden ebenfalls eine große und die Kosten erhebliche waren.

Es war vorauszesehen, daß der Kampf in Grand Rapids der, einige kleinere Fabriken die Zugeständnisse machten außeracht lassend, Mitte August in einer Niederlage der Ausstehenden endete, ein hartnäckiger und langwieriger sein werde. Denn obschon in den Fabriken dieser Stadt noch die zehnstündige Arbeitszeit fortbesteht und wahre Hungerlöhne bezahlt wurden und werden, durchschnittlich $1.90 per Tag, und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit und Erhöhung der Löhne eine schreiende Notwendigkeit ist, hatten wir doch mit dem Umstande zu rechnen, daß Grand Rapids der Centralpunkt der Möbelindustrie des Landes ist, Die Möbelfabrikation ist dort am höchsten entwickelt und daher die Konkurrenzfähigkeit der Unternehmer eine derartige, daß sie in der Lage sind, nicht nur die Waarenpreise und Arbeitslöhne für das ganze Land zu bestimmen, sondern auch auf die Produktionsverhältnisse im allgemeinen einen entscheidenten Einfluß auszuüben. Ein Sieg der Möbelarbeiter in Grand Rapids, das heißt, verkürzte Arbeitszeit, höhere Löhne und Union-Bedingungen im allgemeinen, in den Möbelfabriken dieser Stadt, hätte sofort in den Möbelfabriken des ganzen Landes Widerhall und Nachahmung gefunden. Hierüber waren sich die Fabrikanten des ganzen Landes klar, und sie betrachteten es als eine Lebensfrage den Vorstoß der Möbelarbeiter in Grand Rapids, koste es was es wolle, abzuwehren.

Dies ist ihnen dadurch gelungen, daß sie die Unternehmern jener Stadt moralisch und finanziell unterstützten. Die in Grand Rapids während dem Ausstande eingelaufenen Aufträge für Waarenlieferung wurden an anderen Orten, an denen unsere Organisation leider noch nicht Fuß gefaßt hat, ausgeführt, und unsere Kollegen in Grand Rapids mußten nach 3½ monatlichen heroischem Kampfe wohl oder übel die Waffen strecken.

In Buffalo waren und sind es ebenfalls Shoparbeiter die seit dem 15. Mai im Kampfe stehen. Die Situation ist dort die ähnliche wie in Grand Rapids und es steht gegenwärtig zu befürchten, daß der dortige Ausstand dasselbe ungünstige Resultat zeitigen wird.

Die Ausstände in St. Paul und Minneapolis begannen am 1. Mai und wurden ebenfalls Mitte August offiziell als beendet erklärt. Auch der Ausgang dieser Kämpfe, an denen Carpenter beteiligt waren, gleicht mehr einer Niederlage denn einem Siege; nur eine Anzahl kleinerer Unternehmer haben die geforderte Lohnerhöhung bewilligt.

Von den insgesammt 94 Gewerksforderungen die von Januar dieses Jahres bis Ende April unserer Exekutivbehörde unterbreitet, von derselben genehmigt und auch gestellt wurden, sind nur 41 als erfolgreich einberichtet worden. In einer Anzahl dieser letzteren Fälle wurden die Differenzen durch Eingehen eines Kompromisses beigelegt und können diese mithin nur als teilweise erfolgreich betrachtet werden.

Aus obigem ergibt sich, daß Grand Rapids, St. Paul und Minneapolis ausgenommen von 50 Orten kein Bericht über das Endresultat der betreffenden Gewerksbewegungen in der General-Offize eingelaufen ist, während aber in jedem dieser Fälle gemeldet wurde, daß weitere finanzielle Unterstützung nicht benötigt und der Ausstand beendet sei. Doch läßt sich aus den während der Schwebe der Forderungen eingelaufenen Berichten schließen, daß auch hier das Endresultat ein unbefriedigendes war, und es geht ferner aus diesen Berichten hervor, daß die Arbeitgeber der betreffenden Orte den offenen Shop proklamirten.

Dieser im allgemeinen so ungünstige Verlauf unserer diesjährigen Gewerksbewegung gibt zu ernsten Bedenken Anlaß, umso-

mehr als angesichts der gegenwärtig außerordentlich hohen Preise aller Existenzmittel, die immer noch höher heraufgeschraubt werden, eine Lohnerhöhung, die in fast allen dieser Fälle gefordert wurde, höchst berechtigt war.

Es ist offenbar, daß sich die Arbeitgeber dieser Orte nicht hätten hinter den offenen Shop verschanzen können wenn ihnen nicht genügend Streikbrecher und anderes Nicht-Unionmaterial zur Ausführung ihres Zweckes zur Verfügung gestanden hätte.

Angesichts dieser Zustände können wir unsere Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder nicht ernstlich genug ermahnen das Werk der Ausbreitung unserer Organisation unermüdlich fortzusetzen und energischer als bisher zu betreiben. Es darf sich in dieser Beziehung kein Mitglied der Teilnahme an dieser Arbeit entziehen oder diese den Geschäftsagenten oder Organisatoren überlassen. Ein jeder Einzelne von uns muß es sich zur Pflicht machen die noch Außenstehenden zur Organisation heranzuziehen und diese veranlassen anstatt ihren natürlichen Feinden als Werkzeuge gegen ihre Klassengenossen zu dienen, sich in die Dienste, ihre eignen Sache, der Sache der Arbeit zu stellen und dieser zum Siege zu verhelfen.

Indessen ist es möglich und sogar wahrscheinlich, daß außer Mangel an Organisation noch andere, lokale Ursachen an der Verschmälerung unserer diesjährigen Erfolge mitgewirkt haben. Es sollten daher gerade die Lokal-Unionen oder Distrikt-Councils derjenigen Orte an denen die Arbeit zu den alten oder zu unzufriedenstellenden Bedingungen wieder aufgenommen wurde, die Umstände die dazu führten und die Hindernisse die sich ihrem Erfolge entgegenstellten erörtern. Gerade sie sollten einen Situationsbericht an die General-Offize einsenden, in dem sie auf bestehende Mängel und Uebel aufmerksam machen. Nur wenn diese Mängel und Uebel erkannt und blosgestellt werden ist ihre Beseitigung möglich.

Wir haben zu anfang unserer Ausführungen angedeutet, daß außer den Anforderungen die durch Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder an die General-Kasse gestellt wurden, die Kassenebbe die die Erhebung eines Assesments notwendig machte, noch durch andere Umstände hervorgerufen wurde. Einer derselben ist die enorme Ausgabe die der General-Kasse durch Prozeßkosten in Einhaltsverfahren entstanden sind; eine Ausgabe die notwendig war um die Permanentmachung von Einhaltsbefehlen zu verhindern deren Bestimmungen den Institutionen dieser Republik geradezu Hohn sprechen, und um unsere Mitglieder gegen die Entscheidungen parteiischer und feiler Richter zu schützen. In dem Berichte des General-Schatzmeisters an die Des Moines Konvention finden wir, daß im Laufe der Fiskaljahre, vom 1. Juli 1908 bis 30. Juni 1910, zur Abwehrung von Einhaltsbefehlen $20,036.73 aus der General-kasse verausgabt wurden. Ein jedes ernstlich denkende Mitglied mußte es damals schon als eine Schmach und Schande empfinden, daß ihre harterarbeiteten Arbeitergroschen auf diese Weise vergeudet und zur Wahrung ihrer elementarsten Rechte als Bürger dieses Landes verausgabt werden mußten; und doch war diese Ausgabe eine Kleinigkeit im Vergleich zu den Prozeßkosten von beiläufig $19,000.00, welche die General-Kasse allein während der vier Monate April, Mai, Juni und Juli dieses Jahres in der Bekämpfung von Einhaltsbefehlen zu tragen hatte.

Wäre nur unsere Brüderschaft als Ziel der Verfolgungswuth der organisirten Unternehmer auserkoren, so würder wir uns über die Gleichgültigkeit der Arbeiter gegenüber den richterlichen Vergewaltigungen nicht sonderlich wundern, aber es sind fast alle Gewerksorganisationen die in letzter Zeit mit Einhaltsverfahren bedacht und drangsalirt werden. Hat doch der Danbury Hatters Fall, der Fall der Buck Stove and Range Co., in den letzten Jahren den Arbeitern genug zu denken gegeben; aber außer den Bemühungen, Versuchen und Besuchen der Exekutivebeamten der A. F. of L. bei dem Bundes-Präsidenten und bei einflußreichen Politikern in denen sie eine Amendirung des berüchtigten Sherman Gesetzes verlangten auf Grund dessen diese Einhaltsbefehle erlassen werden, ist uns bis jetzt noch keinerlei Mitteilung zugegangen über energische und geeignete Maßregeln die die Arbeiter dieses Landes zur Beseitigung dieses Einhaltsbefehl-Unwesens und richterlichen Vergewaltigungen getroffen hätten. Es hat wirklich den Anschein, und der McNamara Fall bestärkt uns in unserer Befürchtung, als sollte das organisirte Unternehmertum seinen Zweck erreichen und die Arbeiterorganisationen gezwungen werden ihre Geldmittel in Prozessen und Gerichtsscheerereien zu verpulfern damit ihnen die nötige Munition in Kämpfen für Verbesserung ihrer Lage entzogen und diese Kämpfe illusorisch und unmöglich gemacht werden. Wann wird die notorische Schafsgeduld der amerikanischen Arbeiter endlich einer frisch fröhlichen Kampfeslust zur Wahrung ihrer heiligsten Rechte und zur Befreiung aus dem Sklavenjoche Platz machen?

Abgesehen von der Gleichgültigkeit die selbst in den Reihen der organisirten Arbeiter gegenüber dem Einhaltsbefehl-Unwesen herrscht, so ist auch in dieser Beziehung unsere Ohnmacht zum großen Teile dem Umstande zuzuschreiben, daß die große Masse der Lohnarbeiter noch nicht organisirt, und über ihre eignen Interessen noch zu sehr im Unklaren ist. Ohne Zweifel gibt es viele der nicht organisirten Arbeiter die in ihrer Verblendung und Verkennung ihrer eignen Interessen die richterlichen Vergewaltigungen an den Arbeiterorganisationen billigen und die sich darüber freuen würden wenn ein McNamara dem Henker ausgeliefert

oder ein tätiges Mitglied einer Organisation hinter Kerkermauern verschmachten müßte.

Also auch in dieser Hinsicht muß es unsere ernstlichste Aufgabe sein die verblendetea Klassengenossen zum Denken zu bringen, sie für die Organisation and damit zur Teilnahme an unseren Kämpfen zu gewinnen.

Wir dürfen dabei aber nicht vergessen, daß die Arbeiterfrage nicht nur eine ökonomische, sondern auch eine politische Seite hat, das heißt daß wir, wenn es uns darum gilt die hier zuletzt geschilderte Zustände zu beseitigen, wir uns von den herrschenden politischen Parteien, die nur kapitalistische Interessen im Auge haben und die direkt oder indirekt die Richter erwählen lossagen müssen. Wir müssen uns unabhängig von diesen Parteien, als Lohnarbeiter, auf politischem Gebiete betätigen. Wir müssen bei den politischen Wahlen für Vertreter unserer eignen Klasse stimmen, da nur diese unsere Interessen in den Stadt, Staats und Bundes-Verwaltungen und Gesetzgebungen wahr und wirklich vertreten können.

Wir, die Lohnarbeiter, bilden die Mehrheit der Wähler in fast jedem Gemeinwesen und geben bei den Wahlen den Ausschlag. Indem wir den herrschenden politischen Parteien angehören und für ihre Kandidaten stimmen, erwählen wir selbst die Richter, die Beamten und die Gesetzgeber die unsere Rechte mit Füßen treten; wir helfen selbst die Ketten schmieden die uns zu Boden drücken. Wie lange noch?

Ein Druckfehler in der General-Konstitution.

Alle Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder sind hiermit auf einen Druckfehler in Sekt. 215 unserer General-Konstitution aufmerksam gemacht. Der letzte Passus dieser Sektion lautet irrtümlicherweise: Zeugenaussagen durch Personen die nicht Mitglieder sind, sind nicht zulässig. Das Gegenteil ist richtig; der bezeichnet Passus sollte lauten: „Zeugenaussagen durch Personen die nicht Mitglieder sind, sind zulässig."

Die Einwanderung.

(Philadelphia Tageblatt.)

Trotzdem die Zeiten wahrhaft nicht glänzend in den Ver. Staaten sind, sind in dem Fiskaljahr, das mit dem 30. Juni schloß, über 800,000 Menschen eingewandert. Davon wurden 22,000 auf Grund der Einwanderungsgesetze ausgeschlossen, viele davon in nicht zu rechtfertigender Weise, und 300,000 Menschen wanderten aus den Ver. Staaten aus.

In der radikalen Veränderung im Menschenverkehr, der sich im letzten Vierteljahrhundert mit Bezug auf dieses Land abgespielt hat, ist bekanntlich die Rückwanderung ein bedeutender Faktor. „Amerikamüde" gab es früher in einzelnen Exemplaren, heute aber haben wir es zu thun mit jenen Zugvögeln, die in Schaaren im Frühjahr hierher kommen und zu Anfang des Winters nach Europa zurückkehren. Was sie im Sommer hier verdienen, das reicht für sie immer noch zu, die Fahrkosten hin und zurück zu bezahlen und den arbeitslosen Winter in Italien oder Ungarn zu überstehen, wo sie es billiger können als hier. Es giebt Leute aus jenen Gegenden, welche schon ein Dutzend Mal in Amerika gewesen sind und noch öfters hierher kommen, aber nicht zu bleiben beabsichtigen. Eine erfreuliche Erscheinung ist das gerade nicht.

Italien stellt den größten Anteil an der Einwanderung 190,000 im letzten Jahr, wovon 160,000 aus Neapel und Sicilien. Dann kommen die Israeliten mit 91,200, die Polen mit 71,400, die Deutschen mit 66,471, the englischsprechenden Leute aus Groußbritannien und Canada zählten zusammen 125,377. Die Einwanderung aus anderen Ländern war vergleichsweise unbedeutend.

Die Einwanderung, welche früher nach Ländern klassifizirt wurde, wird jetzt amtlich nach Nationalitäten eingeteilt. Daher nimmt auch die Einwanderung der Deutschen ein ganz anderes Gesicht an; früher zählten blos die Reichsdeutschen und scheinbar war die Einwanderung der Deutschen auf ungefähr 20,000 per Jahr herabgesunken. In Wirklichkeit ist es aber anders. Das „Immigrants Dictionary" gibt die Zahl der Deutschen in den Ver. Staaten von Amerika auf drei Millionen an, der Deutschen in Canada 309,741, in Brasilien 400,000. Mehr Deutsche, heißt es dort, kommen gegenwärtig aus Oesterreich-Ungarn nach den Ver. Staaten, als aus Deutschland selbst. Im Jahre 1907 40,497 aus Oesterreich gegen 32,276 aus Deutschland. Auch Rußland stellt eine große Anzahl deutscher Einwanderer, beinahe Zweifünftel soviel wie das Deutsche Reich. Auch die Schweiz trägt ihr Teil bei. Sie gab ihren 2,300,000 Deutschen im letzten Jahre nahezu 4,000 an Amerika ab. Selbst Canada entsendet Deutsche, 1,121 in einem Jahre. Und in den letzten zwölf Jahren, über die das Lexikon Auskunft gibt, betraten 754,375 Deutsche amerikanischen Boden als registrirte Einwanderer.

Das sei einmal den Leuten gesagt, welche ein Aussterben des Deutschtums in diesem Lande befürchten. Allerdings wird, wenn die Rate der Auswanderung nicht zunimmt, eine gewisse absolute Verminderung des deutschen Elementes in den Ver. Staaten nicht zu vermeiden sein. Denn wenn man eine 24jährige durchschnittliche Lebensdauer der Eingewanderten annimmt, so wäre damit ihre Zahl auf anderthalb Millionen gesunken. Allein wer kann wissen, wie lange die Hochspannung der Bevölkerung im Deutschen Reich anhalten wird?

Die Bevölkerung des Deutschen Reiches ist auf 65 Millionen gestiegen und nimmt jährlich um Dreiviertel Millionen Köpfe zu. Nun hat man es aber in Deutschland wirklich fertig gebracht, nicht nur den ganzen Bevölkerungszuwachs zu beschäftigen und zu ernähren, sondern sogar noch Ausländer in großer Zahl zu absorbiren. Indessen Alles hat seine Grenzen. Deutschland hatte keinen Menschenexport nötig, weil es seinen Waarenexport mächtig ausdehnen konnte. Aber wenn dieser nachläßt, müssen wieder Menschen auswandern. Viele würden es jetzt tun, wenn sie die Mittel dazu besäßen. Zu der Massenauswanderung der Deutschen von 1850 bis 1890 stellte das Kleinbürgertum das die Mittel besaß, einen großen Teil der Auswanderer. Die Lohnarbeiter können die Kosten der Auswanderung nicht aufbringen.

Der Masseneinzug der Italiener und Slaven bildet einen fürchterlichen Druck auf den Arbeitsmarkt für die „ungeschulten" Leute in diesem Lande. Daher ein Zustand, daß siebentägige Arbeit mit 12 Stunden per Tag und 12½ Cents Stundenlohn möglich ist, wie in den Stahlwerken in Bethlehem festgestellt wurde. Eine Arbeiterklasse, die dabei existiren kann und sich solchen Bedingungen unterwirft, ist sicher keine Wohltat für das Land. Wie schlecht es aber diesen Leuten erst in ihrer Heimat geben muß, wenn sie einen solchen Zustand erträglich finden, ja sogar von einem solchen Verdienst noch Ersparnisse machen?

Italien scheint unerschöpflich zu sein an solchem Menschenmaterial. Dagegen tritt in Ungarn sichtlich eine Erschöpfung ein. Dort wird jetzt gegen die große Auswanderung agitirt, weil es an „Händen" fehlt. Da aber jetzt auch die Balkanhalbinsel sich mobilisirt und Griechen, Bulgaren, Montenegriner, Dalmatier und Kroaten in Massen auswandern, so wird es den amerikanischen großen Kapitalisten noch lange nicht an „billigen Händen" fehlen.

Aus europäischen Gewerkschaften.

(Schweizerische Holzarbeiter-Zeitung.)

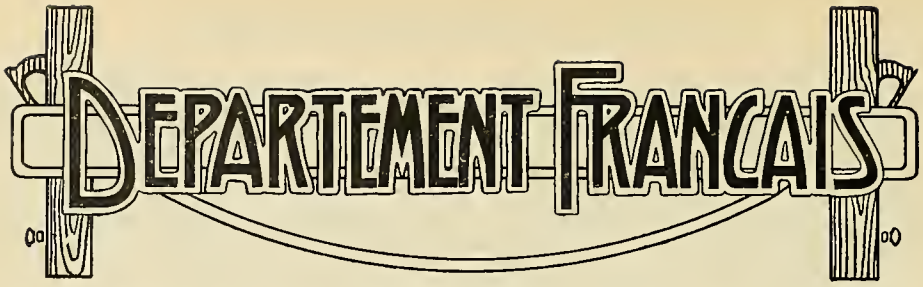
Der Kampf in der Hamburger Holzindustrie geht seinem Ende entgegen. Bekanntlich gilt der Kampf dem paritätischen Arbeitsnachweis, den die Scharfmacher so gerne beseitigen möchten, um einen solchen, der nur unter ihrer Kontrolle steht, zur Einführung zu bringen. Mit diesem scharfmacherischen Vorhaben sind von vorneherein nicht alle Meister einverstanden gewesen, so daß viele schon in den ersten Wochen des Kampfes überdrüssig wurden und die Forderungen der Gehilfen bewilligten. Viele Mitglieder traten aus dem Arbeitgeber-Schutzverband aus und gründeten einen Arbeitgeberverein. Dieser schloß nun mit dem Holzarbeiterverband einen Vertrag ab, welcher den paritätischen Arbeitsnachweis anerkannte. Am 18. August wurde dieser Arbeitsnachweis feierlich eröffnet. Mit diesem Datum ist eigentlich das Kampfobjekt verschwunden. Denn die Tatsache, daß von den 4,000 Ausgesperrten nur noch etwa 1,200 ausgesperrt sind, ist Beweis dafür, daß die Schutzverbändler besiegt sind, und obwohl sie auch den Kampf weiterführen, für sie nichts Positives mehr herausschauen kann.

Bereits sind es sechs Monate, daß die Pariser Tischler in den Kampf für den Neunstundentag eingetreten sind, das heißt, einfach die Bude verließen nach der neunten Arbeitsstunde. Anfangs schien der Gedanke einleuchtend zu sein, denn in kurzer Zeit waren es einige Hundert Kollegen, die dem Beispiele folgten. Dieses schien den Meistern gefährlich zu werden und rasch wurde der Hemmschuh gelegt. Sämtliche Kollegen wurden entlassen, alle auf die schwarze Liste gesetzt und seitdem haben auch viele den Mut verloren. Es ist daher nicht verwunderlich, wenn die Bewegung stark zurückgegangen ist.

Im Centralverband der Bäcker und Konditoren hielt der Vorstand mit dem Ausschuß und den Gau- und Bezirksleitern am 19. und 21. August eine gemeinsame Konferenz in Hamburg ab, die zu verschiedenen Fragen der Agitation, zu den Forderungen und zur Taktik in den Lohnkämpfen der Fabrikbranche, zu den kommenden Frühjahrskämpfen, zur Frage der Bezirkskonferenzen und zur Entwickelung der Staffelbeiträge Stellung nahm. Die Einführung der letzteren habe sich gut bewährt, wie berichtet wird; ein größerer Teil der Mitglieder sei freiwillig in die höchste Staffelklasse übergetreten. — Correspondenzblatt.

Der Centralverband der Fleischer zählte am Ende des 2. Quartals 1911 4,451 Mitglieder. Die Zunahme seit dem 1. Quartal beträgt 200. Das Verbandsvermögen stieg in dieser Zeit von 41,176 Mk. auf 43,775 Mk. — Der Verbandsvorstand schloß mit dem nordamerikanischen Bruderverband, der Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmens of North Amerika einen Gegenseitigkeitsvertrag ab, der den Mitgliedern beider Verbände die Aufnahme ohne Eintrittsgeld sichert und den Austausch der Fachorgane, die Aufnahme wichtiger Mitteilungen in die Fachorgane, sowie die Solidarität bei Lohnkämpfen stipuliert. — Correspondenzblatt.

"It will take more than the waving of flags and beating of drums to satisfy the cravings of hunger, as the employers behind the Boy Scouts movement will yet learn."—Pettipiece.



Le mouvement ouvrier en France et le Congres de la federation de l'Amenblement

Paris, en août 1911.

Je commence à m'habituer à Paris, à voir claire à travers ce qui se passe dans la ville-lumière; un peu decouragé par ce qui me frappai de prime abord; j'en suis un peu revenu de ce qui m'avait choqué à mon arrivée; on comprendra facilement mon état d'esprit au changement un peu subite de l'atmosphere. Chez vous en Amerique, l'unionisme "for revenue only," puis un séjour de deux ans en Allemagne, pays de reveurs et de penseurs plus que métodiques, où chaque mot, chaque action est bien réfléchi avant d'être mise en execution, où froidement on se mesure avec les forces capitalistes et gouvernementales, pesant soigneusement les chances avant d'entamer, ou laisser entamer, ou pousser à une lutte, d'une issue incertaine, d'un success douteux; quelle différence avec le peuple de Paris, de France!

On y est revolutionaire, parceque c'est un but poursuivi, non pas un moyen; on démolit la construction du temple de l'organisation ouvrière, avant d'avoir achevé les fondations du bâtiment. Les grosses caisses bien remplis des syndicaux ouveriers de l'Allemagne sont ridiculisés; on hésite à payer des cotisations regulières, et comme il y a des dépenses inévitablees, exigeants quelques francs d'argent comptant, c'est avec regret et mauvaise grâce que l'on ouvre les cordons de la bourse, on y tire quelques pieces de gros sous que l'on jette au pieds des militants, avec un air de leurs dire, "voilà gouffre insatiable, bourgeois déguisé, en voilà pour une fois, mais la prochaine fois tu ne m'y reprendra plus."

Vraiment, je les admire ces camarades, qui restent sur la brêche, le coeur saignant, en présence d'un mauvais traitement parcil, au lieu de leurs dire, "espèces de mechants esclaves, continuez donc à vous faire exploiter par vos maitres, faites vous crever la peaux pour les chiens de garde de leur propriété, nous nous refusons à l'avenir d'accepter vos insultes lâches et mesquines.

Mais non, il y a encore des hommes de coeur dans cette cité qui a engendré la phrase bête et sanglante; des hommes optimistes, qui ont ramassé l.étendard abandonné par les fuyards, qui se sont rétranchés derière une phraséologie à bon marché et profitent de cette dernière pour éclaboussé les hommes restés fidèl au drapeau, et s'en servant pour evincer le payment d'une cotisation si bénigne qu'elle soit.

J'ai assisté, pendant trois jours au congrès de la fédération de l'amenblement; c'est vrai, on y était pas nombreux, une quarantaine à peine, mais qu'elle différence d'avec ce que s'était passé quelques jours avant aux congrès des employés des chemins de fer. Chez les travailleurs du bois, points de réformistes ou de revolutionaires, pas de phrases, malgré le caractère connu un peu cocasse de l'ouvrier parisien et français. On y parlait "affaire" simplement, ommettaut tout ce qui pouvait les éloigner ou détourner duc but poursuivi, l'amélioration des conditions, de l'ouvrier du bois; ce qui n'empêchait pas qu'une corde chaude et humanitère vibrait à travers tous les rapports et les propositions présentés au congrès. Certes, il y avait bien des différences d'opinion, surtout sur les moyens à employer pour arriver au but proposé, mais sans aigreur, sans entêtement ni de parti pris; on s'est rallié en principe à l'idée, qui consiste à se servir de tous les moyens en notre pouvoir, pourvue qu'ils conduisses au but que l'on veut atteindre. N'importe le nom que l'on voudra lui donner, ou s'en servira, à moins qu'un essaie serieux aye démontré son inéfficacité.

On comprendra facilement, que Paris avait fournie le plus grand nombre, relative-

ment parlé, de délégués; mais on serait dans l'erreur en croyant pour cela que les camarades parisiens en auraient profités pour majoriser ou bluffer les camarades de province.

Bien au contraire, j'ai pu remarquer que dans bien des cas, devant le bon sens, le calm, ou la plus grande expérience de ces derniers, les Parisiens modéraient l'esprit de leurs revendications, souvent bien fondés pourtant. J'étais parfois surpris de l'esprit de conciliation qui reignait dans cette délégation d'homme, dont l'accent méridional fournissait pourtant la preuve orale du sang bouillant et du caractère pétulant de leur race.

On est jamais trop vieux pour apprendre; optimiste pur sang moi-même, j'ai secoué cette légère attaque de pesimisme, qui s'était emparé de moi comme une fièvre latente et pernicieuse, j'ai reconnu mon erreur, en générallisant trop ma première impression; j'ai reconnu aussi que cet élément, qui conduit le mouvement syndical du bois est composé d'hommes de coeur, capables et prêts de continuer à faire les sacrifices nécessaires pour conduire leurs camarades vers l'émancipation de la classe ouvrière, sans se servir de la phrase inutile mais gênante souvent.

Une seule objection m'y est venue à l'idée en suivant les differentes phases du congrès; je me suis demandé, pourquoi les ouvriers menuisiers du bâtiment, de même les ouvriers charpentiers comme les facteurs d'orgues et de pianos n'ont pas été représentés à ce congrès, ou plutôt pourquoi ne forment-ils pas une organisation commune avec leurs camarades de l'ameublement?

Si cette fédération semble profitable aux ébénistes, sculpteurs, tapissiers, miroitiers, voire même aux ouvriers du linoléum, les ouvriers du bois travaillant dans le bâtiment y trouveraient certainement le moyen d'y soigner leurs intérêts specieux, s'il y en a, sans pour cela négliger les avantages emanant de leur coalition avec les autres groupements du bâtiment, tel que cela se pratique aux Etats Unis et en Allemagne.

Espèrons que le future congrès de ces corporations s'approcheront de cette solution. S'il est assez rare, à Paris, qu un ouvrier ébéniste aille travailler dans un bâtiment, ou encore moins qu'un travailleur du bâtiment s'égare dans l'ébénisterie, ces exemples peuvent se constater bien plus souvent en province où le meuble et la menuiserie du bâtiment est généralement manufacturé dans le même atelier. Avec le developpement de la machinerie, avec l'extension et la perfection de nouveau genre de construction on y finira, de même qu'en Amerique, à introduire la décoration interieure du bâtiment dans l'atelier de l'ébéniste. La réunion de ces branches divers s'imposera donc, n'importe que ce soit sous forme de fédération, ou ce qui serai préferable, sous la forme d'une grande centralisation de tous les ouvriers travaillant le bois, tel que chez vous en Amerique, ou pareil à la grande organisation des ouvriers du bois en Allemagne.

Aussitôt que le compte rendu officiel du congrès sera paru et publié, je ne manquera de donner à nos lecteurs un aperçu détaillé des traveaux de ce congrès, qui mérite l'attention de nos membres, ne sera-ce que du point de vue du vieux représentant de la classe ouvrière prétendant au parlement allemand, que: "La fondation du moindre groupement ouvrier aura pour la civilisation humaine une plus grande importance que la bataille de Solferino."

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Une Erreur dans la Constitution Generale.

Il y a erreur dans l'Article 215 de notre constitution générale. La dernière phrase de cet article est ainsi conçue: On ne pourra faire entendre des temoins n'appartenant pas à la F. U. Le contraire est juste cela devrait dire: On *pourra* faire entendre, etc.

Union Playing Cards

Washington, Sept. 23.—A. Eldon Duke, a member of the Typographical Union of Peoria, Ill., has copyright on a unique pack of playing cards which will prove instructive to all who have a desire for a better acquaintance with union labels and insignias. There are fifty-three cards in each pack, including a joker, and on the face of each appears one of the union labels used by the different crafts, a union button or an appropriate union inscription.

CLAIMS PAID

During September, 1911

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
15607	Narcisse Befford	96	$ 50.00
15608	Harry Miller	131	200.00
15609	Jonas Pries	1709	200.00
15610	Joseph Wiedmann	45	200.00
15611	Mrs. Kate Craven	57	50.00
15612	Halvor Gronvold	181	200.00
15613	D. E. Dickson	638	200.00
15614	Fred Hohe	824	50.00
15615	E. L. Roberts	1004	50.00
15616	John R. MacKenzie	1115	100.00
15617	Werner Tonnson	1347	100.00
15618	Mrs. Jennie A. Doody	1393	50.00
15619	Isidor Nitzberg	1008	200.00
15620	Joe Hurst	1072	200.00
15621	Mrs. Jennie D. Diack	33	50.00
15622	Angus Cooke	38	200.00
15623	M. Hoffberg (bal.)	504	150.00
15624	Lawrence Pooler	1031	50.00
15625	T. A. Lewis	89	180.00
15626	Mrs. Augusta Murphy	34	50.00
15627	Mrs. D. M. Lorentzson	43	50.00
15628	Mrs. Matilda Rivera	158	50.00
15629	Wilford Lanthier	240	200.00
15630	Anton Shalla	271	200.00
15631	Frank D. L. Austin	416	200.00
15632	Gustav Kerstann	416	200.00
15633	John M. Haskins	437	200.00
15634	Henry W. Murphy	531	200.00
15635	Mrs. Ida M. Heine	639	50.00
15636	Sam Schneidmann (dis.)	687	300.00
15637	Mrs. W. L. Parker	865	50.00
15638	Mrs. Elizabeth Wills	879	50.00
15639	W. J. Cassidy	1596	200.00
15640	Robert Pristel	1596	200.00
15641	Julius Riesz	1596	200.00
15642	Mrs. Nellie A. Lacy	1627	50.00
15643	Alonzo Leichliter (dis.)	321	400.00
15644	Mrs. Emma Cody	1	50.00
15645	Mrs. Anna Peterson	1	50.00
15646	Andrew Bengston	58	200.00
15647	Mrs. Helena Grinden	361	50.00
15648	Mrs. Christina Peterson	361	50.00
15649	Wm. Arnole	492	200.00
15650	August Siedschlag	1	200.00
15651	Geo. E. Bettis	110	200.00
15652	Mrs. Marie L. Brunelle	134	50.00
15653	Mrs. Catherine Gillert	273	50.00
15654	Joseph W. Kassman	440	200.00
15655	J. McGlynn	483	200.00
15656	Joseph Weidenger	1364	200.00
15657	T. S. Smith	4	200.00
15658	Mrs. Mary Lemons	21	50.00
15659	J. H. Johnson	52	200.00
15660	John Kelly	131	200.00
15661	Mrs. Katherine L. Kohler	251	50.00
15662	Mrs. Mollie Rabinowitz	291	50.00
15663	Chas. B. Edick	591	200.00
15664	Frank E. Adams	860	200.00
15665	Henrik T. Wretlind (bal.)	457	75.00
15666	Joseph Prochazka	54	50.00
15667	Wm. H. D'Arcy	247	200.00
15668	J. P. Springston	302	200.00
15669	Mrs. Cassie Eaton	510	50.00
15670	Finley Brothers	1111	50.00
15671	Mrs. Anna Gunderson	80	50.00
15672	Anders Johanson	181	50.00
15673	Alfred Larsen	181	200.00
15674	Mrs. Ada A. Patterson	181	50.00
15675	Henry Bertram	788	200.00
15676	Mrs. Carrie Schaefer	1051	50.00
15677	Charles W. Rathburn	1641	200.00
15678	Mrs. Nettie N. Keyser	8	50.00
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15686	Daniel Sullivan (bal.)	1874	84.25
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15692	Mrs. Frances Hildebrandt	1340	50.00
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15700	Onesin J. Cotey	242	200.00
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15715	Gustav Horn	1670	50.00
15716	Alois Dietheim	12	200.00
15717	Julius Glickman (dis.)	231	300.00
15718	Wm. Ungerer	5	50.00
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	Total		$20,614.25

U. S. Berry.

(Continued from page 23.)

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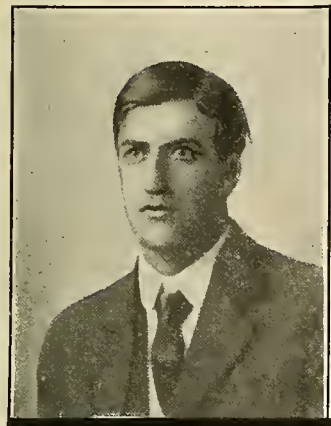

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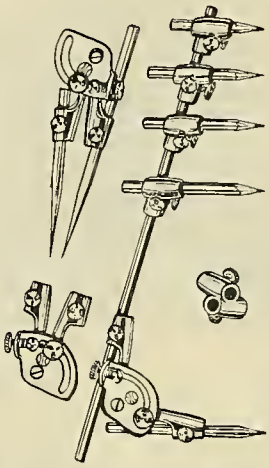

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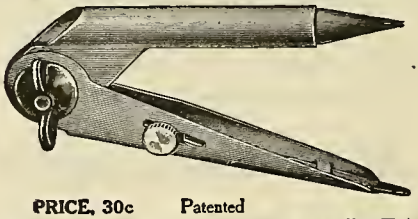

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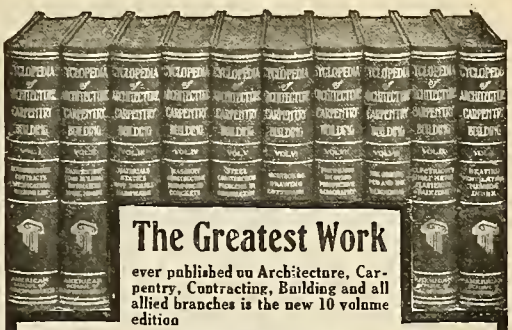

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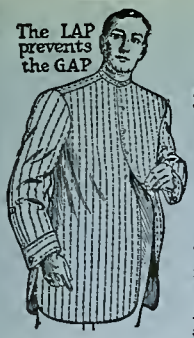

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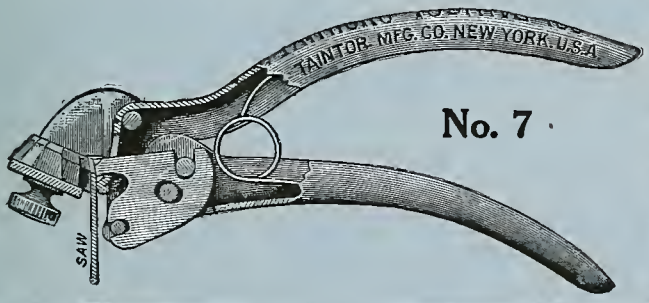

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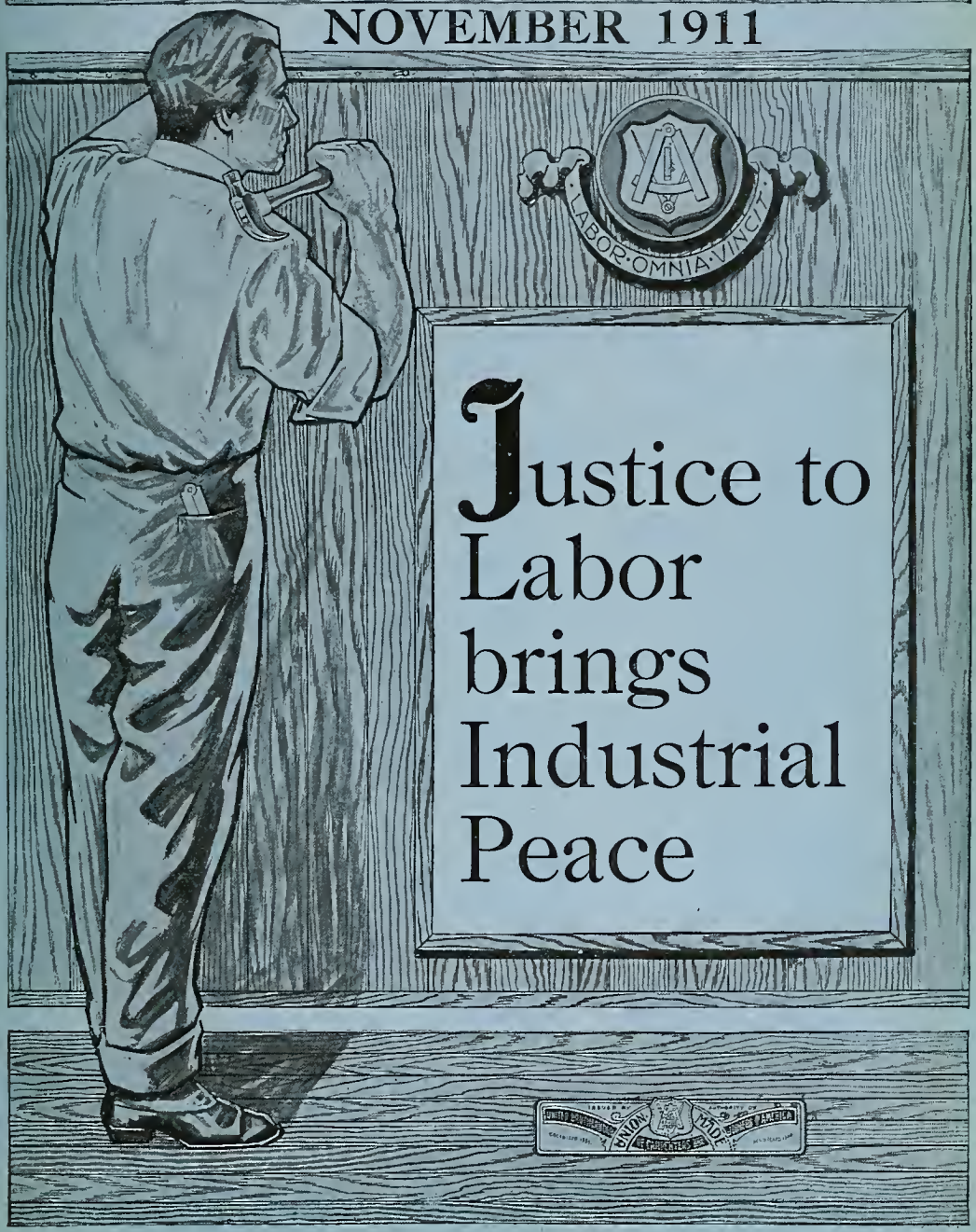
THE CARPENTER

NOVEMBER 1911



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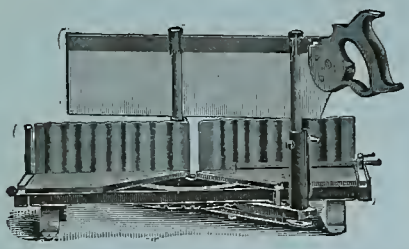

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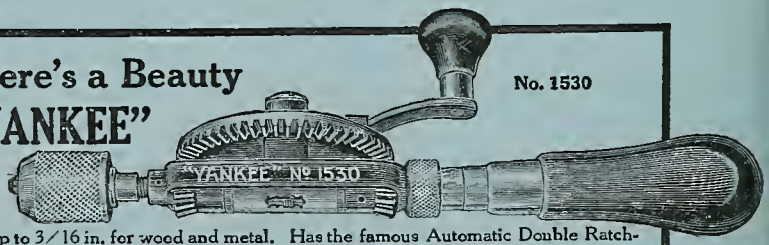

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXI—No. 11
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1911

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Friends Back Home

BY JULIA R. GALLOWAY

All tne world is full of sunshine,
And my path of life is sweet,
When the fragrant flowers of friendship
Spring in beauty 'round my feet;
But too oft the blossoms wither
When misfortune's breezes blow,
And my heart is filled with hunger
For the days of long ago—
For the dear, delightful places
Where my feet were wont to roam.
And the old, familiar faces
Of the friends back home.

There is naught in fame or pleasure
Can the weary heart beguile
Like a mother's sweet caresses
And a father's loving smile;
Or the clasp of friendly fingers
That your pulses leap to feel,
When you know behind the greeting
Is a heart as true as steel,
All the idols I have cherished
Long have crumbled into dust,
And I want to hear the voices
That my heart can truly trust.

Oh, 'twould seem a bit of Heaven
If my eyes once more could see
The kindly, kindred faces
I have kept in memory!
They are lined with many sorrows,
They are seamed with toil and care
And time has left its furrows
On the brows that once were fair;
But to me there's none so lovely
Underneath the starry dome,
As the old, familiar faces
Of the friends back home!

ANNIHILATORS AND ANNIHILATION

(By John B. Powell.)

TWO individual subscriptions, totaling $35,000, to the McNamara defense fund, is something remarkable in our world.

Enjoined by the high court of honor, to give no publicity to the donors' names, the injunction permits asking the National Association of Manufacturers, its president, organ and active, corporate and auxiliary members, if they have not contributed to the association's Annihilation Fund.

There is not the slightest hope, hence no expectation of an answer in any form, other than a certainty of increased effort to effect the annihilation of the existence of labor unions and the denial of civil and industrial rights to unionists. They know—at least they will not dare deny capitalists, corporations, merchants and manufacturers' leagues, alliances and societies, several boards of trade, commercial bodies, prominent professional men and political celebraties swell the association's Annihilation Fund.

The contributions to these two funds are certainly in the extremes in purpose and effect. The first mentioned are voluntaries, high, worthy and so broad in desire as to embrace the principles of the brotherhood of man. The others are tithes, really dispotic demands in aid of methods and means to surprise and overpower the forces that are broadening those principles.

Thus the two draw the line of contrast, sharply between good and bad aim and end. The voluntaries are for the nobler purposes, not, however, any more removed from those given by unions and unionists for the same general cause. It is a probable conclusion, because we are not sure of having collated all instances, that, in proportion to their financial resources, union and unionists are performing a greater service and rendering a more liberal largess to the end desired, and yet to the two unidentified donors must be given unstinted praise for their unexpected generosity. They realize, as do the workers themselves, that the principle involved is the one upon which the living life must rely for existence, for there can be no other deduction of reasoning between the general and particular, than the wage earning masses are, as they should be, loyal to each other. Their cause and the consumers in general, the wage earners having to specially battle for rights, industrial and against enslavement industrial.

The prisoners, the McNamaras, were and still are, the true representatives of labor. In view of their illegal arrest and the perjury that placed them in prison, desertion of them now means the success of the annihilators, and the establishment of complete industrial enthrallment.

This is the realization of not only union, but non-unionists, at any rate those of the latter who dare not speak out lest they lose their jobs and be charged with union sympathizing. But underneath their fear, the class, it must be said, entertain antipathy to dues, fines, assessments and lodge service, regulation and attendance. They, nevertheless, often but quietly, revolt against coercive and humiliating measures of exacting employers. It is known, however, that many are morally and financially supporting the McNamaras. Praiseworthy as their fidelity is, it would nevertheless be more admirable and inspiring were it as open, brave and courageous as are the acts and declarations of the avowed unionists. However, it is, in the view of every wage worker, simply a matter of principle between the outraging of civil and industrial protection and their enjoyment.

If the annihilators were spending money to advance and elevate American labor by not employing or encouraging foreign and foreign immigrated or imported, or penal or that labor which is paid starvation wages, which statistics show prompt degeneracy and crime, the people, especially the working portion, would have the most friendly and kindly feeling for them.

If, as one of the annihilators claims, it is "a moral and civil wrong to deprive capital of its properties and powers," what is it

where the laborer is deprived of his property—if labor is such—and his powers as a profit producing factor? No parity or principle of reasoning can support the irrational claim or make it in harmony with good sense. Hence, it is consistent to ask—which are of most value to mankind—the forces that subjugate or those that elevate labor?

The noble response to the appeal for funds to prosecute the kidnappers of Secretary McNamara, and to resist the annihilation of organized labor, clearly indicates that the latter and its friends are determined to find whether the law shall be outraged, personal rights denied and equity and justice buried by decree of avarice and greed.

The munificence of the response has placed union labor upon a higher, broader plane of intelligent understanding. The people acknowledge this and as they contemplate its past and present attitude in bettering industrial conditions of the general wage earning world, there is a growing assurance of them exerting a moral and mental influenc against the iniquity of the annihilators' unrighteous purposes and plans.

Once in its history the American republic won world-wide admiration when its government and people sent millions of money to the relief of the earthquake visited city of San Francisco, California. Official statistics show that in proportion to their financial ability labor unions and their members exceeded the generosity of both government and people. Let us ask the wage earners of America to remember now the needs of their true, loyal and brave representatives now in prison at Los Angeles, California.

GOOD THINGS FOR NOVEMBER

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Harvesters have made sad havoc
And have borne the spoils away,
But the sunshine o'er the stubble
Promises Thanksgiving Day.

THE seasons swiftly and silently come and go, and into these checkered lives of ours some rain must fall. As surely as bloom the roses of May, we know the blight and chill of winter's frost must also come. But it is infinitely better to think and to speak of the roses and sunshine, forgetting or crowding out the thought of dreary rainfall and winter's blight.

With all life's perplexing cares and the innumerable heart breaking changes we must encounter, this is a right jolly, good, old world after all. Though the heart aches are inevitable as a part of this life's program, they are essential to our perfect maturity. Experience is wholesome. We have much to be grateful for, even if we do have to continue cutting down the menu.

Sugar has gone out of reach, but most of us don't like coffee without sweetin' anyway, so the rise in coffee needn't trouble us much. Water is always desirable and that has not yet become an extravagance beyond the workingman's hope of indulgence.

The average citizen may still be thankful all his chestnuts do not contain a worm, and that all men are not pessimists, even though the bravest, chronic smilers are sometimes guilty of complaining.

November this year is rich in its offering of good things. As regards entertainment, even the industrial world anticipates something more than the regulation annual holiday of Thanksgiving observance.

"Away down South in Dixie" a cordial welcome awaits the coming of honored guests. Representatives to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will receive hearty fraternal greeting on this occasion.

Atlanta, Ga., has the pleasant distinction of having been selected as the meeting place for this splendid body of able thinkers and capable representative Americans.

Git up and git, an' a lot of grit
Are the things that label a man as fit.

and of such are the stalwart leaders of labor's cause who will gather from all quarters of this country to promote the interests of organization.

Progress—a moving forward, is the law of life; stagnation means death. There is no stagnation, no apathy in the labor movement as indications for the coming session of the American Federation of Labor prove beyond doubt. Alert, alive, abounding in energy, more than five hundred delegates composing this convention will come from every section of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Hawaii, the Philippines and Cuba.

They meet to review and discuss the industrial and economic situation and in this exchange of ideas be the better prepared to intelligently plan and execute new and advanced methods for improving labor conditions and successfully administer organization. It is said on good authority that this is the largest organization of union workingmen in the world. And it is gratifying to note in this connection that public opinion is getting more generous with its expression of approval. Where union smashers would have such meetings looked upon with suspicion, as plotting mischief for employers and trouble for the country generally, the press and the public enthusiastically declare the sessions of this mammoth labor organization to be always safe and sane. Labor is going about solving its own problems in its own way—then let the idler and the stranger intermeddle not.

It is well that the world has come to know and acknowledge that organized labor is today one of the militant forces of modern reform.

The world has realized the fact that organized labor is fast becoming one of the strongest and most active factors of humanity's true upbuilding.

Co-operation is the keynote of unionism's power. The practical work it is doing speaks, eloguently for itself, and orthodox churches, along with the rest of the liberal or conscientious observers, are beginning to wake up and take notice.

It is reluctantly admitted that wealth is too often capital accumulated though unfair advantage, or is the fruit of underpaid labor.

There has been too much of human nature in the sanctuary to permit a clear vision, while capital upholds religious institutions and virtually condemns the labor union as low, vile and anarchistic. In the meantime, through years of patient and persistent effort, the labor unoin has had to fight for existence, and while contending for every inch of advancement had to prove its motives worthy.

Pride and snobbery have occupied the seat of the scornful and come between the church and the masses until the estrangement has caused comment in the general religious press of the country. At last the poor and despised labor union is becoming sufficiently successful and independent to merit recognition and something of sympathetic co-operation by the other forces at work in the cause of humanity. The labor union's work for the protection of the weak and helpless, uplifting the masses by beginning at the foundation, to build up a better citizenship for the future by caring for the children of the poor; its unceasing efforts to better the world by helping men to help themselves. Such aims and ideals have merited the world's respect and confidence, and will yet make organization a power for good in every community blessed by its influence.

The time has arrived when all forces working toward improvement of conditions for humanity, should unite their endeavors rather than dissipate their strength in trying to tear down each other's upbuilding. United action is what is needed—a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together, for sake of the child laborers of the present will show blessed results in the possible homes of the future. Organized effort on the part of all good for the tug of war with all evil is the need of the hour. The times call for a general falling into line to help along the common good and relieve if maybe the ever increasing burdens of the oppresed. It is cause for universal thanksgiving that cheerful and willing workers from all classes, in increasing numbers, from churches of all denominations, from labor unions of every craft, from temperance leagues and fraternal orders, are ready and glad to clasp hands in conscientious striving to improve the pitiable conditions of the very poor.

It is cause for rejoicing that so many in-earnest hearts are enlisted in the task of lifting the care crushed and poverty cursed up into the sunshine of "God's eternal purpose for His creatures."

May the November convention be a success from every standpoint, and mark a new era of prosperity for the cause of organized labor. May we all find

Thanksgiving for love's strength and grace
New labors to begin;
A little life, a little space,
Just to be happy in.

TAXATION OF IDLE LANDS

(By G. W. Avery.)

ALL lumbering towns along the lines of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railways; between the summit of the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast; are surrounded by large and fertile tracts of logged over lands.

These lands are owned principally by the Northern Pacific railroad and the lumbering companies, who either refuse to sell them at any price or ask so high a price that they cannot be cleared without serious loss to the purchaser.

The great economic movement "back to the farm" here comes squarely against the problem of millious of acres of fertile land from which they are excluded.

A few years ago the now prosperous province of New Zealand came up to the same stumbling block in their pathway.

Vast tracts of land was held by a few individuals and much of it was lying idle.

The owners, as a rule, were not even residents of the province.

The working and producing classes joined hands with the legitimate business interests and secured control of the provincial legislature.

Their first work was to amend the land tax laws of the province:

First. They exempted from taxation all improvements on real estate up to a reasonable limit.

Second. They deducted from the value of the land all debits the actual farmer owed on his land.

Third. They taxed mortgages the same as an equivalent value of farm land, and taxed them to the man who owned them, not to the man who owed them.

Fourth. They exempted from taxation the first five hundred dollars of value on each farm.

Fifth. They levied a step rate tax on large holdings of land. A normal tax on the first tract or subdivision, a step higher on the second a still higher rate on the third and so on.

Then the government loaned the people money at low rates of interest and on very favorable terms for the purchase of land. In actual practice this law placed the heaviest burden of taxation on the idle land.

If the actual farmer owned clear of encumbrance, a farm worth $1500.00, he would be entitled to five hundred dollars exemption, and would pay taxes on $1000.00. If he owed five hundred dollars on his land, he would have to pay taxes on five hundred dollars and if he owed $1000.00, he would pay no taxes at all.

This method of taxing idle land is the key to the marvelous prosperity of New Zealand.

It made the holding of idle land unprofitable and compelled the owners to put it on the market.

The result was to change New Zealand from a land of the homeless to a land of home owning, happy, contented and prosperous people. Vancouver, British Colubbia has adopted a form of the New Zealand system.

There they exempt all improvements from taxation and levy a much heavier tax on idle than on cultivated land.

To illustrate, a man living in Vancouver owns some lots all lying together and of equal value; on half of them he has built and owns a six story hotel, the other half is idle. He pays a much heavier tax on the idle lots than on the ones covered by a six story building.

This policy is causing a heavy influx of settlers who are settling upon and improving their logged over lands.

Seattle, Washington has been looking on and growing tired of seeing her people moving into Canada, while her own city lots and vacant logged over land are lying idle is about to vote an amended system of taxation.

In this connection it might be well to state that none of the English provinces have a written constitution. They are at liberty to pass any sort of tax law they wish.

The constitution of Montana would have to be amended before a system of taxation of this kind could be enforced, because it now provides that all taxable property must be taxed at a uniform rate.

It is an unjust tax you say? I say no. It is the present system that is unjust.

The holder of idle land reaps the benefit of enhanced value of his land caused by the industry of the community in which his land is situated and gives nothing in return.

To illustrate, A, B and C are owners of adjoining tracts of land. A and C move out on the land and cultivate it. They build houses and barns, they dig wells and build fences, they cultivate and plant orchards and once a year the assessor comes around and raises the assessed valuation of their farm in proportion to the inprovements they have made since his last visit.

B remains in town and his land is idle. He is waiting for it to grow in value. His assessment remains the same because he does no improving; yet his land is more valuable every year and it is the industry of A and C that creates that value.

It is an unjust system; yes, worse than that, it is a farce. Again, separate humanity from the soil and the race will perish. Men may have a legal right, but no man can have a moral right to hold idle land for speculation when his fellow men are starving because they cannot have free access to all the soil.

Nature has placed fertility enough in the soil for all; none need go cold or hungry.

The fertile soil was made not for the few who may have the means to buy it, but for the many whose industry have made it productive. The fact that the land is steadily passing from the possession of these who cultivate it to the possession of the idle rich is proof positive that the industrious farmer is not getting the full product of his toil.

The system of land taxation proposed in this article will cure all this. It will cause a great movement back to the farm and settle right the question of the cost of living. It will put the vacant city lots on the market at a price that will enable the mechanic and the average citizen to buy a lot and build a home for himself. It will bring the price of idle land within the means of the land hungry thousands and bring on an era of prosperity unattainable under any other system. It will be a just system. It will give A and C the full product of their industry; it will do the same for B.

If B insists on resting his hands and brains, and leaving his land idle, then let him rest his stomach too, but do not continue the farce of feeding him off the industry of A and C.

This system of taxation of idle land would put vast tracts of it to productive uses and stop the emigration of our people to Canada.

If all the papers in towns surrounded by idle land, were to take up the question it could be brought to a successful issue and a just system of land taxation accomplished.

Mazzini on the Emancipation of Women

"Your complete emancipation can only be founded and secured upon the triumph of a principle—the principle of the Unity of the Human Family.

"At the present day one-half of the human family—that half from which we seek both inspiration and consolation, that half to which the first education of childhood is entrusted—is, by a singular contradiction, declared civilly, politically and socially unequal, and excluded from the great unity.

"To you who are seeking your own enfranchisement and emancipation in the name of Truth, to you it belongs to protest on every occasion and by every means against this negation of unity.

The emancipation of woman, then, must be regarded by you as necessarily linked with the emancipation of the workingman. This will give to your endeavors the consecration of a universal truth."

THE CARPENTER

OVER PRODUCTION AND HARD TIMES

(By F. S. Upton.)

THE old adage—"In time of peace, prepare for war"—can well be applied to industrial affairs as well as to affairs of nature.

Just now, we as a nation, are comparatively speaking, enjoying good times, a season of peace. There have been times within our memory, however, when conditions were not as they are now. We have seen, felt and passed through hard times, not only once, but some of us many times.

By hard times, we understand the periods when the laboring man is out of work and his family lack food, clothes, yea, even shelter. Good times mean that by a reasonable amount of labor an ordinary man can keep the wolf from the door and lay up a little for his old age. Surely in a country with vast resources, like ours, there should be no need for hard times or lack of work, yet out of a clear sky lightning has come and from good times we have passed rapidly into hard times.

When we begin to inquire into the cause or causes of hard times, we find that there are many different theories. One will tell us that the increase of population and immigration causes hard times.

Another will lay it to the tariff, and when we get reciprocity, that will come in for a share of the blame.

Now, let us look the matter squarely in the face and remember that we have to deal with condition and not theory.

In the last period of hard times, perhaps your child needed shoes and food. Why was it they could not be had? Because there was none in the land? No!

The immense warehouses were full but you hadn't the money to pay for them and could get no work to earn the money. Had there been less goods you might have obtained work in making them. As it was you were thrown out of work and prevented from enjoying the products of your labor. The very goods which you had helped to make were piled up and locked up away from you. Such a condition can be called hard times. Will this come again? Let us look at the situation. Our mills and our factories produce several thousand dollars worth of goods each year and the people buy them, that is, what they want, provided they have the money to pay. Do the people buy all the goods as fast as they are made? Is there a surplus on hand at the end of the year and does this surplus keep on accumulating each year, growing larger and larger until after a few years the mills and factories must either work part time or close down entirely?

Judging from conditions which have prevailed at different times it would seem that factories do often run on part time and frequently shut down entirely and we have trouble.

Then, is it true that hard times are caused by over production? In one sense, yes. But the present rate of production gives the producer only enough to live on so the natural remedy of cutting down the rate of production would only tend to hasten the coming of the dreaded hard times or at least would hardly delay it.

Why don't the people purchase the goods as rapidly as they are produced? Government records show that total amounts paid by the manufacturers for the raw material and labor was about three-fourths of the value of the goods produced. They have one-fourth of them left for the first year, and more each succeeding year.

It is hardly necessary that the capitalist should be making 25 per cent. profit. If wages were made a little larger and a little more paid for the raw material, there would be more money in the pockets of the common people and more goods would be purchased. Factories could run without stopping and the actual income of the capitalist would not be greatly diminished.

We have the situation in a nut shell. Granting that the capitalists can and do control the conditions, would it not be wise for them to manage things on a reasonable basis

and keep things moving harmoniously? Instead, it has become popular to create an artificial panic or period of depression and blame it on the political party in power at the time or other imaginary causes.

CHILD LABOR AT ITS WORST

(By John Spargo.)

There is no more terrible page in history than that which records the enslavement of mere babies by the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century in England. Not even the crucifixion of 20,000 slaves along the highways by Scipio excels it in horror.

Writing in 1795, Dr. Aikin gives a vivid account of the evils which had already been introduced in the factory districts by the new system of manufacture. He mentions the destruction of the best features of home life, the spread of filth, thriftlessness, poverty and disease, and says that the demand for "children for the cotton mills" had become very great. To get children for the cotton mills was not easy at first. Parental love and pride were ranged against the new system, denying its demands. Accustomed to the old domestic system, the association of all the members of the family in manufacture as part of the domestic life, they regarded the new industrial forms with repugnance. It was considered a degradation for a child to be sent into the factories, especially for a girl, whose life would be blasted thereby. The term "factory girl" was an insulting epithet, and the young woman who bore it could not hope for other, better employment, nor yet for marriage with any but the very lowest and despised of men. Not till they were forced by sheer hunger and misery, through the reduction of wages to the level of starvation, could the respectable workers be induced to send their children into the factories. In the meantime they made war upon the "iron men," as the machines were called, but, of course, in vain. To such a conflict there could be but one end—human beings of flesh and blood could not prevail against the iron monsters, their competitors.

But the manufacturers wanted children, and they got them from the workhouses. It was not difficult to persuade Bumbledom to get rid of its pauper children, especially when its conscience was salved by the specious pretext that the children were to be taught new trades, as apprentices. "Alfred," the anonymous author of the "History of the Factory Movement," gives a thrilling description of the horrible inhumanity and wickedness of this practice of sending parish apprentices, "without remorse or inquiry, to be used up as the cheapest raw material in the market." The mill owners would first communicate with the overseers of the poor, and the latter would fix suitable dates for the manufacturers or their agents to examine the children. Those chosen were then conveyed to their destination, closely packed in wagons or canal boats. Thenceforth they were doomed to the most miserable slavery. A class of "traffickers" in child slaves arose. These men made a profitable business of supplying children to the manufacturers. They deposited their victims in dark, damp cellars, where the sales to the manufacturers or their agents were made. "The mill owners, by the light of lanterns being able to examine the children, their limbs and stature having undergone the necessary scrutiny, the bargain was struck, and these poor innocents were conveyed to the mills." Their plight was appalling. They received no wages, and they were so cheap, their places so easily filled, that the mill owners did not even take the trouble to give them decent food or clothing. "In stench, in heated rooms, amid the whirling of a thousand wheels, little fingers and little feet were kept in ceaseless action, forced into unnatural activity by blows from the heavy hands and feet of the merciless overlooker, and the infliction of bodily pain by instruments of punishment invented by the sharpened ingenuity of insatiable selfishness."

The children were worked sixteen hours at a stretch, by day and by night. They slept by turns and relays in beds that were never allowed to cool, one set being sent to bed as soon as the others had gone to their toil. Children of both sexes and all ages, from 5 years upward, were indiscriminately

herded together, with the result that vice and disease flourished. Sometimes the unfortunate victims would try to run away, and to prevent this, all who were suspected of such a tendency had irons riveted on their ankles with long links reaching up to their hips. In these chains they were compelled to work and sleep, young women and girls, as well as boys. Many children contrived to commit suicide, some were unquestionably beaten to death; the death rate became so great that it became the custom to bury the bodies at night, secretly, lest a popular uprising be provoked.

Thanks, mainly, to the agitation of Robert Owen, a movement was begun to endeavor to improve the lot of these little child slaves. This movement received a tremendous impetus from the fearful epidemic which, in 1799-1800, spread through the factory districts of Manchester and the surrounding country. An inquiry into the causes of this epidemic ascribed it to overwork, scant and poor food, wretched clothing, bad ventilation and overcrowding, especially among the children. As a result the first act for the protection of child workers was passed through the parliamentary exertions of Sir Robert Peel, himself a master manufacturer. It was a very small measure of relief which this act afforded, but it is nevertheless a most important statute to students of industrial legislation as the "first definitely in restraint of modern factory labor and in general opposition to the Laissez-Faire policy in industry." It was the first factory act ever passed by the British parliament. It placed no limit upon the age at which children might be employed; it applied only to apprentices, and not to children "under the supervision of their parents;" it reduced the hours of labor to twelve per day, and provided for the clothing, instruction and religious training of the children. These provisions were clearly a survival of an industrial system based upon paternal interest and authority.

One immediate effect of the act of 1802 was the practical break up of the pauper apprentice system. But it must be remembered that this system was already outworn, and it is extremely improbable that it would have continued to any great extent, even if the act of 1802 had not been passed. It had served its purpose, but was no longer essential to the manufacturers. Notwithstanding that it introduced a revolutionary principle, as we have seen, the act excited no opposition from the manufacturers. The reason for this is not difficult to determine. Wages had been forced down to the starvation level through the competition of the pauper apprentices with free, adult labor, with the result that poverty abounded. Parents were ready now to send their children into the mills. Hunger had conquered their prejudice—the iron man had triumphed over human flesh and blood.

But the "free" children who went into the mills by their parents' "consent" were almost as badly off as the pauper apprentices had been. They were treated just as brutally. Even in 1830, before a meeting of philanthropists and clergy in Bradford, Richard Oastler, the "King of the Factory Children," could hold up an overseer's whip, saying "This was hard at work in this town last week." And on March 16, 1832, Michael Sadler, M. P., in moving the second reading of his ten hours' bill in the House of Commons, could say: "Sir, children are beaten with thongs prepared for the purpose. Yes, the females of this country, no matter whether children or grown up, I hardly know which is the more disgusting outrage, are beaten upon the arms, face and bosom—beaten in your 'free market' of labor, as you term it, like slaves. These are the instruments!" (Here, says the report in "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates," the honorable member exhibited some black, heavy leathern thongs, one of them fixed in a sort of handle, the smack of which, when struck upon the table, resounded through the House). "They are quite equal to breaking an arm, but the bones are young . . . are pliant. The marks, however, are long visible, and the poor wretch is flogged, I say, like a dog by the tyrant overlooker. We speak with execration of the cart whip of the West Indies, but let us see this night an equal feeling against the factory thong of England." In some memorable verses this noble parliamentary leader of the movement for factory legislation has described such a whipping scene. The poem is too long to quote in its entirety:

Father, I am up, but weary,
  I scarce can reach the door,
And long the way and dreary—
  Oh, carry me once more!

Her wasted form seemed nothing—
  The load was at his heart,
The sufferer he kept soothing,
  'Till at the mill they part.

"The overlooker met her,
  As to her frame she crept,
And with his thong he beat her,
  And cursed her as she wept.

All night with tortured feeling,
  He watched his speechless child,
While, close beside her kneeling,
  She knew him not, nor smiled.

Again the factory's ringing,
  Her last perceptions tried;
When, from her straw bed springing,
  "'Tis time," she shrieked, and died!

A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate the grounds of Sadler's demand for the ten hours' bill. From the mass of evidence of almost unspeakable cruelty, I quote only one brief passage from the testimony of one Jonathan Downe, himself a mill hand: "Provided a child should be drowsy (there were plenty working at 6 years of age), the overlooker walks around the room with a stick in his hand, and touches the child on the shoulder, and says, 'Come here!' In the corner of the room is an iron cistern; it is filled with water; he takes this boy, and holding him up by the legs, dips him overhead in the cistern, and sends him to his task for the remainder of the day, and that boy is to stand dripping as he is at his work—he has no chance of drying himself."

Such, then, was child labor at its worst; such the immediate effects of the introduction of great mechanical invention, which the wisest of the ancients believed would liberate men from all forms of bondage and destroy every vestige of slavery—a hope which for many of us has not been shattered, even by a century and a quarter of disappointment. Happily, we in the United States have been practically free from some of the worst evils of England's experience, yet it is only too true that we have today a child problem of terrible magnitude, challenging the heart and brain of the nation to find a solution. We, too, are permitting the giant "iron men" to enslave our babies. The machine is our modern Moloch, and we feed it with precious child lives.—From "The Bitter Cry of the Children."

"UNION LABOR" vs. "THE STRIKE BREAKER"

(By Herbert Whiting Virgin, Pastor First Baptist Church, Jackson, Tenn.)

Throughout the Harriman system of railroads, there is a strike among a large number of employers, some of whom are asking recognition for their organization and with it certain concessions as to hours, pay, etc.

One of the unhappy consequences of the strike has been the loss of six lives, a large number injured, much ill feeling and from a pecuniary standpoint the loss of $1,000,000 a day.

Communities have been thrown into strife and discontent, friendships broken up and business conditions, to put it mildly, are somewhat confused.

This seems a big price to pay for "union recognition" and increased pay with shorter periods of working hours.

And the questions often arise, such as "does it pay?" and again "have unions the right to strike?" and "if they have, are they not transgressing their rights, to seek to prevent 'strike breakers' from taking up their labors?"

A calm, dispassionate, thoughful examination of the problem, 'tis said, will avow at once, that if one does not want to further labor at a certain price and period of time, that refusal cannot carry with it the right to prevent another man from taking the position at the price and for period of time, the employer offers. One's refusal to work—a privilege, a right of liberty—does not convey the right to prevent another from working in his place, or the employer from engaging him.

This argument seems fair on the very face of it and the fact is that many who object to "unions" object to them on the grounds that the "unions" seem to dictate to the "employer" how he should conduct his business and whom he shall employ.

This seems at first blush, a "specious plea."

But there is another side to this question which in our judgment, is lost sight of.

There is first the historical side. It is a matter of history that where the working man has not been organized he has been entirely at the mercy of the employer, and as a result, his standard of life has been at a very low ebb. In Great Britain, the history of the laboring people has shown that in the early part of the nineteenth century, the standard of living for white artisans was lower than that of the southern negro of today.

Nothing has been said as to the right or wrong of capital organizing. The glory of America is that in this commercial age, American capital is so organized that it is able to compete with the world and it is recognized that the commercial efficiency of this country is due in part to this fact.

But, second, when "labor" claiming that it has been a great and potent factor in the production of this commercial efficiency, raises the question that since there are two elements in this, "capital and labor," and since capital is organized and since it takes two to make a bargain and to make an equitable bargain, "labor" should organize to put themselves in a position to deal intelligently and on a somewhat equal basis; lo then the cry is raised against organization, in the face of the fact that in Pittsburg where there are no labor organizations recognized, the laboring man is the least efficient and poorest paid of all American workmen, being in every sense a slave of miserable type.

Viewing the situation in part from what has been said, it is readily seen that unionism means the right of protection, a right equally that of the employe as of the employer.

When the strike-breaker seeks to take the place of a 'union man,' whether he realizes it or not, he puts a chain about his own neck, to lower the standard of labor as represented now by him, and if he succeeds in destroying unionism, he destroys his own chance to secure equitable hours and equitable pay for his services and makes of himself, not a freedman, but a slave to an organized effort, the history of which is, where labor does not meet it by organization, it crushes the laboring man and willingly throws him back a century, as is the case of Pittsburg laborers.

For this reason, often times the union man pursues measures which to the casual observer, do not seem equitable, but which occur because of an earnest effort to maintain what he believes is the right of a righteous cause.

We do not believe in the use of violence to enforce the union man's point of view. We believe it is a serious mistake. Union officers see this and deplore such action on the part of impetuous men of the union or, as is frequently the case, on the part of sympathizers or irresponsible parties. We do not think this is the method from any standpoint.

Unionism strikes at its own vital position when violence is resorted to and calls forth for its opponent in the controversy, that sympathy which a just public sentiment is always anxious to render to the cause of labor.

And yet when the laboring man's view is taken and you see him struggling for commercial liberty, which means a measure of comfort, giving him time to be with his family, to help solve the problem of home discipline, to spend also a time in legitimate recreation; to give, by increased pay, his children the best possible educational opportunities, and to lay aside a bit of money, for the day of sickness or the inevitable old age, I say, when this is considered, you cannot help but feel that his viewpoint of the "scab" has a basis that calls for justice to the unionist.

To strike is a hardship to the union man, for it means that his income is cut off and that his family must suffer, but they meet this condition as heroically as did those in whom we glory, when they fought for great political principles.

We feel a keen sympathy for the laboring man and would do him justice. This conclusion has been reached after having seen the rougher side of dealings with union men and after having seen some things in them which have, at times, provoked us.

Freedom never yet was won without suffering and sacrifice.

"I COME THAT THEY MIGHT HAVE LIFE"

(By Jesse Fales.)

The recent revolting report of the American Federation of Labor regarding the female workers of the Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Company is sufficient to arouse the anger of the laboring masses of men and women from coast to coast! How far capitalism will go in the indiscrimination of the sexes in an attempt to increase profits is here somewhat ascertained; but how much degradation and misery the workers will tolerate, it seems, will never be entirely known.

Working with their charred and grimy bodies bared to the waist, in a heat unbearable at times, and for an indefinite number of hours, scarcely able to obtain sufficient time to gulp down a coarse, unnutritious noonday meal, twenty-six women are employed by the Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Company in the making of iron cores, a task far too taxing for the delicate constitution of a woman. According to the latest report, these women are compelled to shovel sand, lift heavy iron covers and work in the livid heat of molten metal sometimes reaching as high as 110 degrees; and all for the magnificent sum of $1.25 a day, or about one-half of what a man would receive for the same work.

Yet we must have profits, dividends and all that, even thought it is necessary to take the woman out of her "sphere," etc.

The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Company is a subsidiary of the great International steam pump trust, an organization with a territory covering the entire earth. This enormous trust has secured over 60 per cent. of the pump business of the world, with profits averaging over a million and a half dollars per annum for the last five years. This profit is distributed among the stockholders in the nature of a 6 per cent. dividend.

Now, the stock of this concern is held by ministers, philanthropists, reformers and a great horde of charitable institutions throughout the world. Among these former may be included certain New York gentlemen; one a benefactor of the educational alliance, and another a son of no less than one of New York's foremost bishops, now deceased. Both of these gentlemen receive an annual dividend from the Blake & Knowles stock, and when not engaged in that recreative occupation may be found dedicating churches or busy with other esoteric practices. Thus the wealth, filched from the emaciated bodies of Blake & Knowles' female workers, is finally lodged in some plush-lined church treasury!

But the spending of the money, however, under capitalism, and the acquiring of it, reflect little on each other, no matter how incompatible the nature of these two processes may be. A man may extort dividends from the souls of little children in the southern mills, but so long as he returns a meager portion of it for charitable purposes his moral salvation is assured!

Not so, however, with his physical salvation! The time is at hand when such conditions as those pictured in the Blake & Knowles foundry must not exist any longer! Silk-socked parasites and other exploiters and degraders of womankind operating through their beastly factories, today filching dividends and tomorrow dedicating churches, will be dragged from their Wall-Street thrones with their profits trampled in the dust! However they might have interpreted the Christ, they have overlooked one thing. He said: "I come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

By they he meant those twenty-six degraded females toiling for the Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Company. And life they will have, though it be necessary to rock the foundations of the universe! The workers can do it now—today—but will they?—New York Call.

As life is an unalienable right men have an unalienable right to the means of living, and if some men lack these means of living it is because their fellow-men have shut them off from these means.

The mere fact of a man belonging to a labor organization does not in all cases make him a union man.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 18

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1911

For the information of our membership we are here giving an account of the outcome of a controversy in which the local union involved, in flagrant disregard of the provisions of Sec. 209 of our general constitution, had taken the case to the civil courts.

As recorded in the proceedings of the fourth quarterly session, 1910, of the G. E. B., printed in the February, 1911, issue of this journal, that body took action on a controversy between the Newark, N. J., D. C. & L. U. 1787 of that city, the respective item concluding as follows: "If L. U. 1787 persists in refusing to obey the constitution the G. P. is authorized to suspend L. U. 1787 from the U. B."

In this case the Newark D. C. had placed a fine against a number of the members of L. U. 1787, which that L. U. refused to collect, L. U. 1787 appealing from the action of the Newark D. C. to our G. P. and that executive sustaining the Newark D. C., the appellants also refused to abide by his ruling and the G. P., in compliance with the G. E. B.'s instructions, suspended L. U. 1787.

Thereupon that L. U. applied for and obtained from Vice-Chancellor Howell, in Trenton, an order restraining the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and affiliated Local Unions from further preventing members of L. U. 1787 of Newark, N. J., from procuring employment in any part of the State of New Jersey or in any part of the United States of America.

This order, issued last July, Vice-Chancellor Walker, at Trenton, dissolved, September 15, he refusing to convert the restraining order into a preliminary injunction. The refusal was based upon both the law and the facts. As a matter of law, Vice-Chancellor Walker held, the complainants were not entitled to an injunction because they had failed to observe the rules of the court in serving subpoenas upon the defendants. Discussing some of the questions involved in the merits of the case, Vice-Chancellor Walker said:

"There is neither allegation nor proof that the defendants have printed or distributed any magazine or document asserting that Local Union 1787 or its members are non-union, unfair or scabs; in that respect the restraining order is too broad and it would, therefore, in this respect, have to be modified. All that the defendants did in this regard was to publish in their official journal, The Carpenter, in the April number, 1911, 'that Local Union 1787, by orders of the General Executive Board, has been and at this moment stands suspended from our organization.' It was not proved that there is any threat or intention of repeating even this assertion.

"The other part of the case refers to the alleged unlawful suspension of Local Union 1787 from the national body and the prayer

for the restoration to membership, and of attempts of the defendants to prevent the complainants from obtaining employment by means of the boycott, threats, etc. As to this, the denials of the defendants under oath are as explicit as the sworn assertions of the complainants, and puts the facts relied upon for the injunction in such a state of equipoise or doubt as, under the well-known rule, to forbid the issuance of a preliminary injunction.

"It is perfectly well settled that whenever the complainants' case is doubtful on the law or the facts, a preliminary injunction will not issue. To doubt is to deny. To justify the issuance of an interlocutory injunction the case made by the complainant must exhibit a right free from doubt or reasonable dispute.

"As to restoration to membership on account of the alleged illegal suspension from the national body of Local Union 1787, a mandatory injunction would be required, and such writs are rarely granted before final hearing, and are, as a general rule, strictly confined to cases where the remedy at law is clearly inadequate. It was conceded on the argument that this case did not fall within the exception to the rule. Therefore, no mandatory injunction may preliminarily issue for the restoration of the Local Union to the general body."

Some of the members of L. U. 1787 who disapproved the arbitrary action of the L. U. in this matter have since joined other Newark Local Unions, and it is to be hoped that the remainder will soon see the folly of their ways.

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We necessarily must join in and emphasize Brother Farley's appeal to our Local Unions, printed elsewhere in this issue, in which he implores them to take up the apprentice question. The apparent indifference of our Local Unions toward this very important subject and their failure to respond to our own appeal in the July issue of this journal, does not speak well for our membership.

It is of deep concern to us whether or not an apprentice is afforded an opportunity to learn our trade and become a competent mechanic, able to earn a living after his time has expired. This matter should not be left to the employer to deal with at his own discretion. The establishment of an efficient apprenticeship system is a subject which appeals to the public mind and to the parents of grown up boys particularly, and any District Council or Local Union taking steps in that direction will invariably have the good will of the public and the support of the school authorities. Each and every Local Union or District Council should be provided with indenture blanks to be filled out and signed by the employer hiring an apprentice, and we again appeal to them to take this subject into their early consideration. For apprentice rules we would refer them to the July, 1911, number of The Carpenter, and don't forget, its columns are open for exchange of views and for further suggestions.

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We are delighted to state that in the course of this month (October) requests reached us from two localities asking for their removal from the list of localities to be avoided. Such requests have not been made for months past, and as they are indicative of improved trade conditions in the places from whence they originate, this is indeed encouraging. And may we ask, are there not other localities that could afford to send in similar requests? The object sought in publishing the list is, partly at least, to spare traveling brothers from disappointment in their search of employment; yet, by retaining the name of any locality on the list when existing conditions warrant its removal, we are doing an injury to brothers out of work; we are violating our obligation.

If in any locality appearing on the list, trade conditions have in the meantime improved it is the duty of our Local Unions or District Councils to notify us to that effect in order that we may perform the required eradication.

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With a feeling of deepest sorrow we convey to our members and readers the sad news of the passing away of two of the most sincere and valuable friends of organized labor.

Patrick Grimes, one of the oldest members and for some time president of Local No. 60, New York City, of the Operative

Plasterers' International Association, who undoubtedly will be well remembered by the delegates to our New York convention in 1898 as the bright, genial, old gentleman who honored that convention by delivering the opening address, is no more. He was admired by all who came in contact with him for his rare intellectual attainments, his broad views, earnestness, and untiring efforts to advance the interests of his craft and strengthen the building trades in New York City. He was of strong personality, forceful and aggressive in his arguments, yet just and of benevolent disposition.

Luke McKenney of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union died in Trenton, N. J., the 4th of October. He was possessed of a remarkable ability as a journalist and a regular contributer in prose and poetry to The Lather, the official organ of his organization. He also served in the capacity of associate editor to the Bergen County (N. J.) Democrat. He was a delegate to the Denver convention of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department.

We sincerely mourn the loss of these champions of labor's cause and extend to their organizations and their bereaved families our heartfelt sympathy.

Tinklings from the Telepsychist's Bell

Don't be continually telling what some one else is, but demonstrate what you are.

A phonograph can, like a parrot, repeat, see that yon don't peal off a retreat—go to the front. There is more room there for your stunt. The rear ranks are made up of flat-tired people—in fact they are the retired ones—flat on their back. Now, there is a great difference between "confido" and come "Fido." In former case you are retailer and usually best listener. Fido don't need retailing, his is the first to wag, last to bark, and the pup will come—to want if he don't look after his own bones—and bury them.

It's all right to be a "cut-up" and carry on—to others of sweetness of life, but carrion has too fetid an odor, and to carry it is—to defeat self in other words, it is well to put the devil to right use—your lower nature is O. K. in dog like fidelity to truth, but don't let it impose its currish bark or whine in retailing all the truth at all times. The truth must be handled in very careful manner, there is so little of it in sight.

Bury hatchet and bone together. It is better to back yourself by humping than by patting. A hump brings good luck to its possessor, so hump with the hunch.

Concentration brings the ration, loosen up, gain your own consent in proper station. Obligate self, seek the bait, love—not hate. Make today the date. Stick a pin in every fact that presents itself to view; you can't tell how long before you may have to act, in accordance with that fact, before the year is through. To keep in front of the procession you must have constant accession, accretion and discretion.

Today and every day it is momentum of mass and speed of unit part. So speed up, your efforts mass and have some class to every start. The world don't care a rap about your wailing note of view, but it does keep a sharp eye on one of yours that is falling due.

Peons of servitude are always swallowed up in paeons of praise and joy at victory won. Just say, "I'll have one on myself." and by the way, let us make it "A Good Won."

If you fall, keep humming, the bee is getting ready to do its proudest, when it hums its loudest. Solomon said, "Go to the Ant," we say, "Be a bee, a hummer," that carries its formic acid sting to preserve its own honey. Prevention of putrefaction and formic acid lance for preservation of life of the whole hive is the real article. They know their way home when they get enough, and the polygonal platitudes of man look like teeth on a saw compared with their architecture. So ever be-a-be, not a been, and act the altruist that you are.

Hope while holding, work while waiting and remember that "thot leapt out to wed with thot, err thot could wed to speech." So let there be light without heat. Know-will-dare be silent.

H. S. LEVALLEY, A. T.
Editor Kankakee (Ill.) Telepsychist.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
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General President,
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General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Shillito St., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 262 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber for the Quarter Ending September 30, 1911

September 30, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board:

Greeting—In submitting to you this, my quarterly report, which, by the way is the end of the first three months of our fiscal year, I desire to say that the rank and file are to be commended and to be congratulated on so ably and nobly standing by the organization and using their best efforts which I might say have been successful in increasing our membership.

At this writing there are practically no strikes or lockouts of any nature whatever. Of course, as usual, we have quite a few controversies with individual employers that arose through jurisdictional disputes, wage-scale and similar controversies, but none of them are of a serious nature. The outlook is indeed encouraging and with the masterful assistance being rendered by the rank and file and the lofty motives which are actuating our members in this continual struggle of ours, I look forward toward the next year with more enthusiasm and with a greater degree of confidence for the final supremacy of our organization than I have at any time in the past.

Again, I have to state, as in most of previous reports, that I have traveled quite a good deal in the interests of the organization.

I first visited St. Louis where a controversy was on precipitated by a rump organization being formed there, and after quite a conference with the district officers we perfected plans toward the elimination of that organization, which I might say, at this time, were successfully consummated.

I was invited to attend the 21st anniversary of Local Union 198, Dallas, Texas, and

also received invitations to visit Ft. Worth, Waco, Austin, San Antonio and Galveston, Texas, as well as to participate in the state convention of Texas. I might say in all the places I visited in the great "Lone Star" state I found the members keenly alive to their interests and to the interests of our great brotherhood. They extended the "glad hand" to their General President and tried to make him feel that he was "one of them" and in this respect they succeeded admirably. They are, I believe, as progressive a bunch of boys as it has been my pleasure to meet in a good many years and I expect to see the state of Texas sooner or later have an organization of carpenters second to none under our jurisdiction.

After returning to headquarters and again taking up the threads of the work which naturally had accumulated during my absence, I was called to New York in the interest of the organization and especially on account of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., and the mill situation.

Immediately on my second return to the general office I was compelled to go to Butte, Montana to attend a conference pre-arranged between members of our organization and the Western Federation of Miners. They, the Western Federation of Miners, speaking plain, are simply trying to "hog it all," when it comes to jurisdiction matters. We had a long conference, but there was nothing of a gainful nature accomplished by either side. As I told the boys, and as my report and correspondence showed, I never voted for the issuance of a charter to the Western Federation of Miners, and in a protest to President Gompers, I stated very clearly and succinctly that "I would never vote for the issuance of a charter to the Western Federation of Miners, until that body plainly and concisely defined its claim of jurisdiction as required by any other organization asking for admission to the American Federation of Labor." How this matter of jurisdiction will finally terminate, I am not prepared to say, but with the assistance and support of your honorable board and the balance of the General Officers I shall firmly insist, and the western boys will back us up in the proposition that any man working at the carpenter trade and depending on the same for a livelihood, belongs to our organization and we will never willingly consent to the Western Federation claiming or trying to assert jurisdiction over the class of work they are engaged in.

I also visited the New York State Carpenters' convention held in Syracuse, N. Y. The interest manifested by the delegates present in matters that came before them were such that I have no reason to doubt that in the near future the New York State Council will be one of great powers in legislative matters in that state as well as in assisting the organization wherever possible.

From there, I went to Boston and addressed several meeting. I found Boston proper in fair shape. Some few of the smaller cities are not so well off as harmony and work is concerned, but I hope that before long, a more harmonious feeling and better trade conditions will prevail.

From Boston, I went to Montreal where certainly the "glad hand" was extended the General President. They had just won their strike for better conditions and everyone seemed to be happy over their success. They are starting out now with the determination of completely organizing that city. They are doing fine work and are working unitedly together to hold what conditions they have and build the organization up to what it ought to be in order to obtain more in the near future. They are to be congratulated on the good work they have done.

On my return trip I stopped at Buffalo to ascertain how the mill strike was progressing and found they had gone back to work, but with a determination to stand by the organization and gain their demands some time in the near future. They put up a good fight for weeks and at the end held a sort of jollification meeting. All is well there.

There have been more calls for my services on the road than I could possibly fulfill. I trust that my visits to the different localities have done some little good to the organization.

The balance of the time of the quarter was taken up with routine business, which need not to be gone over in detail in this report.

With heartiest wishes and trusting your deliberations will meet with the approbation and approval of our membership, and

assuring you that I stand ready to assist in every way possible, I am,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
WM. D. HUBER,
General President.

The Controversy at the Atkins Saw Company

We have been deluged for the past few weeks with communications from local unions and District Councils relative to the controversy between the Machinists' Union of Indianapolis, and the Atkins' Saw Company. It has always been our aim and purpose to speak truthfully of matters as we find them and to answer communications promptly, so that the members of our organization might not be placed in an embarrassing and false position from which they would have to recede later. Many times we have been commended and complimented by our officers and members for so doing. We believe that is the only course to pursue at all times, and in all such cases we propose to follow that course whether it suits the machinists or not. Another flood of communications has reached us on the same subject, to which we are replying as we have previously done. For the benefit of our members we wish to give them the following information:

About three months ago Machinists' Union No. 161 of Indianapolis, called a strike in the Atkins' plant for the reason that all the machinists working in said plant were not members of the Machinists' Union. Said union then proceeded to send out circular letters, cards and other literature to all local unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, declaring the Atkins' Saw company unfair and that the product of said company should be boycotted by the members of organized labor. But while they were doing this they did not ask the union sawsmiths, union painters, union carpenters, union pattern makers and other union men working in the plant to quit with them, and they had a good reason for not asking them to do so. They never consulted any of the unions herein mentioned, but transacted their own business in their own way and completely ignored all the other trades, never as much as informing them what action they had decided upon. It was only when the machinists had sent out their letters placing the Atkins firm on the unfair list that we learned of the action taken. Although we were not consulted by the machinists, they want to use us as the big club to whip the Atkins' company into line, for after all it is the carpenters who use the saws, and not the machinists, and they know it. We have informed our local unions of these facts and now we are accused by the machinists and some so called labor papers of double dealing and double crossing, of protecting the interests of "Big Business," and we don't know what else. Let us here inform you that when the circulars referred to were received by the Indianapolis Building Trades Council, the Carpenters' District Council, Local Union No. 75 and other building trades unions, as well as the Sawsmiths' Union, putting the Atkins Saw company on the unfair list, the action taken was to place them on file. This shows that the union men working in the plant ignore and resent the policy pursued by the machinists in this matter.

Another thing you must remember is this: That Mr. H. C. Atkins, president of the Atkins Saw company, gave permission to the Machinists' Business Agent to organize the men in his plant. This the business agent refused to do, and demanded that he, Mr. Atkins, make these men join the Machinists' Union. Mr. Atkins refused to act the part of organizer for the Machinists' Union, and the result is, the plant is now on the unfair list of the Machinists' Union and they want organized labor to boycott the product of the said plant. Let us further inform you that the Atkins Saw Company is the fairest manufacturing saw company in the country and the only one employing union labor. Many of our local unions have already communicated with the company, the Building Trades Council, the Sawsmiths' Union and this office, asking for detailed information. We have tried heretofore to give it in condensed form, but as our members here in Indianapolis and ourselves have been criticised and

found fault with, we take this method of supplying you with the facts as they exist.

The Machinists' Union placed this controversy before the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis. It was referred to the Grievance Committee of that body, and on September 11, 1911, that committee reported as follows:

"Your committee, with Business Agent Pfleger (of the Machinists), called on the firm, and Mr. Harry Atkins stated that he had no objections to his machinists joining the union and invited Mr. Pfleger to come to the factory any day at noon and talk to the men employed as machinists and make an effort to organize the plant. Mr. Atkins said that the firm employed union painters, carpenters and sawsmiths, and intimated to yonr committee that we should not expect to use him or the firm as an organizer for any craft. He also stated that he was willing to sign any agreement similar to the one signed between the firm and the Machinists' Union in 1906, and would pay any scale of wages demanded by the Machinists' Union. Mr. Pfleger insisted that it was not a matter of wages, but that the principle of the 'closed shop' was at issue, and that wages be classified according to wages paid in shops doing the same class of work as is done at the Atkins plant. We were unable to come to an agreement in the matter, but were assured by Mr. Atkins that he would take all of the men back who went on strike at the same rate or any rate of wages demanded by the Machinists' Union. In view of the fact that three departments of the plant are strictly union, we recommend that the matter be placed in the hands of the Arbitration Committee, they to confer with the Building Trades Council and report back to the Central Labor Union.

(Signed)

JOHN HUGHES
HERMAN SCHRADER."

The third member of the committee reported as follows:

"As a member of your Grievanee Committee, I called upon Mr. Atkins, in company with Chairman Schrader, John Hughes and William Pfleger, who represented the machinists, and after two hours' conversation Mr. Atkins said that he would not have any objections to signing up an agreement with the machinists that carried with it the conditions of the 1906 agreement. He said he would not have any objection to the men joining the union, but that was up to the men themselves; the machinists were at liberty to organize them if they wanted to. My opinion in this matter is plainly that the Atkins company will not sign any agreement that carries with it the 'closed shop,' and therefore recommend that the E. C. Atkins company be placed on the unfair list as unfair to the machinists."

(Signed) FRED SAYLOR."

We are informed the Central Labor Union accepted this report, but on what grounds is still a mystery, as both reports distinctly specify that Mr. Atkins has no objection to his men joining the union, and, in fact, invited the business agent to come to his plant for that purpose.

The Sawsmiths' Union received so many letters on this matter asking for further information that it became necessary for that body to issue the following circular letter:

"Recording Secretary, Local No.

Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Dear Sir and Brother: "We are in receipt of your communication of late date asking our organization for information in regard to the attitude of the firm of E. C. Atkins & Company toward organized labor."

"Speaking of our union, we will say it is over twenty years since we first organized 'Saw Smiths' Union No. 1' in the factory of E. C. Atkins & Company, and we can truthfully say the firm has in all those years been fair and just with us.

"The firm of E. C. Atkins & Company is the only large saw manufactory in the country that has a closed shop to 'non-union saw smiths;' every saw smith in the employ of this firm is a member of our union, and we feel confident there is no wish nor desire on the part of the firm to disturb the harmonious relations that exist between us.

"For that reason we desire to say that we place no reliance whatever on reports of 'open shop' in our factory; we know

such are not the conditions now and we don't believe they ever will be.

"Trusting that this statement meets with your favorable consideration, and assuring you we should be glad to answer any further inquiries that you choose to make, we remain,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) WM. STRACK, Pres.

H. N. HASEWINKLE, Sec."

Why the machinists should antagonize the carpenters we cannot understand; they have never been friendly disposed toward us at any time; they want to use us in their behalf when they can. Even now they are demanding that millwrights must join their organization and that elevator constructors, who are eligible to join our unions, must become members of theirs. You can therefore readily understand why they make us the target to find fault with and to accuse of double dealing and double crossing.

These are the facts in the case as it exists at the present time, and we give them to our local unions and members so they may have them for future reference.

FRANK DUFFY.

General Secretary.

Proceedings of Fourth Quarterly Session 1911, of General Executive Board

The following matters were acted upon by the G. E. B. through correspondence with the G. S. between the July and October sessions.

July 31.

Miles City, Mont. Request from Local Union 1524 for financial assistance in support of members locked out.. The Board appropriates $344.00.

August 2.

St. Paul, Minn. Request from Local Union 87 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $564.00.

August 4.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from Local Union No. 7 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1684.00.

August 5.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The request is denied.

August 7.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $6,752.00.

August 10.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. No. 7 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $712.00.

August 15.

Montreal, Canada. Request from the D. C. for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $560.00.

August 15.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. No. 7 for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $600.00.

August 18.

New York City. Request from the J. D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropraites $1,000.00. An itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the G. O.

August 21.

New York City. Communication from the J. D. C. stating that the attorneys for the U. B. and the J. D. C. had made a request for an additional appropriation towards defraying legal expenses in Paine Lumber Co., Limited and others. The Board appropriates $2,666.67. The attorneys also submitted partial accounting through the J. D. C. for previous appropriations made by the Board in defense of these suits.

August 22.

Dubuque, Iowa. Request from L. U. 678 for financial aid in support of members locked out. The Board appropriates $500.00.

August 29.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes and request an extension of time in paying the special assessment of fifty cents levied by the Board in July, 1911. The Board appropriates $550.00 for organizing purposes, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the G. O. The Board also grants an extension of sixty days in paying special assessment.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 2.

The regular quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date with Chairman Connolly, Bausher, Potts, Walquist and Martel present.

The report of the G. P. for the quarter ending September 30, 1911, was read and filed.

Milwaukee, Wis. Request from L. U. 1053 to reopen the claim for funeral donation on death of late Brother Louis Ulrich. As the additional evidence submitted to the Board does not alter the facts in the case the papers are filed.

Atchison, Kansas. Appeal of L. U. 1947 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing

the claim for funeral donation on the death of Edward C. Walters, late member of L. U. 1947. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. 715 for a donation for the family of the late Brother Hugh Lawson whose claim for funeral donation was disapproved, he not being in benefit at time of death. The Board having no power or authority to make such donations, the request is denied.

Kennebec Valley, Maine. Request from D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Action is deferred and the G. S. is requested to secure additional information relative to conditions in this district.

Montreal, Can. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation in support of men on strike. The G. S. is requested to secure additional information.

Protests received from L. U. 58 Chicago, L. U. 80 Chicago, L. U. 27 Toronto, Can. and L. U. 10 Chicago against the levying of special assessment of fifty cents, also against the large amount of money expended on organizing were read as information. The part of the protests relating to expenditures for organizers is referred to the G. P.

October 3.

All members present but Brother Cole.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation previously made by the Board for organizing purposes was examined and filed. The request for an additional appropriation is denied.

Great Falls, Mont. Request from L. U. 286 for exemption from paying special assessment. The request is denied as the Board has no power to exempt any L. U. from paying an assessment.

Waterloo, Iowa. Request from L. U. 1859 for exemption from paying special assessment. The request is denied. The Board has no power to exempt any L. U. from paying an assessment.

Jacksonville, Fla. Communication from an organizer relative to general conditions obtaining in L. U. 1448 of that city. Read as information and filed.

Tampa, Fla. Request from L. U. 696 for an extension of time in which to pay the special assessment of fifty cents levied July 13, 1911. The Board grants this Local their request and extends the time to January 1, 1912.

Quebec, Canada. Request from L. U. 730 for three months' extension of time in paying special assessment of fifty cents. The request is granted.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Communication from L. U. 258 relative to the special circular issued from the G. O. under date of July 27, 1911, was read as information and filed.

San Juan, Porto Rico. Communication from an organizer of the A. F. of L. requesting that the U. B. purchase two-hundred copies of the Spanish constitutions from him to be used in the General Office (Translation made from U. B. Constitution). The request is denied, the communication filed.

Everett, Wash. Communication from L. U. 562 requesting information relative to jurisdiction claims of the U. B. The communication is referred to the G. S. he to take up the questions in dispute with the national officers of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers organization and endeavor to adjust the same.

The request from the International Labor Press Association for a contribution was read and denied.

Freeland, Pa. Request from L. U. 905 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Lake County, Indiana. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the G. O.

October 4.

All members present.

Detroit, Mich. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board in July, 1910, for organizing purposes was examined and filed. The D. C. also made request for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the G. O.

New York City. Complete accounting received from the J. D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board in August, 1911, for organizing purposes was examined and filed.

The Board also took into consideration the general conditions existing in New York City due to the several injunctions issued against our organization and the granting of additional financial aid. The Board appropriates $4,000.00, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the G. O.

New York City. Received from the J. D. C. receipts from the attorneys for the appropriation made by the Board in September, 1911, for legal expenses in the Paine injunction case examined and filed.

Holyoke, Mass. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board in support of members on strike. The G. S. is requested to notify the D. C. to return to this office the unexpended balance of $32.00.

Bridgewater, Mass. Complete accounting received from L. U. 1046 for an appropriation made by the Board in February, 1911, for organizing purposes, examined and filed.

Lincoln, Neb. Complete accounting received from L. U. 1055 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes in October, 1910, examined and filed.

Quebec, Canada. Complete accounting received from L. U. No. 730 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes in April, 1911, examined and filed.

St. Joseph, Mo. Partial accounting from L. U. 119 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes in February, 1911.

October 5.

All members present.

Hornell, N. Y. Complete accounting received from L. U. 1295 for money appropriated to date by the Board for organizing purposes. Examined and filed.

Boston, Mass. The D. C. having failed to comply with the request of the Board made at the July, 1911 session, for a complete accounting for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes in October, 1910, the G. S. will instruct the D. C. to return to this office the balance not accounted for.

Peoria, Ill. L. U. 183 having failed to comply with the request made by the Board at July, 1911 session, for a complete accounting for the appropriation made for organizing purposes in October, 1910, the G. S. will instruct L. U. 183 to return to this office the balance not accounted for.

Alton, Illinois. Report received from the G. P. relative to an accounting made by L. U. 377 for money appropriated by the Board in 1910, for relief of members locked out. The report is satisfactory to the Board and is filed.

Jacksonville, Fla. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Pueblo, Colo. Appeal of Edgar Reed and C. S. Brainerd of L. U. 1874, Denver, Colo. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 362 vs. Edgar Reed and C. S. Brainerd. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained. The evidence before the Board shows that the trial was not conducted in accordance with sections 211 and 213, G. C.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Appeal of Wm. Reinke from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Hamilton County D. C. vs. John Rose. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

October 6.

All members present.

New York City. Appeal of Joseph Kramer of L. U. 309 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the J. D. C. vs. Jos. Kramer. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of Leon Soontupe of L. U. 1008 from the action of the Brooklyn Borough Committee and L. U. 1008 in the case of the Brooklyn Borough Committee vs. Leon Soontupe. This entire matter is referred to the G. P. as per section 157, G. C.

New York City. Appeal of Dennis M. Commeau of L. U. 126 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 126 vs. Dennis M. Commeau. The evidence before the Board shows that the assessments charged against the appellant were illegally levied. The two fines charged for non-attendance of special meetings June 5 and 12, while the Brother was out of town and affidavit submitted in support that he was, and no evidence submitted to the contrary by the L. U. these fines are illegal. In absence of evidence from the L. U. that this Brother was not present at special meeting June 26, and his sworn statement before the Board that he was present, this fine is illegal. Therefore the appellant did not owe the sum equal to six months dues when he tendered his dues to the Financial Secretary. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained, and the L. U. ordered to reinstate the appellant.

New York City. Appeal of Pinan Barad of L. U. 309 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the J. D. C. vs. Pinan Barad. The case is referred back to the G. P., he to reopen the case and secure from the Secretary of the trial court sworn statement that the transcript of the minutes is the correct record of the evidence given, also names of witnesses.

New York City. Appeal of Sigmund Simon of L. U. 309 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 309 vs. Sigmund Simon. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

October 7.

All members present.

Reading, Pa. Appeal of L. U. 492 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of W. W. Werner and Samuel H. Stief of L. U. 492 vs. L. U. 492. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained on questions as to legality of proposed amendment to Article 4, Section 1 by-laws of L. U. 492, on the grounds that the proposed amendment is in conflict with the trade agreement now in force with the employers. Therefore no amendment to the by-laws changing the agreement can become effective during the life of said agreement. The decision of the G. P. is sustained relative to the proposed amendment submitted to L. U. 492 to change Article 13, Section 7, by-laws, with the proviso as specified in the General President's decision that the proposed change if adopted becomes effective after the term of the present Business Agent has expired. Therefore the latter part of the appeal is dismissed.

Passaic, N. J. Appeal of Gustave Baur of L. U. 1157 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the D. C. of Passaic vs. Gustave Baur. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained as the alleged offense was a violation of the Constitution, therefore the D. C. had no jurisdiction to try the case as per section 127, G. C. The charges should have been preferred and tried in the L. U.

October 9.

All present except Brother Potts.

Columbia, Pa. Appeal of L. U. 882 from the ruling of the G. P. in the case of the Lancaster, Pa., D. C. In re to alleged discriminating extra charge for working cards from members of L. U. 882. The ruling of the G. P.

is sustained on the grounds that the evidence before the Board fails to show discrimination.

Chelsea, Mass. Appeal of L. U. 443 to the G. E. B. from the ruling of the G. P. in the complaint of L. U. 443 against L. U. 438 of Brookline, Mass., in admitting to membership an ex-member of 443 without first collecting an assessment due from the ex-member to L. U. 443. The ruling of the G. P. is set aside and L. U. 438 is ordered to forward the amount in question to 443.

New York City. Appeal of M. Freund of L. U. 309 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 309 vs. M. Freund. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained on the grounds that section 197, G. C. provides specific penalties for violation of that section, and where a member is charged with violating the Constitution and found guilty, no other penalty can be legally imposed than that provided for in the Constitution.

New York City. Appeal of Harry Geld of L. U. 727 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 727 vs. Harry Geld. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Communication from the Secretary of the J. D. C. requesting information as to ruling of the Board relative to financial standing of a member in a district where a charge is made for a working card. The Board has held that where a charge is made for a working card by a L. U. or D. C. that the amount due for the card cannot be charged against the member as dues until the expiration of the month of quarter for which the card is issued.

October 10.

All present but Brother Potts.

Tampa, Fla. Request from L. U. 696 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300.00. An itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the G. O.

Saskatoon, Sask., Canada. Request from L. U. 1390 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00. An itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the G. O.

Baltimore, Md. Request from L. U. 1598 for an extension of time in paying special assessment of fifty cents. The Board grants the request and extends the time to December 1, 1911.

New Baden, Illinois. Appeal of L. U. 671 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing the funeral donation on death of late wife of Henry Schlich member of L. U. 671. The decision of the G. T. is reversed and the appeal sustained. The L. U. is ordered to reinstate this member as a beneficial member upon payment of the difference between beneficial and semi-beneficial dues from the time he was recorded as a semi-beneficial member. The claim is ordered paid when this has been complied with.

Showhegan, Maine. Appeal of L. U. 787 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing the disability donation of Willis A. Bailey, member of L. U. 787. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Far Rockaway, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 81 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing the funeral donation on death of late wife of Davis Done, member of L. U. 81. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. 464 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing the funeral donation on death of late wife of Otto Paul, member of L. U. 464. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

The G. P. placed before the Board the papers in the controversy existing between L. U.'s 322 and 1555 of Niagara Falls, N. Y. and the D. C. of Niagara County. The G. P. informed the Board that said L. U.'s had failed to comply with his orders of April 19, 1911. "That they return their delegates to the D. C."

After considering all the facts in the case the Board authorizes the G. P. to suspend L. U.'s 322 and 1555, unless they comply with his orders of April 19, 1911.

October 11.

All members present.

New York City. Communication from the J. D. C. relative to general conditions prevailing in that city and requesting additional financial aid for organizing purposes. The Board having made an appropriation to the J. D. C. on October 4. The communication is received as information and filed.

The Chairman of the Board placed before the Board the bond for G. S. Duffy issued by the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, (Home office, Baltimore Md.) for $20,000.00 with receipt for premium attached to August 15, 1912. The bond and the receipt are referred to the Chairman of the Board for safe keeping.

New York City. Communication from the J. D. C. that the U. S. Circuit Court had on October 3, 1911, denied the motion of the J. D. C. for a bill of particulars in the Paine Lumber Co., Limited, et al., vs. the J. D. C. of New York City and the U. B. read as information and filed.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board as relief to members on strike. Examined and filed.

The partial accounting from L. U. 617, Vancouver, shows an unexpended balance of $88.00. The G. S. will notify L. U. 617 to return this amount to the G. O.

Complete accountings received from the following L. U.'s and D. C.'s for money appropriated by the Board as relief to members on strike. L. U. 1089, Phoenix, Arizona; L. U. 418, Greeley, Colo.; L. U. 30, New London,

Conn.; L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.; L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.; The D. C. Los Angeles, Cal.; The D. C. St. Louis, Mo.; L. U. 810, San Diego, Cal.; L. U. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.; L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.; L. U. 284, Erie, Pa.; L. U. 222, Westfield, Mass.; L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill.; L. U. 66, Jamestown, N. Y.; L. U. 25, Toledo, Ohio; L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada; The D. C. Portland, Ore.; L. U. 1403, Watertown, Wis., were all examined and filed.

October 12.

All members present.

The examination of accountings submitted by the following L. U.'s and D. C.'s for money appropriated by the Board as relief to members on strike continued: L. U. 1859, Waterloo, Iowa; L. U. 1146, Green Bay, Wis.; L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y.; and the D. C. of Grand Rapids, Mich. All examined and filed as complete.

Miles City, Mont. The strike roll of September 2, 1911, submitted by Local Union 1524, shows that the strike benefits paid that week were receipted for by one man. The G. S. will ask L. U. 1524 for an explanation.

Montreal, Canada. Partial accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board as relief to members on strike. The Board desires information relative to strike rolls and request the G. P. to deputize the member of the Seventh District to secure the information.

Worcester, Mass. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation to maintain trade conditions. The request is denied.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Mamaroneck, N. Y. Appeal of John D. Bull of L. U. 42 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 543, Mamaroneck vs. John D. Bull. As the appeal to the G. E. B. was not taken within the time specified in section 158, G. C., the papers are filed.

Communication received from President Gompers of the A. F. of L. relative to a proposed plan of Amalgamation of the U. B. and the A. W. W. As the plan submitted is not in line or harmony with the action taken by the Conventions of the A. F. of L. held at Minneapolis, Minn., Toronto and St. Louis, the Board decided to instruct the G. P. and G. S. to demand of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. that the decisions of the Minneapolis, Toronto and St. Louis Conventions be carried out immediately, or the charter of the A. W. W. revoked.

Hyde Park, Mass. Report of deputy on the controversy between L. U. 1543 and the Carmen's Union relative to jurisdiction was taken up and considered. The G. S. is requested to take up the questions in dispute with the officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America for adjustment and in event an amicable adjustment cannot be effected, then the G. P. and G. S. are instructed to bring the questions in dispute before the A. F. of L.

October 13.

All members present.

Hyde Park, Mass. Request from the D. C. of carpenters' unions employed on the New England system of steam railroads for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00 and requests the G. P. to give the D. C. the services of an organizer.

McAlester, Okla. Appeal of G. M. Cagel et al. of L. U. 986 against the action of L. U. 1276 of Wilburton, Okla., in not complying with decision of the G. P. rendered on August 9, 1911, in failing to give the appellants in the case a new trial. This comes before the Board more in the nature of a complaint from No. 986. The papers in the case show that L. U. 1276 fined members of L. U. 986 without giving them a trial as provided for in the constitution. Upon appeal of L. U. 986 the G. P. decided that the fine was illegal as no trial had been held and appellants should be given a trial. L. U. 1276 neither complied with the decision of the G. P. nor appealed to the Board from said decision within thirty days. L. U. 986 now demands that the fines illegally levied by 1276 be returned to the appellants. The appeal of L. U. 986 is sustained and 1276 is ordered to return forthwith to the appellants the amount of money illegally levied and held as fines.

Brother Wm. B. Mefarlane appeared before the Board and gave a detailed statement in connection with his written report on the conference the Board authorized he secure with the international officers of the A. S. of C. while in England. The report was filed for future reference.

Chicago, Ill. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board in January, 1911, for organizing purposes. Examined and filed.

October 14.

All members present.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts of the General Office was taken up at this time.

October 16.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

October 17.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

October 18.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

The chairman appointed Brothers Post and Potts to take an inventory of stock, printed supplies such as are sold to Local Unions and District Councils. They report the following on hand on October 18, 1911:

—Inventory of Stock, Taken October 18, 1911—

Applications	79,150
Constitutions, English	23,441
Constitutions, German	3,707
Constitutions, French	98
Due books	64,711
Treasurer's cash books	449
F. S. receipt books	306
Treasurer's receipt books	707
R. S. order books	2,413
L. U. note paper	67,800
Organizer note paper	20,800
Rituals, English	107
Rituals, French	256
Rituals, German	661
Day books, 100 pages	298
Day books, 200 pages	122
Ledgers, 100 pages	264
Ledgers, 200 pages	507
Ledgers, 300 pages	266
Ledgers, 400 pages	166
Ledgers, 500 pages	1
Daters	15
Pins	811
Buttons	1,147
Charters	440
Labels, small	120,250
Labels, large	141,294
Match Boxes	1,955

—Inventory of Jewelry Taken Oct. 18, 1911—

Business agent's badges	69
Cold charms	13
Rolled gold rings	64
Solid gold cuff buttons	25
Solid gold pins	50
Solid gold buttons	38
Charms	71
Solid gold rings	51

October 19.

All members present.

Cincinnati, O. Accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. Laid over until January meeting of the Board. The request for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes is denied.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1008 for an extension of time in paying special assessment of 50 cents. The Board extends time till January 1, 1912.

Waterloo, Ia. Request from L. U. 1859 for an extension of time in paying special assessment of 50 cents. The Board extends the time till January 1, 1912.

San Francisco, Cal. Request from L. U. 422 for an extension of time in paying special assessment of 50 cents. The board extends time till January 1, 1912.

San Francisco, Cal. Request from the Bay Counties D. C. for financial aid in support of members involved in trade dispute. The Board appropriates $1,000.00.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. 309 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing the donation of Emil Doskocil, late member of Local Union 309. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Request from L. U. 309 for information relative to the action of the Board on an appeal taken by 309 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing the funeral donation of Henry Kokschneider, late a member of L. U. 309. The Board acted on this appeal under date of May 4, 1911.

The G. S. submitted to the Board bids for printing his annual report from the following firms:

Harrington & Folger, forty-page report at $1.75 per page.

Bramwood Press, at $2.18 per page.

Cheltenham-Aetna Press, at $2.91 per page.

Harrington & Folger submitting the lowest bid, the G. S. is instructed to have this firm print his report.

The Board decided to withdraw $40,000.00 from the active account in the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis and redeposit $25,000 in the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., at 4% interest, net, the bank to furnish us with bond of the American Surety Co. for the sum deposited; and $15,000.00 in the Western Metropolis National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., at 3½% interest, and we to pay for the bond.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts completed, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at this office, January 8, 1912. CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Sec.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

A More Appropriate Business Agent Badge at Reduced Price

The General Office is now in a position to supply our District Councils and Local Unions with a new style of business agent badge at $1.50 each while the price of the old badge was $3.50 each. On this new badge the top and bottom ornament of the former badge, with its sharp edges that frequently gave cause for complaint, are omitted. The new badge is of a metal composition, very durable and of neat design.

All orders for the badges and remittances for same should be made payable to Frank Duffy, General Secretary, Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Special Notice to Recording Secretaries

Under date of October 3, 1911, the General Secretary forwarded to all local unions of this U. B., his quarterly circular covering the months of October, November and December of the current year by first-class mail. The circular contains the quarterly password, accompanying it are six blanks for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the G. O., for the months of October, November and December and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the Treasurer's use in transmitting money to the G. O.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S., Frank Duffy, Carpenter's Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Bangor, Me.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Big Springs, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland, O.
Denver, Colo.
Dubuque, Ia.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Paso, Tex.
Evansville, Ind.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fresno, Cal.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Joliet, Ill.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Laconia, N. H.
Lynn, Mass.
Manhattan, Kan.
Madison, Wis.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
New York City.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Milford, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Oakland, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Pottsville, Pa.
Rochester, N. Y.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
The Dalles, Ore.
Utica, N. Y.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Ponce, Porto Rico.
Lake Charles, La.
Maricopa, Cal.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Punta Gorda, Fla.
Aiken, S. D.
San Lorenzo, Porto Rico.
Cuero, Tex.
Pomona, Cal.
Gainesville, Ga.
Fulton, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Augusta, Ga.
Paragould, Ark.

Total, 14 Local Unions.

Notable Fourteen Mistakes in Life

Examine yourself impartially and see if any of the mistakes are yours:

1. To expect to set up our own standard of right and wrong and expect everybody to conform to it.
2. To try to measure the enjoyment of others by our own.
3. To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.
4. To look for judgment and experience in youth.
5. To endeavor to mould the dispositions of everybody alike.
6. Not to yield in unimportant trifles.
7. To look for perfection in our own actions.
8. To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.
9. Not to alleviate if we can all that needs alleviation.
10. Not to make allowances for the weakness of others.
11. To consider anything impossible simply because we ourselves happen to be unable to perform it.
12. To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.
13. To live as if the moment, the time, the day were so important that it would live forever.
14. To estimate people by some outside quality, for it is that within which makes the man.

As no man or class of men has created the material basis of life, so no man or class of men should be allowed to monopolize it, and as society, past and present has accomplished every scientific achievement, so should society wholly enjoy the fruits thereof.

Another Appeal in Behalf of the Apprentice

Editor The Carpenter:

In an editorial in the July issue of our journal, under the heading, "Take Up The Apprentice Question," you are calling upon the local unions and district councils of our U. B. to take action in behalf of the apprentice and give the subject of establishing an efficacious apprenticeship, system their early and most earnest consideration. Yet not a word have we seen or read in the journal since this sincere and urgent request appeared, nor have we noticed any indorsement to the series of rules drawn up and submitted to the Des Moines convention by our untiring General Secretary which is embodied in your editorial letter.

Indeed, some one wrote wisely when he asked, where are we drifting too? But would it not be a timely query and have we as skilled mechanics not good reason to ask, what is becoming of the carpenter trade and who has crowded out of it the neglected youth and made him look idly on? He has brains and hands molded to work at, and would some day give honor to his seniors who taught him the honorable trade of a carpenter. Let us ask ourselves, what is our future intention, do we quit the trade in the near future altogether because so many new theories and innovations in building construction have been introduced and so many technical school men take the place of the carpenter? Or is our journeyman carpenter overawed at the invasions in the trade?

Don't lose courage boys, the men who have served their time as apprentices, the men who are thoroughly trained and efficient in the trade are still found first, last and on the vast majority of jobs.

Take up the apprenticeship question and follow the advice and direction given you in the editoral here above referred to. Establish evening trade schools in your local unions. Afford our sons and those of our fellow workers to become proficient iu the trade, competent and self-supporting journeymen carpenters. Let us hear from you on this important subject.

Fraternally yours,
DAN FARLEY, Pres. L. U. 807.
Toluca, Ill.

Defects of Union Men

Editor The Carpenter:

Since our United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of American was established in 1881, it has steadily increased in number of local unions and in membership; but though it has numerically risen to a high standard, the sentiment of fellowship, so essential to the prosperity of a labor organization is still rather undeveloped in its ranks and has not kept pace with the great growth of our organization. That nonsensical race hatred and national prejudice, so injurious to the labor movement. is still prevailing in many of our local unions. The employing class is intelligent enough to make no distinction between nationalities, nor to discriminate on racial lines as long as the labor it hires is cheap. Employers hire those from whom they can exact the largest profit without regard to nationality or color. Why then, should the working people who have a common interest to protect and defend, make such distinction? Why should an American born brother hate, frown at, or despise a foreign born brother because he has immigrated to this country at a later date than his parents or ancesters did? In our struggle for our rights as the producers of wealth, nationality or color should cut no figure; we need the co-operation of every worker to fight the common enemy and should extend the hand of brotherhood to every one who is willing to do his share in the uplifting of the toiling masses and of mankind. Prejudice is due to ignorance, to

lack of education and to wipe it out in its ranks is the duty of any labor organization, a duty which I am sorry to say, many of our own local unions are shirking.

In the twelve years I have lived in this country, I have been a member of the brotherhood, I have very seldom heard of any local union holding special meetings for the purpose of educating the membership on the true meaning of unionism or for the cultivation of mutual friendship and fellowship. I have known staunch union men, when they were given charge of a number of men, or held the position of a foreman, they would soon forget unionism and their obligation; in many instances they employed non-union men and even so in preference to members of the union. I also know of many cases where members of the union posed as non-union men in order to hold a job with a non-union firm and never made the slightest attempt to organize the shop. Many union men hate to pay their dues and only pay them because as union men they can hold a better job. They do not lend their assistance in the advancement of the organization nor in the attainment of its noble objects because they do not understand these objects and hence they cannot see how immensely they themselves are to be benefited by their attainment.

Again, many of our members, while they recognize and appreciate the benefits accruing to them financially from their membership, are entirely overlooking the moral advantages afforded them by shorter working hours, improved sanitary conditions in factories and workshops and better conditions generally, which all are brought about through the efforts of the organization.

It is obvious, that when our own members are in ignorance as to what unionism stands for and has accomplished, they are not willing nor able to induce non-union men to join the union and thereby help to gain new adherents to our cause. I therefore hold that every local union should occasionally hold open meetings where the aims, objects and principles of unionism are discussed and explained for the enlightment of members and outsiders as well. The only hope of the laboring people lies in organization, but organization as it is today surely needs perfection and prejudice, narrow-mindedness, jealousy and egoism must disappear if we ever want to reach our ultimate goal.

Fraternally yours,
JOSEPH LINDONI, L. U. 359.
Philadelphia, Pa.

From Portland, Ore.

Editor The Carpenter:

There being no news from this neck of the woods in the journal for a long time, and as I believe that all our local unions should occasionally be heard from, I will state that as regards to Portland, Ore., while trade is fair there is a large number of idle men, but they are out mostly for a few days at a time. Yet, it is a question whether this fair condition will obtain during this coming winter as there is a great influx of men in search of work from all over the country. Watching the trend of things, I am of the opinion that it will be hard to get a job here before spring and migrating brother carpenters will do well to take notice.

We are having all we can attend to in the fight forced upon us by the employers' association, but as we feel that we are in the right, we are determined to carry the fight to a successful issue.

The railroad shopmen's federation strike is on in full blast, the strikers have the best of it so far and are in good spirits. I think the Harriman system will find it a costly proposition before they are through.

Fraternally yours,
S. P. REARICK, L. U. 808.
Portland, Ore.

Conditions in San Antonio, Tex.

Editor The Carpenter:

I desire to make brother carpenters, who might contemplate moving south with the "birds," acquainted with conditions as they exist in the city of San Antonio, Texas and vicinity. Our inviting climate is certainly not all traveling brothers are looking for, what they expect to find is employment, the very thing which is difficult to secure at this time and not profitable where a man is successful in the task.

There are no large buildings under course of construction, and though there is a number of small ones going up, they scarcely

furnish work enough to keep our members employed.

A great calamity here is the predominance of the non-union element and the union men being in the minority. This, together with the inactivity of our union brothers permits the open shop condition obtaining here. San Antonio is by no means a union man's paradise, and one who stays away does well, unless he be a "union missionary," one of this class would be more than welcome to our entire membership and to the business agent in particular.

We have the eight-hour day here with a minimum scale of $3.00 per day, and we are entertaining the hope, that after our D. C., which comprises Local Unions, Nos. 14, 1881 and 460, the latter German speaking, gets in good shape and we are properly united under the banner of our United brotherhood, we will make this a thorough union town with an appropriate scale of wages and closed shop conditions. To reach this goal, we have made several attempts in the past but failed. In fact, every city in Texas enjoys better working conditions than San Antonio though it is the cradle of liberty of the state.

I am sorry that, prompted by existing conditions, I would say to the brothers of the U. B., intending to come south, "to stay away from the 'hot tamale' town of San Antonio, the Alamo city."

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT GMEHLIN, B. A.

L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas.

From Los Angeles, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

For some time not having seen anything in our official journal coming directly from Los Angeles, I wish you would allow me space to tell the brothers of the U. B. of a novel movement which recently has been started in this city. We have formed an organization to be known as the "Mutual Organization League of California." The carpenters, all other building trades and every other craft are united in this league and all are working harmoniously together. The conditions which made its organization necessary are stated and its aims promulgated in the following preamble to its constitution and by-laws.

—Preamble—

"The exigencies of the times as exemplified in the policies and activities of the capitalistic class is such that the working class is slowly but surely being reduced to a state of abject servility.

"We hold that these conditions are utterly at variance with the spirit of independence and true justice, that should animate the breast of all true workers, and believe the rights of all workers to organize, for their own protection, both industrially and politically, is the natural outcome of the onward march of civilization.

"For years the capitalist class has played the negro worker against the white worker in the case of strikes and labor trouble. Racial feeling has been inflamed by the capitalist press to the disadvantage and sometimes to the death of both the negro and the white workers.

"In accordance with this belief, we declare the time has come when all workers should organize, regardless of sex, creed or color, and combine for their mutual protection, assistance and co-operation, to get a fair share of the wealth they create.

"These much-desired results can only be obtained by a constant effort on the part of the members of organized labor, to so thoroughly organize that all workers shall be elegible and taken into their ranks.

"Therefore, the Mutual Organization League, which is composed of the members of organized labor, the Afro-American council, and all such kindred organizations, is formed with the above-mentioned objects in view, and we hope this spirit, driven by economic necessity, will prevail throughout the labor organizations of America to the end that all workers, regardless of sex, creed or color, will stand shoulder to shoulder against capitalistic oppression and that the true spirit of fraternalism may prevail among all wage-workers."

The objects of the league are:

First, to thoroughly organize all wage-workers into the unions of their respective crafts, regardless of race, creed, color or sex; second, to educate the workers to a more harmonious understanding of the economic and industrial conditions that confront us; third, to promote harmony and a feeling of fellowship among all wage workers, and fourth, to spread this great work in other localities as far as lies in our power.

The workers being thus united, regardless of creed, color or sex, concerted action is assured and we are determined to make Los Angeles one of the best union towns in the West, in spite of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and the Otis

town outfit. It is a well-known fact that for a number of years the working people of this city have had a desperate fight for their rights, and the fight is still going on as bitter as ever.

This Mutual Organization League is now composed of 104 Local Unions and includes the Afro-American Council. Each affiliated union is allowed a representation of three delegates.

Every craft and calling, whether its members are white or black, has now its shoulder to the wheel. We have twelve business agents in the field, an a No. 1 building trades council, one of the best industrial state councils and a local central labor council and all co-operating with each other, the good work is pushed along with a fair chance of success.

This new move on the part of the workers has made a great hit here; the colored people are elated to have an opportunity to fight for their rights on common grounds with their white brothers.

Yours fraternally,

C. H. MILLARD, L. U. 158.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Donations in Support of Members on Strike in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 10, 1911.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary U. B. C. and J. of A.:

Dear Sir and Brother:

The subjoined is an itemized account of the donations for the members of our locals on strike during the past summer, received from the various locals throughout the country, the total amount being as follows:

Received from Local Unions....$13,724.10
Received from other sources.... 5,897.50

Total $19,621.60

We desire that this entire list be published in the next issue of our official journal, The Carpenter, for the benefit of the membership at large.

Again we wish to express our thanks to the members for their donations and for the interest taken in our behalf.

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL.

LOUIS VAN DYKE, Sec.-Treas.

—Statement of Money Received From Local Unions of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.—

L. U.	City and State.	Amount.
	—April 27, 1911—	
1313	Mason City, Ia.	$ 5.00
	—April 29, 1911—	
598	Wabash, Ind.	2.00
413	South Bend, Ind.	5.00
	—May 1, 1911—	
712	Covington, Ky.	10.00
1218	Ludlow, Ky.	5.00
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	5.00
581	Herrin, Ill.	5.00
683	Ithaca, N. Y.	5.00
32	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
327	Cincinnati, O.	10.00
1514	Baltimore, Md.	5.00
879	Elmira, N. Y.	5.00
499	Leavenworth, Kan.	5.00
349	Orange, N. Y.	10.00
458	Lawrence, N. Y.	3.00
37	Shamokin, Pa.	1.00
1458	Tarjon Springs, Fla.	5.00
734	Kokomo, Ind.	5.00
741	Beardstown, Ill.	2.00
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	2.00
958	Marquette, Mich.	10.00
1526	Wilmington, Del.	5.00
946	Oshkosh, Wis.	200.00
799	Brockville, Ont.	1.00
589	Indianapolis, Ind.	10.00
588	Butler, Pa.	2.00
	—May 2, 1911—	
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	5.00
607	Hannibal, Mo.	5.00
523	Keokuk, Ia.	5.00
505	Litchfield, Ill.	1.00
202	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
303	Detroit, Mich.	5.00
334	Saginaw, Mich.	10.00
1243	Oneida, N. Y.	10.00
454	Macon, Ga.	1.00
28	Missoula, Mont.	5.00
969	Welland, Ont.	2.00
1155	Columbus, Ind.	10.00
713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada	5.00
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.	2.00
	—May 3, 1911—	
1369	Grand Rapids, Mich.	500.00
541	Washington, Pa.	10.00
912	Richmond, Ind.	5.00
912	Brother H. Hosecoster, Ind.	1.00
718	Rochelle, N. Y.	10.00
1113	Springfield, N. Y.	5.00
210	Stamford, Conn.	5.00
755	Superior, Wis.	5.00
116	Bay City, Mich.	5.00
979	Williamstown, Mass	10.00
62	Chicago, Ill.	5.00
963	Maryville, Mo.	1.00
1022	Parsons Kan.	5.00
	—May 4, 1911—	
180	Vallejo, Cal.	10.00
100	Muskegon, Mich.	5.00

L. U.	City and State.	Amount.
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	5.00
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	15.00
59	Saginaw, Mich.	10.00
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	3.00
148	Newark, N. Y.	5.00
362	Pueblo, Colo.	20.00
651	Jackson, Mich.	10.00
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	1.00
1224	Emporia, Kan.	5.00
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	5.00
830	Oil City, Pa.	1.00
796	Rock Island, Ill.	5.00
383	Bayonne, N. Y.	5.00
898	St. Joseph, Mich.	25.00
64	Louisville, Ky.	10.00
396	Newport News, Va.	5.00
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10.00
928	Riverside, Pa.	2.00

—May 5, 1911—

660	Springfield, O.	3.75
225	Knoxville, Tenn.	5.00
[illegible]	Coshocton, O.	5.00
2	Cincinnati, O.	5.00
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	5.00
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	10.00
1186	E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.00
369	North Tonawanda, N. Y.	10.00
705	Lorain, O.	5.00
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00
1226	Manistee, Mich.	5.00
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	100.00
378	Edwardsville, Ill.	2.00
1568	Minneapolis, Minn.	5.00
547	Cripple Creek, Colo.	18.50
241	Rock Island, Ill.	5.00

—May 6, 1911—

476	New York, N. Y.	25.00
1472	Rockville, Conn.	25.00
1802	Grand Rapids, Mich.	200.00
951	Little Falls, N. Y.	1.00
1804	Atlantic City, N. J.	25.00
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.	10.00
1016	Rome, N. Y.	5.00
880	Bernardsville, N. Y.	5.00
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	2.00
943	Tulsa, Okla.	10.00
1391	Kansas City, Mo.	10.00
1816	Durant, Okla.	5.00
105	Cleveland, O.	10.00
833	Berwyn, Pa.	5.00
792	Rockford, Ill.	5.00
1172	Billings, Mass.	5.00
1730	Neodesha, Kan.	3.00
384	Asheville, N. C.	5.00
915	Horton, Kan.	1.00
1533	Rockford, Ill.	10.00
883	Aberdeen, Wash.	10.00
559	Paducah, Ky.	5.00
483	San Francisco, Cal.	10.00
993	Miama, Fla.	10.00
506	Gainesville, Tex.	1.00
38	St. Catharines, Ont., Canada	10.00
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	5.00

L. U.	City and State.	Amount.

—May 8, 1911—

....	Indianapolis, Ind.	5.00
1259	Monett, Mo.	5.00
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	3.00
1569	Hoisington, Kan.	5.00
865	Brunswick, Ga.	1.00
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	15.00
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	10.00
292	Shawnee, Okla.	5.00
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	2.00
311	Joplin, Mo.	5.00
220	Wallace, Idaho	10.00
1109	Tahlequah, Okla.	5.00
782	Fon du Lac, Wis.	15.00
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	25.00
951	Brainerd, Minn.	3.00
633	Granite City, Ill.	5.00
1725	Holley Hill, Fla.	5.00
1183	Parsons, Kan.	2.00
360	Galesburg, Ill.	5.00
878	Beverly, Mass.	10.00
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	5.00
1332	Niles, Mich.	1.00
31	Trenton, N. Y.	10.00
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	5.00
55	Denver, Colo.	50.00
986	McAlester, Okla.	5.00
130	Teague, Tex.	2.00
1868	St. Paul, Minn.	10.00
698	Newport, Ky.	10.00
11	Cleveland, O.	10.00

—May 9, 1911—

1367	Chicago, Ill.	50.00
1515	Newark, N. Y.	5.00
911	Kalispell, Mont.	5.00
763	Enid, Okla.	1.65
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	5.00
124	Bradford, Pa.	5.00
63	Bloomington, Ill.	5.00
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	5.00
947	Ridaway, Pa.	2.00
323	Fiskhill Landing, N. Y.	5.00
470	Tacoma, Wash.	5.00
939	Berlin, Wis.	1.20
75	Indianapolis, Ind.	100.00
1352	Grand Rapids, Mich.	600.00

—May 10, 1911—

824	Muskegon, Mich.	50.00
1527	Wheaton, Ill.	5.00
98	Spokane, Wash.	25.00
1129	Kittanning, Pa.	1.00
24	Batavia, N. Y.	10.00
333	New Kensington, Pa.	2.00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	10.00
779	Way Cross, Ga.	5.00
1249	St. Stephen, Ont., Canada	1.00
742	Decatur, Ill.	5.00
79	New Haven, Conn.	25.00

—May 11, 1911—

1248	Batavia, Ill.	2.00
302	Huntington, W. Va.	5.00
276	Oklahoma City, Okla.	10.00
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.	3.30

L. U.	City and State.	Amount.
468	Oklahoma City, Okla.	10.00
153	Helena, Mont.	10.00
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	200.00
291	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
	—May 12, 1911—	
629	Brockton, Mass.	10.00
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	5.00
288	Homestead, Pa.	10.00
1522	Cullman, Ala.	3.00
1153	Crooksville, O.	2.00
1858	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5.00
810	San Diego, Cal.	5.00
1672	New Britain, Conn.	10.00
251	Kingston, N. Y.	5.00
968	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1.50
610	Port Arthur, Texas	10.00
	—May 13, 1911—	
998	Dugger, Ind.	2.00
1464	Attleboro, Mass.	1.00
1639	New Westminster, B. C.	5.00
273	Yonkers, N. Y.	10.00
	—May 15, 1911—	
1417	Tonopah, Nev.	10.00
1433	Fairbury, Neb.	1.00
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	5.00
242	Chicago, Ill.	25.00
259	Jackson, Tenn.	2.50
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	5.00
1061	Medicine Hat, Alta., Canada	10.00
1524	Miles City, Mont.	7.80
1447	Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
1289	Seattle, Wash.	2.00
182	Cleveland, O.	5.00
	—May 16, 1911—	
1246	Marinette, Wis.	2.00
309	New York, N. Y.	100.00
650	Pomeroy, O.	1.00
1166	Fremont, O.	2.00
1352	Grand Rapids, Mich.	500.00
1554	Arma, Kan.	3.00
	—May 17, 1911—	
171	Youngstown, O.	10.00
554	Davenport, Ia.	10.00
429	Montclair, N. J.	10.00
155	Plainfield, N. Y.	10.00
1369	Grand Rapids, Mich.	500.00
1813	Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00
339	Fort Worth, Texas	10.00
	—May 18, 1911—	
847	Natick, Mass.	25.00
973	Texas City, Texas	5.00
	—May 19, 1911—	
186	Steubenville, O.	15.00
14	San Antonio, Texas	10.00
181	Chicago, Ill.	50.00
	—May 20, 1911—	
1498	Fort William, Ont., Canada	5.00
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	10.00
134	Montreal, Que.	25.00
	—May 22, 1911—	
920	Merlden, Pa.	5.00
1077	Owosso, Mich.	1.00
115	Grand Rapids Plasterers' Union, Mich.	25.00
619	Moose Jaw, Sask, Canada	5.00
	—May 23, 1911—	
1240	Jermyn, Pa.	2.00
1111	Ironton, O.	2.00
597	Centerville, Ia.	5.00
	—May 24, 1911—	
1014	Warren, Penn.	2.50
1213	Mystic, Ia.	4.00
1795	Mishawaka, Ind.	10.00
1575	Huron, S. Dakota	2.00
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	10.00
1415	Frankfort, Ind.	5.00
	—May 25 1911—	
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	200.00
80	Chicago, Ill.	50.00
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	5.00
64	Louisville, Ky.	15.00
72	Rochester, N. Y.	[illegible].90
396	Newport News, Va.	[illegible]
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	5.00
641	Fort Dodge, Ia.	5.80
268	Sharon, Pa.	5.00
820	Grand Rapids, Wis.	10.00
1648	Bisbee, Ariz.	5.00
346	Dayton, O.	10.00
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	1.00
1705	Monata, Okla.	3.85
1404	Grandledge, Mich.	25.00
D.C.	Muskegon, Mich.	5.00
742	Decatur, Ill.	5.00
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	5.00
620	Vineland, N. J.	5.00
822	Findlay, O.	5.00
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	5.00
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	2.00
1857	Pascoag, R. I.	4.30
1410	Boston, Mass.	15.00
	—May 26, 1911—	
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	25.00
1000	Greenville, Pa.	5.00
308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	20.00
687	Elizabeth, N. J.	3.00
1378	Hagerstown, Md.	5.00
1704	Atlantic City, N. J.	15.00
1658	Alva, Okla.	2.00
51	New York, N. Y.	15.00
1449	Lansing, Mich.	25.00
1005	New Milford, Conn.	5.00
	—May 27, 1911—	
232	Fort Wayne, Ind.	2.00
116	Bay City, Mich.	5.00
841	Carbondale, Ill.	1.00
1824	Boston, Mass.	15.00
852	Verona, Pa.	5.00
233	Binghamton, N. Y.	5.00
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	25.00
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	10.00
526	Galveston, Texas	5.00
	—May 29, 1911—	
1804	Fairfield, Ia.	2.00

L. U.	City and State.	Amount.
4	Kansas City, Mo.	25.00
448	Waukegan, Ill.	5.00
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	2.00
886	Dalhart, Texas	1.00
1536	Hamilton, Mont.	25.00
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	5.00
1786	Chicago, Ill.	5.00
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	10.00
125	Attica, N. Y.	10.00
1423	Corpus Christi, Texas	5.00
231	Rochester, N. Y.	50.00
644	Pekin, Ill.	2.00
1683	Forest City, Pa.	4.00
458	Lawrence, Kan.	3.00
1722	Baltimore, Md.	25.00
1701	Centralia, Wash.	2.25
1198	Independence, Kan.	5.00
29	Baltimore, Md.	10.00
490	Passaic, N. J.	10.00
59	Saginaw, Mich.	5.00
1523	Rockford, Ill.	50.00
947	Ridgway, Pa.	10.00
716	Zanesville, O.	5.00
1004	Atlanta, Ga.	3.50
313	Pullman, Wash.	1.00
940	Sandusky, O.	2.00
214	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
1194	Taylor, Pa.	1.00
639	Somerville, Mass.	10.00
	—May 30, 1911—	
1802	Grand Rapids, Mich.	200.00
574	Middletown, N. Y.	10.00
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	10.00
199	Chicago, Ill.	10.00
284	Erie, Pa.	25.00
699	Sewickley, Pa.	10.00
32	Brooklyn, N. Y.	25.00
1873	Lawrenceville, Ill.	1.65
	—May 31, 1911—	
1134	Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5.00
1695	Providence, R. I.	10.00
764	Shreveport, La.	10.00
184	Salt Lake City, Utah	10.00
1720	Athens, O.	3.00
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	10.00
28	Missoula, Mont.	5.00
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	5.00
464	New York, N. Y.	25.00
897	Morristown, Pa.	5.00
759	Chattanoga, Tenn.	3.00
1369	Grand Rapids, Mich.	300.00
673	Fort Edward, N. Y.	3.00
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00
	—June 1, 1911—	
1325	Edmonton, Alberta, Canada	10.00
211	Belleview, Pa.	10.00
41	Champaign, Ill.	10.00
209	Cincinnati, O.	5.00
196	Greenwich, Conn.	5.00
494	Columbus, O.	25.00
465	Ardmore, Pa.	10.00
1352	Grand Rapids, Mich.	300.00
53	Whiteplains, N. Y.	10.00

L. U.	City and State.	Amount.
	—June 2, 1911—	
658	Eureka Jaub Co., Utah	3.00
283	Augusta, Ga.	5.00
1616	Selma, Ala.	5.00
334	Saginaw, Mich.	10.00
592	Muncie, Ind.	5.00
768	Forty Fort, Pa.	5.00
194	Alameda, Cal.	10.00
1246	Marinetta, Wis.	3.00
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	26.50
	—June 3, 1911—	
978	Springfield, Mo.	2.50
1874	Denver, Colo.	25.00
144	Macon, Ga.	2.00
1035	Taunton, Mass.	3.00
328	East Liverpool, O.	2.00
339	Fort Worth, Texas	10.00
345	Memphis, Tenn.	25.00
599	Hammond, Ind.	25.00
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	25.00
535	Cadillac, Mich.	5.00
1115	Pleasantville, Sta., N. Y.	5.00
1420	Hastings, N. Y.	5.00
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	5.00
94	Providence, R. I.	3.00
1568	Minneapolis, Minn.	10.00
187	Geneva, N. Y.	5.00
	—June 5, 1911—	
1533	Rockford, Ill.	10.00
164	Pittsburg, Pa.	10.00
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	5.00
43	Hartford, Conn.	25.00
289	Lockport, N. Y.	5.00
1446	Albany, N. Y.	5.00
868	Cincinnati, O.	5.00
830	Oil City, Pa.	2.00
356	Marietta, O.	1.00
594	Dover, N. J.	5.00
591	Little Falls, N. Y.	2.00
1690	Fowler, Colo.	5.00
410	Selma, Ala.	10.00
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	1.00
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	20.00
263	Berwick, Pa.	1.00
775	Hoquiam, Wash.	10.00
	—June 6, 1911—	
1456	Sidney, N. Y.	10.00
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	3.00
	—June 7, 1911—	
16	Springfield, Ill.	50.00
129	Hazlewood, Pa.	5.00
798	Salem, Ill.	1.00
1629	Prescott, Ark.	2.05
1806	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1.00
1270	Montreal, Que.	5.00
27	Toronto, Ont., Canada	10.00
723	Newark, N. J.	50.00
37	College Point, Long Island	5.00
251	Kingston, N. Y.	10.00
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	10.00
580	Dubois, Pa.	5.00
179	Rochester, N. Y.	25.00
1922	Chicago, Ill.	10.00

L. U.	City and State.	Amount.
565	Elkhart, Ind.	2.00
1793	Trois Rivers, Que., Canada	5.00
	—June 8, 1911—	
941	Newark, N. J.	10.00
1737	Hardwick, Ver.	2.00
1082	San Francisco, Cal.	5.00
1077	Owosso, Mich.	5.00
898	St. Joseph, Mich.	10.00
132	Washington, D. C.	50.00
237	Pittsburg, Pa.	100.00
	—June 9, 1911—	
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	18.50
593	New York, N. Y.	5.00
138	New York, N. Y.	15.00
1784	Chicago, Ill.	25.00
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	10.00
22	San Francisco, Cal	25.00
1416	Prescott, Ariz.	5.00
	—June 10, 1911—	
352	Anderson, Ind.	5.00
100	Muskegon, Mich.	5.00
939	Berlin, Wis.	5.00
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	10.00
1400	Ocean Park, Cal.	5.00
1087	Galena, Ill.	1.00
928	Riverside, Pa.	2.00
1605	Moscow, Idaho	5.00
243	Tiffin, O.	2.00
476	New York, N. Y.	25.00
	—June 12, 1911—	
609	Idaho Falls, Idaho	5.00
1802	Grand Rapids, Mich.	100.00
382	Middleport, N. Y.	5.00
952	Bristol, Conn.	10.00
348	Waterville, Me.	5.00
1766	Fostoria, O.	2.00
316	San Jose, Cal.	25.00
1321	Ballston Spa., N. Y.	2.00
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	5.00
300	Austin, Texas	5.00
	—June 13, 1911—	
398	Lewiston, Idaho	5.00
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	10.00
D.C.	Rockford, Ill.	5.00
1885	Paris, Texas	5.00
1352	Grand Rapids, Mich.	300.00
364	Council Bluffs, Ia.	5.00
	—June 14, 1911—	
1369	Grand Rapids, Mich.	300.00
1224	Emporia, Kan.	2.50
1738	Mattapan, Mass.	5.00
472	Ashland, Ky.	5.00
1014	Warren, Pa.	2.50
1649	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	4.00
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	10.00
	—June 15, 1911—	
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	50.00
912	Richmond, Ind.	5.00
419	Chicago, Ill.	25.00
601	Rockaway Beach, N. Y.	10.00
926	Beloit, Wis.	5.00
573	Rye, N. Y.	5.00

L. U.	City and State.	Amount.
1024	Cumberland, Md.	5.00
567	Stapleton, N. Y.	10.00
205	Boyne City, Mich.	5.00
1190	Bellefonte, Pa.	5.00
1108	Cleveland, O.	5.25
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	13.50
	—June 16, 1911—	
873	Conneaut, O.	5.75
1350	Holyoke, Mass.	5.00
978	Springfield, Mo.	2.00
872	Mangham, Okla.	5.00
502	Canandalgua, N. Y.	5.00
1172	Billings, Mont.	5.00
10	Chicago, Ill.	100.00
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	200.00
625	Malden, Mass.	5.00
42	New Rochelle, N. Y.	5.00
879	Elmira, N. Y.	10.00
713	Niagara Falls, Canada	5.00
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
D.C.	Muskegon, Mich.	5.00
276	Oklaboma City, Okla.	10.00
1725	Daytona, Fla.	5.00
864	Augustine, Fla.	5.00
	—June 17, 1911—	
514	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	25.00
535	Cadillac, Mich.	10.00
245	Cambridge, O.	5.00
637	Hamilton, O.	5.00
1730	Neodesha, Kan.	3.00
230	Pittsburg, Pa.	5.00
598	Wabash, Ind.	2.00
232	Fort Wayne, Ind.	2.00
689	Fort Meyers, Fla.	3.00
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	1.00
2	Cincinnati, O.	5.00
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	3.00
1802	Grand Rapids, Mich.	100.00
865	Brunswick, Ga.	1.50
586	Sacramento, Cal.	5.00
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	5.00
246	Beaver Falls, Pa.	25.00
	—June 19, 1911—	
308	Kalamazoo, Mich.	11.50
977	Wichita Falls, Texas	2.00
1039	Goshen, Ind.	3.25
873	Negaunee, Mich.	5.00
1527	Wheaton, Ill.	15.00
947	Ridgeway, Pa.	5.00
1261	Ilion, N. Y.	2.00
526	Galveston, Texas	5.00
614	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	5.00
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	1.00
931	Manchester, N. H.	10.00
1447	Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
1804	Fairfield, Ia.	2.00
360	Galesburg, Ill.	2.00
499	Leavenworth, Kan.	2.00
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	5.40
589	Indianapolis, Ind.	10.00
30	New London, Conn.	10.00
	—June 20, 1911—	
725	Salt Lake City, Utah	10.00
932	Peru, Ind.	5.00

L. U.	City and State.	Amount.
321	Connersville, Pa.	2.00
193	North Adams, Mass.	10.00
1128	LaGrange, Ill.	25.00
25	Toledo, O.	10.00
1352	Grand Rapids, Mich.	300.00
357	Islip, L. I.	10.00
510	Duquoin, Ill.	2.00
	—June 21, 1911—	
28	Missoula, Mont.	5.00
24	Batavia, N. Y.	5.00
1130	Titusville, Pa.	1.00
561	Pittsburg, Kan.	5.00
1533	Rockford, Ill.	5.00
1491	Spring City, Pa.	2.00
85	Red Wing, Minn.	5.00
1369	Grand Rapids, Mich.	300.00
	—June 22, 1911—	
198	Dallas, Texas	25.00
764	Shreveport, La.	10.00
27	Toronto, Ont. Canada	10.00
72	Rochester, N. Y.	100.00
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	5.00
973	Texas City, Texas	5.00
46	Sault-Ste.-Marie, Mich.	5.00
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	20.00
	—June 23, 1911—	
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	5.40
135	Allentown, Pa.	5.00
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	5.00
1194	Taylor, Pa.	1.00
851	Henderson, Ky.	2.00
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	5.00
350	Nashville, Tenn.	2.00
	—June 24, 1911—	
426	Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00
1433	Fairbury, Neb.	25.00
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	3.00
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2.00
1390	Saskatoon, Sask.	5.00
182	Cleveland, O.	5.00
1458	Tarpin Springs, Fla.	5.00
	—June 26, 1911—	
1642	Snohomish, Wash.	2.50
266	Stockton, Cal.	25.00
1198	Independence, Kan.	5.00
1381	Battleboro, Vt.	5.00
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	5.00
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	10.00
303	Detroit, Mich.	15.00
495	Streator, Ill.	2.00
532	Elmira, N. Y.	10.00
701	Fresno, Cal.	10.00
1159	Ipswich, Mass.	5.00
1007	Sheffield, Ala.	5.00
1484	Visalia, Cal.	5.00
824	Muskegon, Mich.	50.00
327	Cincinnati, O.	10.00
1111	Ironton, O.	2.00
	—June 27, 1911—	
302	Huntington, W. Va.	2.00
116	Bay City, Mich.	5.00
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	5.00
98	Spokane, Wash.	25.00
957	Stillwater, Minn.	5.00
1496	Fresno, Cal.	5.00
1577	Maryville, Cal.	10.00
	—June 28, 1911—	
632	Providence, R. I.	25.00
62	Chicago, Ill.	50.00
786	Chicago, Ill.	25.00
1868	St. Paul, Minn.	10.00
	—June 29, 1911—	
273	Yonkers, N. Y.	10.00
38	Catherines, Ont.	5.00
189	Quincy, Ill.	10.00
1402	Merriton, Ont, Canada	2.00
1943	Henrietta, Okla.	5.00
1143	LaCrosse, Wis.	10.00
	—June 30, 1911—	
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	17.50
1317	Indiana Harbor, Ind.	5.00
1705	Nowata, Okla.	8.10
993	Miami, Fla.	10.00
	—July 3, 1911—	
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	16.00
1648	Bisbee, Ariz.	10.00
1765	Orlando, Fla.	5.00
955	Appleton, Wis.	10.00
705	Lorain, O.	2.00
1246	Marinette, Wis.	5.00
	—July 5, 1911—	
1352	Grand Rapids, Mich.	200.00
1436	Sidney, N. Y.	5.00
	—July 6, 1911—	
1369	Grand Rapids, Mich.	200.00
338	Seattle, Wash.	10.00
1168	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	5.00
	—July 7, 1911—	
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	5.00
	—July 8, 1911—	
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	18.00
1913	Vista Grand, Cal.	3.00
1289	Seattle, Wash.	5.00
83	Halifax, N. S., Canada	10.00
	—July 9, 1911—	
1365	Cleveland, O.	5.00
1115	Pleasantville, N. Y.	5.00
319	Roanoke, Va.	2.00
1367	Chicago, Ill.	100.00
	—July 11, 1911—	
32	Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
	—July 12, 1911—	
541	Washington, Pa.	5.00
124	Bradford, Pa.	2.00
1130	Titusville, Pa.	2.00
1547	Ludington, Mich.	5.00
345	Memphis, Tenn.	25.00
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	10.00
	—July 13, 1911—	
1352	Grand Rapids, Mich.	100.00
352	Anderson, Ind.	10.00
105	Cleveland, O.	5.00

L. U.	City and State.	Amount.
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	10.00
438	Brooklyn, N. Y.	15.00
	—July 14, 1911—	
1369	Grand Rapids, Mich.	100.00
59	Saginaw, Mich.	25.00
96	Springfield, Mass.	10.00
268	Sharon, Pa.	5.00
334	Saginaw, Mich.	10.00
119	Newark, N. J.	10.00
25	Toledo, O.	50.00
148	Newark, N. J.	5.00
653	Chickasha, Okla.	2.00
19	Detroit, Mich.	25.00
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	21.50
1210	Salem, Mass.	20.00
	—July 15, 1911—	
852	Verona, Pa.	2.00
1243	Oneida, N. Y.	5.00
1080	South Haven, Mich.	3.00
841	Carbondale, Ill.	1.00
824	Muskegon, Mich.	6.60
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	200.00
53	Whiteplains, N. Y.	5.00
526	Galveston, Texas	5.00
864	St. Augustine, Fla.	5.00
339	Fort Worth, Texas	10.00
	—July 17, 1911—	
1109	Tahlequah, Okla.	5.00
1526	Wilmington, Del.	5.00
947	Ridgeway, Pa.	10.00
1372	East Hampton, Mass.	10.00
1717	New York, N. Y.	25.00
938	Roslindale, Mass.	2.00
100	Muskegon, Mich.	10.00
486	Bayonne, N. J.	10.00
940	Sandusky, O.	5.00
782	Fon du Lac, Wis.	10.00
521	Chicago, Ill.	25.00
259	Jackson, Tenn.	2.50
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	5.00
	—July 18, 1911—	
284	Erie, Pa.	25.00
660	Springfield, O.	1.35
369	Tonawanda, N. Y.	15.00
	—July 19, 1911—	
1224	Emporia, Kan.	2.50
79	New Haven, Conn.	50.00
658	Eureka, Utah	3.00
878	Beverly, Mass.	10.00
1746	Bradentown, Fla.	5.00
174	Joliet, Ill.	5.00
398	Lewiston, Idaho	5.00
314	Madison, Wis.	10.00
129	Hazelton, Pa.	5.00
789	Marissa, Ill.	2.00
321	Connersville, Pa.	2.00
	—July 20, 1911—	
153	Helena, Mont.	10.00
898	St. Joseph, Mich.	10.00
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	3.00
416	Chicago, Ill.	5.00
1748	Milwaukee, Wis.	15.00
1813	Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00

L. U.	City and State.	Amount.
1000	Greenville, Pa.	5.00
1479	Macon, Mo.	3.00
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	25.00
651	Jackson, Mich.	10.00
1425	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
497	New York, N. Y.	15.00
	—July 21, 1911—	
241	Rock Island, Ill.	25.00
11	Cleveland, O.	25.00
1410	Boston, Mass.	10.00
71	Fort Smith, Ark.	5.00
1226	Manistee, Mich.	5.00
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	2.25
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	2.50
41	Champaign, Ill.	10.00
1924	Cumberland, Md.	5.00
194	Alameda, Cal.	10.00
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	10.00
1769	Gillespie, Ill.	5.00
1220	Fernie, B. C.	25.00
441	Waverly, Mass.	5.00
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	11.50
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	25.00
	—July 22, 1911—	
409	New Canaan, Conn.	5.00
1737	Hardwick, Vt.	2.00
90	Evansville, Ind.	10.00
625	Boston, Mass.	5.00
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	5.00
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	10.00
998	Dugger, Ind.	5.00
	—July 24, 1911—	
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	10.00
179	Rochester, N. Y.	25.00
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	5.00
483	San Francisco, Cal.	25.00
755	Superior, Wis.	10.00
1111	Ironton, O.	2.00
939	Berlin, Wis.	5.00
1681	Lethbridge, Alta., Canada	15.00
231	Rochester, N. Y.	50.00
690	Little Rock, Ark.	5.00
46	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	5.00
289	Lockport, N. Y.	5.00
1568	Minneapolis, Minn.	5.00
1096	Boston, Mass.	10.00
295	Collinsville, Ill.	2.00
511	Roswell, N. M.	15.00
	—July 25, 1911—	
1887	Genesee, Ill.	2.00
701	Fresno, Cal.	10.00
495	Streator, Ill.	5.00
973	Texas City, Texas	10.00
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	5.00
180	Vallejo, Cal.	5.00
1022	Parsons, Kan.	10.00
	—July 26, 1911—	
880	Bernardville, N. J.	5.00
574	Middletown, N. Y.	10.00
532	Elmira, N. Y.	10.00
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	5.00
864	New Augustine, Fla.	10.00
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	5.00

L. U.	City and State.	Amount.
609	Idaho Falls, Idaho	5.00
924	Manchester, Mass.	10.00
	—July 27, 1911—	
687	Elizabeth, N. J.	2.00
641	Fort Dodge, Ia.	10.00
728	Pontiac, Ill.	1.00
915	Horton, Kan.	2.00
586	Sacramento, Cal.	25.00
587	Coatsville, Pa.	2.00
	—July 28, 1911—	
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	13.00
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.	5.00
1606	Juncos, P. R.	6.00
713	Niagara Falls, Canada	10.00
	—July 29, 1911—	
24	Batavia, N. Y.	5.00
333	New Kensington, Pa.	2.00
31	Trenton, N. J.	10.00
458	Lawrence, Kan.	3.00
	—July 31, 1911—	
1244	Montreal, Que.	10.00
1061	Beeville, Texas	3.25
15[illegible]	Charleston, S. C.	5.00
	—August 1, 1911—	
9[illegible]	Providence, R. I.	3.00
	—August 2, 1911—	
280	Mount Olive, Ill.	2.00
505	Litchfield, Ill.	1.00
	—August 3, 1911—	
241	Rock Island, Ill.	5.00
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	14.00
862	Wakefield, Mass	5.00
	—August 7, 1911—	
300	Austin, Texas	5.00
	—August 8, 1911—	
309	New York, N. Y.	200.00
	—August 11, 1911—	
692	Cincinnati, O.	5.00
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	17.50
928	Riverside, Pa.	2.00
	—August 12, 1911—	
1605	Moscow, Idaho	6.50
	August 14, 1911—	
1330 & 335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	125.00
496	Kankakee, Ill.	3.50
	—August 17, 1911—	
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	17.50
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	12.50
	—August 22, 1911—	
1676	Macon, Ga.	1.00
1666	Kingsville, Texas	5.90
	—August 23, 1911—	
1791	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	5.00
	—August 24, 1911—	
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	5.00
	—August 25, 1911—	
433	Belleville, Ill.	10.00

L. U.	City and State.	Amount
	—September 14, 1911—	
800	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	5.00
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	25.00
	—September 26, 1911—	
D.C.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	10.00
	—September 1, 1911—	
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	24.00
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	27.00
	—September 8, 1911—	
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	8.00
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	2.50
	—September 21, 1911—	
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	13.00

A Disabled Brother's Invention

Editor The Carpenter:

Being a charter member of Local Union 403, Lynchburg, Va., which was organized eleven years ago, and having not missed a single meeting that I was able to attend and having otherwise strictly lived up to my obligation all these years, I hope it will not be asking too much to ask you to publish an item in my behalf in our official journal. The following may be of interest to our brothers and readers and may be instrumental in helping some brother who is affiicted in some way so he cannot work at the trade, but would like to get something else to do, to keep the wolf from the door.

Some time ago, I had a fall and was so badly broken up that for months I was not able to do any hard work and cannot do any yet. In the last three months I have inveuted a mail box, especially designed for a receiving box at the residence, to be placed on the outside of the house.

It is made strong and secure, it is neat and convenient, the mail can be locked up safely, the householder keeping the key. The box is made of galvanized iron and is perfect in all particulars, giving perfect satisfaction to the user.

I have already sold and put up a good many in this city. I have applied for a patent-right and am now looking for agents everywhere. I would like to get union men or ladies for agents and if any union man or woman desires one of my mail boxes to put up at their home and will write to me, using the address below, I will send one to them, all charges paid, for $1.65. The price for non-union persons is $1.75.

Unionism is at a very low ebb in this city now, the panic of 1907 has driven most all unions then in existence to the wall, but I hope that in the near future the workers will throw off their apathy, resuscitate their organization and show the people that unionism is here to stay.

Fraternally yours,
ELIJAH L. MATTHEWS.
1510 Sixteenth St., Lynchburg, Va.

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter

The Modern Juggernaut.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The death-dealing railroads are busy adding victims to their dead list. The daily history recorded in the press of the country of collisions, derailments, explosions, grade crossing and countless other kinds of accidents on railroads by which an awful toll of human life is taken is more than enough to make people shudder; it ought to horrify them, and make them so indignant that they would make it a penal offense to railroad directors to operate a single track railroad or employ any of its help more than eight hours out of twenty-four.

Following is a list of railroad accidents culled from eastern papers within three days, October 13 to 16:

Three dead, eight in hospital terribly scalded at Columbus, Ohio, result of collision on Pennsylvania railroad, when a freight ran into a work train because of a cheaply operated inefficient block system.

One fireman killed at West Liberty, Ohio, on the Big Four because a freight crashed into a gravel train.

Seven killed, twenty-two seriously crushed at Fort Crook, Neb., on the Missouri Pacific when a fast passenger train ran head on into a fast freight. President Bush laid the blame on the crew of the freight, calling it "a mental lapse." The press says, "Only a single track is maintained on the curve where the trains came together." Nothing is yet known how long the freight crew had been on duty.

Four men killed on grade crossings at Pittsburg in one day, October 15.

One man killed (an experienced engineer) at Martinsburg, W. Va., on the B. & O. because a frog was unguarded and his foot became wedged.

One man killed (a preacher going to minister at a funeral) at Frederick, Md., on the B. & O., because a grade crossing was unguarded.

Two men killed near Chicago when a B. & O. light engine crashed into the rear of a Pere Marquette freight. Faulty block system again and a sad lacking of "scientific management" on railroads.

Now read what a faithful inspector has done:

"H. W. Belnap, chief inspector of safety appliances, has recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie be prosecuted for violation of the hours-of-service law; this because of a collision near Superior, Wis., July 5, in which four trainmen were killed and two injured. The men responsible for this collision had been on duty eighteen hours and fifty minutes. Mr. Belnap says that a length of 107 miles of this road had no telegraph office either day or night."

McNamara Fund.

Washington, Oct. 28.—"Burns's statement that the American Federation of Labor has collected $1,000,000 for the defense of the McNamara's is purely his own invention, whether from malice to prevent the collection of funds for an adequate defense for the McNamara brothers, or whether it is the mental disease with which he has become afflicted, the people themselves must determine," said President Gompers in answer to Detective Burns's declaration before the students at Columbia University. The assertions made by Burns are not in accord with the facts. It must be remembered that in this contest for a fair and impartial trial the defense is compelled to meet a solidified and bitter combination of employers' organizations that have vast sums of money upon which to draw to convict the men charged with destroying the Los Angeles Times plant. This assault by the employers' associations, as indicated by the first published statements given out in the press, is not directed except incidentally at the men charged with

the crime, but is aimed against the organizations of labor. The expense already incurred in collecting evidence, the employment of able counsel, and generally building up the defense, has been very large. There is no process by which the total amount necessary to defray the legitimate expenses can be determined. Up to this point it has been difficult to provide the amount considered necessary by the attorneys having the case in charge. There is pressing need for more funds and the organizations of labor are being constantly urged to do their utmost in supplying the munitions whereby the defense may be able to present its case and bring to light all the facts connected therewith.

Taylor System Hearing.

New York, Oct. 28.—On Wednesday, October 25, Congressman Wilson, chairman of the House Labor Committee, held a hearing in this city, the "Taylor System of Shop Management" being the subject. In the closing hours of the extra session of Congress a resolution was adopted authorizing the labor committee to make an investigation of this system and report to Congress. A session of the committee has been held in Boston and it is expected that other cities will be visited in the future.

Important Settlement.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—A settlement has been reached with the firm of Marx & Haas, clothing manufacturers, and the local unions of garment workers. Some two years ago a disagreement occurred between the firm mentioned and the United Garment Workers and a lockout and strike resulted. The company announced its intention of conducting a non-union establishment in the future. This firm had built up a large business through the use of the label of the United Garment Workers. The garment workers have been contesting the position taken by the company and as a result an agreement has been reached whereby the Marx & Haas Company are to re-employ their former employes and are to again use the label after the expiration of six months. This victory is a notable one for the garment workers.

Contempt Case Argued.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The alleged contempt case against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison recently occupied the attention of all the six judges of the District Supreme Court, who heard the argument on the motion to dismiss the proceedings in alleged contempt, brought against the Federation officials by the committee appointed by Justice Wright. The motion was based on the alleged failure by the committee to file a replication to the answer of the labor men to the charges of contempt presented by the committee. Should the court decline to dismiss the proceedings as requested, there is to be heard a motion on behalf of the committee to name an examiner to take proof of the charges of contempt and testimony by the labor men in defense of the allegations against them. Attorneys Alton B. Parker and Jackson H. Ralston appeared for the Federation officials.

Big Miners' Strike.

Denver, Oct. 28.—A large number of miners in the southern Colorado coal fields have gone on strike. A remarkable feature of the situation is the fact that the miners on strike are unorganized and the agitation is, up to this point, being carried on by non-union men. The chief complaint of the miners is over the conditions surrounding the screening of coal. They assert that under the present system the companies can, and do, cheat them, and they want redress. Companies in the southern field compel the men to screen the coal in the mines, but only pay for the lump coal. It is also charged by the men that the companies unscrupulously fix the screen so that only half the coal is saved to the men, the other half falling through the screens, and goes to the company as clear profit, the digger getting nothing for it. It is stated that the coal miners have sought for some time to induce the company to concede changes in the screening methods, but have been turned down at all of the conferences. The unorganized men in this section struck over the same grievance in 1903.

Unions Amalgamate.

London, Oct. 28.—The labor organizations in Great Britain are seeking closer affiliation and amalgamation. The amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Associated Carpenters and Joiners, representing 68,000 members, have just joined forces, and the textile workers of the West Riding of Yorkshire have arranged a working agreement. A general meeting of the committee for the consolidation of the building industry's trade unions into one organization will be held shortly.

Textile Workers' Convention.

New York, Oct. 28.—The most successful convention ever held by the textile workers has just been concluded. The international per capita tax has been increased to a point where sufficient funds will hereafter be provided to prosecute with greater vigor the work which is necessary to be performed in the interest of the textile workers. A number of important changes in the general laws were made and provisions also made to publish a monthly journal. The publication of the official organ will be commenced immediately. It was also decided to place a woman organizer on the road. The convention also made provisions for a salary for President Golden. Reports are to the effect that the convention was the best ever held by this organization.

"A Martyr to His Cause."

Washington, Oct. 28.—The moving picture film entitled "A Martyr to His Cause," depicting various scenes in the McNamara kidnapping, which was gotten out by the McNamara ways and means committee of the American Federation of Labor, is meeting with pronounced success. The results obtained, from a financial point of view, in Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Toledo have been extremely gratifying. The following are the cities and the dates on which the film will be used: Dayton, Ohio, October 26, 27 and 28; Cleveland, Ohio, October 29 to Nov. 4; Detroit, Mich., November 6 to 12. Other dates are being negotiated for and will be given publicity as soon as they are settled upon.

Schenectady Street Car Strike.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Schenectady Railway Company's lines are completely tied up. The effort on the part of the Street Railway Employes' Association to unionize the lines of the Schenectady Railway Company has been successful and as a result of this success six men were discharged for joining the union, as a consequence of which a strike was called to reinstate the men. The outlook is bright for a complete victory.

National Mine Safety Demonstration.

Pittsburg, Oct. 28.—Demonstrations by the United States Bureau of Mines will be made at the arsenal grounds, this city, and at the experimental mine of the bureau near Bruceton, Pa., on October 30. There will be exhibits and tests of mine safety lamps in a lamp gallery, of electric sparks in the presence of an inflammable mixture of air and gas, of training in rescue work with oxygen helmets, and other investigations and tests of explosives. There is to be an actual explosion at the experimental mine at Wallace Station, near Bruceton, Pa. This mine has been opened and equipped by the Bureau of Mines with instruments for recording pressures, the speed of travel of detonation wave, with various equipment for the making of actual explosions due to gas and dust and their observation and study; also of conducting tests of coal-cutting machines, gasoline motor, electrical motor, and other mine locomotives and apparatus under working conditions within the mine. It is expected that there will be a large number of miners present, also President Taft.

Railway Unions Opposed.

London, Oct. 28.—The royal commission appointed last August as the result of the dispute between the employes and railways, has made its report. The attitude of the commission is not satisfactory to the employes, owing to the fact that the

commissioners assert that, "with the great responsibility of the railway companies, they cannot and should not be expected to permit any interference by the men on the subjects of discipline and management." This means that the commission takes the position that the companies involved should not recognize the existence of the railway unions, or deal with them as organized bodies. Undoubtedly under this decision future complications will arise.

Recall Becoming Popular.

New York, Oct. 28.—The effect of the recent success in California of the amendment to the constitution providing for the recall of public officers, the judiciary included, is widespread. At a meeting held in New York, since the result of the election has been known, ex-President Roosevelt, in an address before the Civic Forum, came out in support of the recall of the judiciary. The veto by the President of the Arizona Statehood Bill based that document entirely upon the "recall of judges" feature, and this has proven to be one of the best arguments why the recall should be adopted. The recall is an extremely live question in all of the western states.

The Anti-Boycotter Boycotting.

Los Angeles, Oct. 28.—Trade Union Buster Otis, who has inveighed so viciously and continuously against the trade unions and their policies, and especially the boycott, is now participating in one of the most vigorous boycotting programs ever witnessed in Los Angeles. Some weeks ago the owner of the Evening Express established a morning paper, the Tribune, in competition with the Times, Examiner and Herald. Since the invasion of the morning newspaper field by the Tribune it has been impossible to buy the Tribune at any news stand, or of any newsboy who handles the Times, Examiner or Herald. An investigation was made and the proprietors of the news stands and the newsboys corroborated each others' statements that the edict had gone forth from the Times, Examiner and Herald that if they endeavored to handle the Tribune they would be unable to purchase the three papers mentioned.

Foreign Wages in Natal.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The United States Consul at Durban reports that the white overseers on tea and sugar estates receive from $40 to $150 per month; white farm hands, $15 to $25; free Indians, men, $5 to $10, and women, $2.50 to $6.25; indentured Indians, men, $2.50 to $4, and women, $1.25 to $1.85 per month. The average wage for native men is about $5, and for women about $2.50. This foreign labor, however, is housed and fed by the employer in addition to the wages paid. The wage scale of this class of labor is rising.

For Minimum Wage Scale.

London, Oct. 28.—The Miners' Federation of Great Britain determined to establish a minimum wage at its conference. The next meeting will be held on November 14, when it will be decided whether active steps shall be taken to secure an individual district minimum wage for all the workers in mines in the area of the Federation without reference to working places being abnormal. It is felt to be possible that in a number of districts the employers will agree to fix a minimum wage, thus preventing a national stoppage, should difficulty be encountered in establishing a minimum.

Employers to Combine.

London, Oct. 28.—There is to be inaugurated in Great Britain a federation of manufacturers and a circular has been sent to a large number of prominent firms asking them to join in the scheme. It is stated that the new federation is to provide means whereby strike breakers can be procured in case of industrial disputes and assuming the same functions as are found in employers' associations in America.

Patriotism Revived.

During the hearings at Boston, Mass., Oct. 4 to 11 by the congressional commit-

tee investigating the "Taylor System," Mr. F. B. Chase, president of Bunker Hill Lodge 634, International Association of Machinists, testified that the Taylor system developed a barbaric spirit among men, so much that, they forget their rights to each other, they become reckless in their endeavor to perform the tasks set them in a given time, and as a consequence they endanger their own health and the safety of their fellow workmen. He boldly informed the committee, (Representatives W. B. Wilson, William C. Redfield and John Q. Tilson) that the members of the Machinists' Union employed in the Boston navy yard and the Watertown arsenal, were so incensed at the inhumanity of the Taylor system that they had pledged each other to the extent that no member should countenance or lend his aid to the system, in any manner whatsoever; that they would not accept a position in the so-called "planning department" nor take a job as a "speed boss." Major Williams of the arsenal interrupted with assumed indigation by saying, "Don't you know that this is treason?" Quick as a flash Chase responded: "If this be treason make the most of it." Later Mr. Chase was asked if he would accept a promotion in the "planning department." He replied, "No matter what my personal desires may be, the collective will is supreme with me. I stand by the collective will."

"The Slaughter of the Innocents."

Washington, Oct. 21.—A little blue eyed maiden, who had scarce seen thirteen summers was dragged to jail in Muscatine, Ia., on October 7, and was confined in a cell for four hours because she had dared to remonstrate with strike breakers who were assisting the employers in their effort to subdue the workers and defeat the ends of human justice.

Young as she was the little lass had had an acquaintance with misery and privation. She knew that the union made it possible for children to be "just kids" for a little while; she knew that it gave them a season for childish sports; a chance to go to school, and an opportunity to develop into strong, active men and women. And because she knew all that the little lass wanted to help the union to win its fight for better conditions. She knew that her fare was frugal, and that her home lacked many of the comforts that should have obtained there; she knew that her people were overworked, underpaid and insufficiently fed, and because she knew the union had a remedy for all of these evils she did what she could to forward its cause by attempting to persuade strike breakers to line up with their fellow workers and help them in their battle for higher wages, more food, brighter homes and better conditions.

And for doing this, stalwart creatures in the forms of men seized her and dragged her to jail like a common criminal, and locked her in a cell. To her the jail was a place of torment, and the cell as great a horror as the "Black Hole of Calcutta." Yet for hours this poor little mite was confined in its, to her, terrible environments, sobbing as if her heart would break and crying for mother. And this, despite the fact, that the law governing juveniles provides that they shall not be detained in any jail or station house without an immediate trial.

On the same day, three other children, one of them a trembling mite of a boy, were dragged to jail and confined in a cell for the same terrible offense committed against society by the little lass. Stern and stalwart officers of the law had made an onslaught on the innocents on the demand of the employers and strike breakers, while citizens looked on in horror and amazement and asked each other the question: "Have the employers grown so desperate that they are warring on infants?"

Later, the little lass and her three childish companions stood weeping and trembling in court, and listened to a dignified judge as he sternly rebuked them and tried to impress upon them the enormity of their crime. He told them if they dared to repeat the offense, in other words, if they dared again to try and assist their fathers, mothers, sisters or brothers in their struggle for justice he would send them to the reform school. He then set them at liberty and they were permitted to return to their anxious and outraged kinfolk.

The button workers of Muscatine are displaying a spirit of determination and self sacrifice that has gained the admiration of their fellow toilers all over the land. Daily, men and women and youths and misses are pounced upon by misrepresentatives of the law and dragged to jail. Thugs and strong arm men assault them with impunity and the misrepresentatives of the law are blind. But the factories are not producing and will not until the just demands of the workers are conceded.

A commissary has been established, car loads of provisions are being sent into the city and the toilers of the land will see to it that their brothers and sisters in Muscatine are supplied with the necessaries of life.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

Washington. Oct. 21.—The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen have just negotiated a settlement with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, by which their general working conditions have been improved, with an increase of wages averaging 1½ cents per hour.

On the Alabama & Vicksburg railroad they secured time and one-half for overtime and an increase of two cents per hour for carmen and one cent per hour increase for inspectors.

Blacksmiths.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The blacksmiths on the Central of Georgia railroad made a new contract with the company for a raise in wages ranging from 2½ cents to 7 cents per hour, on a 9 hour day basis.

Previous to organization the blacksmiths of Atlanta, Ga., got 25 cents per hour and worked 10 hours per day. Since organization, their wages have increased to 38 cents per hour, and the day's work reduced to 9 hours. No strike.

The battle waged by trade unions to gain and keep some independence for the workmen has been long and costly, and the rules and regulations have grown from the hard and bitter experience they have passed through.—Clarence Darrow.

Rhymo's Delusion

This is a land of wealth, galore,
With room for many millions more,
Where man is known from shore to shore,
To search for precious golden ore,
And often in his search has found,
Great bulks of metal in the ground,
That has made them world renowned,
Where many lofty kings were crowned.

But there are many things, you know,
That happens in this world below,
And many of them please you so,
While others seem to make you grow,
Not in size to make you bust,
They fill you up with selfish lust,
And make you wish you owned a trust,
To scoop the dough, and leave the crust.
This is the aim of many a man,

That strives to rob this happy land,
While others toil with tiring hand,
To get their share while on this band,
They must depend and take their part,
And dole it out with aching heart,
With nothing left to make a start,
They bear their load without a cart.

While others ride in grandest style,
They pass you by without a smile,
With diamonds glittering by the mile,
They spin along in cars on trial,
They run you down while in the street
And have no thought for weary feet,
On which you ride without a seat,
While they are perched on cushions neat.

Is this our fault that things are so?
Did we not reap the wheat that grow,
And make the harvest in the glow,
Or do all things the best we know,
For He who made all men alike,
To share this world without a strike,
Did not intend this bearded spike,
To pierce the heart of weary Mike.

This world is filled with bitter strife,
When millionaire will beat his wife,
And thieves for cash will take your life,
While doctors crave to use the knife,
The poor are robbed of food and fuel,
By monopoly harsh and cruel,
While the courts in error rule,
We are but a slavish mule.

E. SCHOONMAKER.
L. U. 478, New York City.

A novel feature in the construction of the new twelve-story commercial building now under way in West Sixteenth street, New York City, will be its interior fire towers instead of fire escapes. This is one of the first tall buildings in the city in which this innovation has been adopted.

Texas City, Tex.—Traveling brothers will please avoid this city at this time and until further notice, as three-fourths of our membership are walking the streets and there is nothing doing in the carpenter line at present.

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Shamokin, Pa.—There is scarcely any sign of activity in the building industry in this place; trade is very dull, and as a result numbers of our resident brothers are walking the streets looking for work. Traveling carpenters are requested to avoid Shamokin, Pa., at this time and until further notice.

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Wagoner, Okla.—Traveling brothers and all carpenters contemplating a change of locality will please take notice that this city is a good place to stay away from at this time. We are having a hard struggle maintaining decent working conditions and the coming here of outsiders will only tend to aggravate the situation. The labor market here is overstocked and there is no show for newcomers anyway.

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Youngstown, Ohio.—Brother carpenters are earnestly advised to stay away from this place. The town is overrun with floaters and a great many of our resident brothers are out of employment. Pittsburg being so close to Youngstown, they are coming in every day despite the fact that there is not much work in this entire valley outside of Youngstown, and so we are taking care of a great many men from neighboring towns. Keep away from this city.

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Columbia, Mo.—After the numerous stay-away notices appearing in every issue of our journal, it may be a surprise to the brothers to read this item. It is indeed remarkable how work holds on here in this city at this time of the year. At our meeting night, October 20, we had a call for fifteen union carpenters by two contractors, one wanted ten and the other five; but we are sorrow to say, and glad at the same time, that we had not a single union man out of employment at that time. We expect that by next year we will not have a non-union man in town and that work in the carpenter line will all be done by union labor.

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Saskatoon, Sask., Can.—We are having a fairly good season this year and are succeeding in getting the carpenters in this locality pretty well lined up. We have increased our membership about 60 per cent. since July. On September 21 we held an open meeting in the Butler theater, when Brother Frank Duffy delivered an address which was enthusiastically received and undoubtedly the means of bringing in some application for membership. We initiated twenty-one new members in September and are expecting ten or twelve more to be initiated next Thursday. As an inducement for members of the craft still on the outside we have reduced our initiation fee to $5.00 and find the inducement to be effective, but it is not helping our exchequer. We have spent a good sum of money for organization purposes and hope to have this a thorough union town by next spring.

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Jacksonville, Fla.—Our Local Unions here are prospering and getting along nicely, but our city is not a desirable place for carpenters, as wages are very low and the cost of living as high as anywhere. We recently had General Organizer J. H. Bean in this city, who, during his stay did splendid work. In a short time he fixed up our colored Local Unions and now they are sail-

ing right and following the right course. Each one of our Local Unions is increasing in membership, initiating new members every meeting night.

Recently an article appeared in the Times Union, a scab paper printed in this city, under the caption of "Wanted, Men Without Money." It is set forth in this article that while only a few years ago the greatest need of the South was more money, it is now more men. The statement as to labor conditions obtaining in the South are all false and misleading. There is an abundance of men here, many more than required to do all the work; but the employers will not pay enough wages to keep a common hog, let alone a human being. The wages for carpenters, for instance, are $2.50 per day of eight hours; laborers' wages range from $1.25 to $1.50 per day; rent and board is very high. The South does not want any poor men; it has already far more than can be taken care of. Our city mission and all our jails are overcrowded with poor men who found it impossible to live on the miserable wages the bosses are paying. It is therefore to be hoped that migrating brothers will pay no attention to newspaper matter advertising Jacksonville, Fla., as a place where work is plentiful and help scarce. The contrary is the case and men coming here in search of employment will find themselves deluded and disappointed. Aside from this, an influx of men this winter would frustrate our efforts to secure better conditions next spring.

As a token of appreciation of the valuable services rendered us down here, Brother J. H. Bean was presented with a beautiful gold mounted fountain pen by the members of L. U. 1448.

A Warning from Tennessee

Chattanooga, Tenn.—This is to sound a warning note to all carpenters, earnestly advising them to keep out of the entire state of Tennessee at this time and for months to come. In Chattanooga especially trade is in a deplorable condition. All building operations are about closed and most of our members in that city are walking the streets while the town is full of non-union men from all parts of the country, brought here by misleading and fake advertisements. Don't come South looking for work, expecting to put in a month or two, for if you do you will be disappointed, as there is nothing doing and no prospect for improvement for the next year. Under no consideration should traveling carpenters stop at Chattanooga. Chances for work are very slim all over the South for the next two years. If you do come you will only swell the ranks of the large number of idle men and you will have a razor-back bill of fare to live on. A word to the wise should be sufficient. Keep out of Tennessee, and better still, the whole South, this winter.

Information Wanted

Fred G. Renner, born in San Francisco, Cal., where he was learning the carpenter trade and was last seen a week after the earthquake and fire, is inquired for by his brother. He is 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height; weight, about 160 pounds; dark hair and eyes; nearly blind in right eye. Members or readers who can locate him will please communicate with

HARRY A. RENNER.

419 Niagara St., Niagara, N. Y.

Meeting of the Federation Executive Council

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor concluded its session at headquarters in Washington, D. C., today, October 21. President Gompers made his report to the council, concerning the progress of the Federation and told of his visit to the Pacific coast in the interest of the organization. A number of momentus matters to labor and the people generally were considered and acted upon by the Executive Council, as well as many matters of interest, in addition to routine matters, and the preparation of their report to the Atlanta convention.

The members attended the District court to observe the conduct of the contempt case before the full court which had been convened by Justice Wright.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

How Size and Form Affect the Cost

(By John Upton.)

It may be that it is the carpenters' duty to build rather than to plan buildings, yet often they are called on to figure on a building and make some suggestions which result in greater economy to the owner. One generally wishes to secure a given amount of space for as small an outlay as can be reasonably made. To do all this intelligently one must have some clear idea of how to secure economy in cost without sacrificing any good features.

A given amount of space may be inclosed with the least amount of wall when the inclosing wall is in the form of a circle, but generally it is not wise to construct buildings in this form, except Silos, or those built of concrete.

Perhaps the octagonal building comes next. This form is more practicable than the circle for frame buildings; in fact, is quite often used for large and small buildings.

One might think it a difficult matter to frame such a building and it does call for careful measurement, but a study of almost any good book on the use of the square, a knowledge of practical work and the ordinary carpenter can prepare himself for this class of work.

When a building has four sides, the more nearly it approaches a square the less side wall is required to inclose a given amount of space. Where one of the dimensions are fixed as the usual width of a barn or hen house it results in economy to add to the other dimensions. Take some actual examples: The area of a circle is a little over three-fourths that of a square of the same diameter. A round barn forty feet in diameter would measure 126 feet around it and have about 1,200 square feet of floor space. A square barn to have the same floor space would measure 140 feet around it. An octagonal barn, 16 feet on each side, or 128 feet around it, would have practically the same floor space.

Now, supposing the barn were made long and narrow. If 25 feet wide it would need to be 50 feet long and would measure 150 feet around it. On the other hand, if made 50 feet square it would have twice as much room and measure only 50 feet more around it than if it were long and narrow. There is also a saving in the amount of cornice by lessening the amount of side wall.

If a man intends to erect a building of a certain size, say 20 feet square, but for some reason decides to make it 30 feet square, the roof and floors are increased in amount as much as is the area inclosed, yet he has increased the amount of the inclosing wall by one-half only and has secured more than twice as much space as the smaller building would have contained. In fact, two and one-quarter times as much.

This is true in case our measurements are taken inside of the wall. If measured on the outside and the walls are eighteen inches or two feet thick, there is still greater difference in the space actually obtained. There are some cases where it is not practicable to gain extra space in this way, since one must be guided by the available material and sometimes increasing the size of a building would require a heavier frame and so not really be economical.

One way to secure additional space at little cost is to make your building higher. This will apply in farm barns for storing hay.

As for the comparative cost of different styles of roofs, it takes about the same amount, provided they are the same pitch.

A hip roof is good since higher rafters can be used and less cornice has to be built. Lafargeville, N. Y.

Varying Mitres in Straight and Circular Moldings

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

In the ordinary routine of procedure pertaining to each of the different woodworking crafts, there are certain forms of joints, cuts or important details of construction and decoration which are well known and occur almost daily, others of the same, which are varying.

As those which are most in use are more easily wrought and familiar to the operator, so it must of necessity follow that unusual forms will call forth more labor of brain and manual skill to successfully effect their completion.

This is particularly applicable in the case of the mitre joint, which almost every wood worker is in daily contact with. It is continually employed in different parts of joinery, in all places where a continuous grain or molding is required, but it is found in its most difficult phases in the mitreing of moldings both flushed or raised in framing. Here the intersections of the profiles, especially those with many members, necessitate great care in marking the mitre box and sawing it, marking and sawing each molding to insure perfect intersection before driving the pieces to their permanent places in the panels.

Concerning the simple square mitre of the angle of 45 degrees, as it is too well known to require special comment, we will avoid its consideration except to recommend readers to pay careful heed to three important points essential to perfect mitreing:

First. To mark the mitre box by a bevel set to the diagonal of a square about four or six inches on the side laid down with a knife on a clean board or with a steel square.

Second. To mark the top edges also with a knife and saw with a fine back or panel saw, keeping the kerfs to one side of the marks.

Third. To saw moldings exactly to the marks made on the panels and out of one continuous length for each panel, following in succession around the sides and intersect profiles carefully before driving pieces home to their places.

Care and exactness will help to perfect work and save trimming afterwards.

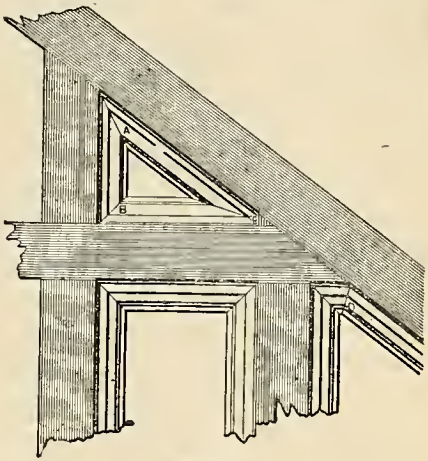


Fig. 1.

Varying Mitres.

Figure 1, varying mitres, represents a piece or section of jib panelling to fit under a stair string. To find the mitre at A, strike out the angle inside the framing at

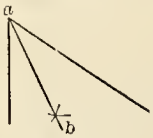


Fig. 2.

A as Figure 2. Take any two points equidistant from A, the apex of the angle, and with compasses mark the crossed lines shown and draw a line joining this crossing with the apex of the angle. The joining line will be the exact mitre, and if a bevel be set to it and marked reversely on a good box, the cut can be gotten direct from the saw.

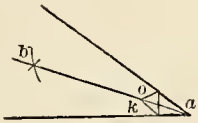


Fig. 3.

Figure 3 shows the compound mitre at C. It is rendered thus by the insertion of a triangular piece necessary to continue up the mullion from below the rail, so the mitres are found thus:

The angle at the corner of the rail and sloping piece, being even less than at A and B, will be longer, and this line is obtained by the method used in foregoing B, being a right angle the mitre is cut in a 45 degree box, but C must be cut differently, as its length renders it unhandy for a box.

It is recommended that the moldings be marked on the bottom arrises and the mitres cut perpendicularly square to the bottom to insure close joints above. This method will be found suitable for very long cuts.

The fifth mitre shown in Figure 1 at D

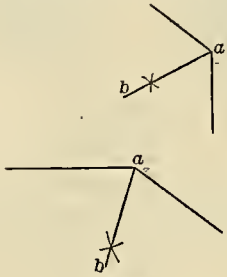


Fig. 4.

is obtained by the some process as before, and, being short, can be marked and cut in the mitre box like Figure 4.

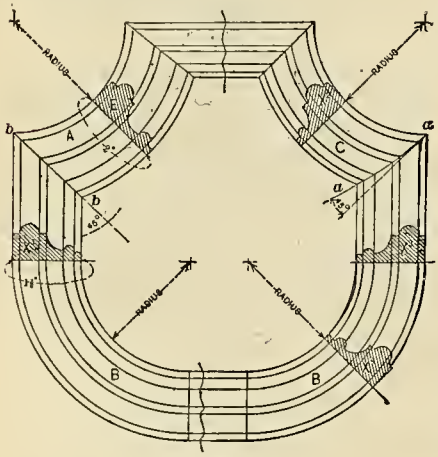


Fig. 5.

Figure 5 shows a scheme for a door panel, giving two methods of intersecting the angles. The cross sections of the molding X4 are similar, but the shape of the opening would vary according to the arc used, whether internal or external. The circular moldings B B C are alike and of the same section as the straight parts, but A is widened to conform to the conditions laid down in the scheme V I Z that all the intersections should be true mitres (45 de-

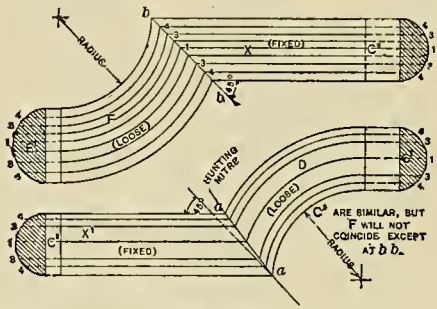


Fig. 6.

grees). B B joins the straight parts with a butt joint. C is the same section and would intersect in the same manner as B if it were in that position; but following the scheme, it will be seen that it does not intersect on a true mitre.

But the joint is not a straight line and is impossible to make in a box, so it is often called a hunting "mitre," and must be chiseled to its true shape, as the two ends are curved. This will seem clearer by examining Figure 6, and if a model be made from it, a curious result will develop.

X X are straight lengths of moldings (any section—in this case half round for simplicity). D is a quadrant of a circle, same section as X X joined so that the marginal lines intersect. The form of the curved mitre d d is found by a series of straight and curved auxiliarly planes drawn parallel to the axes of D and X'.

F is a similar arc to D internally, which intersects X at b b at an angle of 45 degrees, with the result that the point where the angular line cuts the horizontal is the position where the arc must join the straight line; therefore F is widened and its exact section shown at E.

This explains why many mechanics cannot get turned and straight moldings to intersect when both are of similar cross section.

When making a model alternate the positions of D and F with X and X'.

The Open Cornice.

(By John Upton.)

As commonly constructed, the cornice is generally either a quite expensive part of a building or else it approaches the other extreme, and has a look of cheapness not in keeping with the rest of the structure. To solve this problem in a satisfactory manner and make a neat looking cornice one can make an open cornice, or, as it is sometimes called, "a railroad cornice," because of its being used on stations and other railroad buildings.

To make such a cornice, place the second pair of rafters at each end somewhat closer to the first ones than is customary. This is to save a little on material. As the ends of the rafters are to be exposed, they can be somewhat ornamental, if desired, or their ends can be of planed stuff, 2x4, and spiked to the sides of the rafters. There can be ornamental rafters placed at each end of the building at the end of the cornice, but for work where economy is desired it is not used.

The cornice consists of matched boards used in place of the roof boards. These, at the eaves, can be the regular roof boards or can be matched. Those at the gable ends should be put on so that at least part of them extend to the second rafter, but part can stop on the first rafter.

At the ends of the boards the usual strip of 1x4 can be used. One great advantage of this kind of cornice is that there are more or less of short pieces of lumber which can be used in it so that about one-half of the material can be figured to cost about one-half the price which would be paid for long stuff if bought purposely. Boards containing knots can be so placed that the knots come inside the first rafters, where they do not show, and thus a further saving can be made.

Lumber for Japanese Houses

An inquiry sent to Thomas Sammons, consul-general of the United States at Yokohama, in reference to the adoption of fire-proofing methods, has brought back some interesting particulars in reference to the buildings there and the possibilities of using lumber.

The Japanese houses are in a large majority built of the cheapest materials that are obtainable. It is a fact that this custom has developed an axiom among the people to the effect that rather than use expensive material they would build twice. So flimsy is the construction in erection or destruction that a large part of a town may be suddenly burned out and be rebuilt within but a very few days.

The present method is merely a mode of bamboo clay or plaster construction, the exceptions being the modern buildings for governmental purposes, bank structures and other office erections of stone blocks, or stone and brick.

In the general mode of construction of a Japanese house the sills and heavy timbers are connected with a network of split bamboos, which is filled in with a cheap muddy cement. When dry, the outside walls are covered with clapboards, the inside walls being either smoothly plastered or finished with a well-grained wood. Another method is to board up the sides of the building, tack fireproof flat tiles about eight inches square upon this and cover the whole with a good grade of cement or plaster. The roofs in cities are, with few exceptions, of fireproof tiles laid in cement, over light shingles that have previously been covered with a cheap claylike cement, repairs being necessary after one or two years. Country houses are, as a rule, thatched, and with the "shoji," or paper-covered sliding doors, the cost is very little for material and construction.—Wood Craft.

A poor criminal has no show; a rich one has. Court procedure is so vitiated and emasculated by technicalities that legal council, versed in the intricacies of the profession—and such ones are to be had if there is the money to pay them—can deliver his client in the face of almost any evidence, direct or circumstantial, that can be adduced against him.

It is a question whether a defendant who is rich as well as guilty is not quite as likely to be acquitted as one who is innocent but poor.—Dr. C. H. Parkhurst.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Ernste Betrachtungen.

II.

In unseren vorhergehenden Erörterungen unter obiger Ueberschrift, in denen wir die Ursachen besprachen die zur Ausschreibung eines Assessments führten, bezeichneten wir als eine dieser Ursachen die enormen Unkosten die der General-Kasse im Laufe der letzten drei Jahre durch gegen unsere Brüderschaft eingeleitete Einhaltsverfahren, und durch Bekämpfung uns nachteiliger, richterlicher Entscheidungen erwuchsen.

Das Einhaltsbefehl-Unwesen, das heißt die Bereitwilligkeit mit der parteiische und käufliche Richter in Differenzen zwischen Arbeiter und Unternehmer für letztere eintreten, dagegen aber die Rechte der Arbeiter, die die Ver. Staaten Konstitution jedem Bürger gewähren, mit Füßen treten, hat sich in den letzten Jahren geradezu zu einer Kalamität für die organisirten Arbeiter entwickelt. Dieses Unwesen birgt eine so große Gefahr für die Existenz der Organisation der Arbeiter in sich, daß wir es als unsere Pflicht erachten auf diese Frage nochmals zurückzukommen und unseren Mitglieder diese uns entgegenstarrende Gefahr etwas deutlicher vor Augen zu führen.

Wir betrachten dies umsomehr als unsere Pflicht als wir in unserem vorherigen Artikel die Gleichgültigkeit und Untätigkeit, selbst der organisirten Arbeiter, gegenüber dem täglich mehr umsichgreifenden Einhaltsbefehl-Unwesen gerügt haben, weil wir in besagtem Artikel nur die finanziellen Nachteile dieses Unwesens beleuchteten und die Nachteile die uns anderweitig dadurch entstanden sind und noch entstehen können nur flüchtig berührt haben. Wir wollen wenigstens unsererseits unser Möglichstes dazu beitragen, daß in dieser Beziehung unter unseren Mitgliedern und unter den Arbeitern im allgemeinen Klarheit herrscht und womöglich endlich Remedur geschaffen wird.

Wir sehen davon ab auf die zahlreichen Einhaltsbefehle die in letzter Zeit gegen andere Arbeiterorganisationen erlassen wurden einzugehen und wollen hier nur einen Fall anführen der unsere eigne Organisation betrifft und der zur Genüge zeigt wie absolut notwendig es ist, daß wir uns gegenüber den richterlichen Entscheidungen in Differenzen mit unseren Arbeitgebern energisch unserer Haut wehren.

Es ist dies der Einhaltsbefehl der auf Verlangen der Paine Lumber Company und sieben anderer Fabrikanten von Bekleidungs- und Dekorations-Gegenstände gegen den New Yorker Joint Distrikt Council, die Geschäftsagenten dieses Distrikts, sowie den darin tätigen General-Organisator, und selbst gegen unseren General-Präsidenten und General-Sekretär vor einigen Monaten erlassen wurde.

Dieser Einhaltsbefehl ist indessen nur einer von mehreren die, da über ihre Permanentmachung oder Aufhebung noch nicht entschieden ist, noch gegen unsere Brüderschaft in der Schwebe sind.

Der in oben erwähnten Falle erlassene Einhaltsbefehl enthält nachfolgende drastische, unerhörte und höchst schmachvolle Bestimmungen:

> Den Beklagten, (wie oben angeführt) ihren Advokaten und allen Personen die ihnen dabei behilflich sein könnten, ist es hiermit verboten sich in irgend einer Weise in die Geschäfte der Kläger einzumischen oder dieselben in der Erlangung von Kontrakten für Lieferung von Arbeit oder Material zu behindern, oder ihnen bei der Installirung von, in ihren Fabriken hergestellter Arbeit oder Material irgend welche Hindernisse in den Weg zu legen.
>
> Es ist ihnen ferner verboten irgend eine Person, welche beabsichtigt den Klägern Aufträge für Lieferung von Arbeit oder Material zugehen zu lassen, oder selbst solche von den Klägern zu erlangen sucht, schriftlich oder mündlich aufzufordern hiervon abzustehen, mit der Drohung daß, sollten solche Kontrakte trotzdem eingegangen werden, die betreffende Person bei der Aufstellung der Arbeit in den Gebäuden Schwierigkeiten und Trubel haben werde.
>
> Auch ist es ihnen verboten diesen Personen (Arbeitgebern) zu drohen, daß sie die bei ihnen beschäftigten Arbeiter, oder die in dem Gebäude in dem die Arbeit der Kläger installirt werden soll, beschäftigten Arbeiter, zur Niederlegung der Arbeit zu bewegen.
>
> Den Verklagten ist es ferner verboten den Versuch zu machen die Benutzung, Aufstellung oder den Verkauf der Produkte der Kläger dadurch zu behindern, daß sie irgend eine Person veranlassen sich zu weigern bei irgend einem Arbeitgeber, Firma oder Kor-

poration in Arbeit zu treten weil diese Kontrakte mit den Klägern eingegangen oder beabsichtigen dies zu tun, oder weil das zu liefernde Material in einem Gebäude aufgestellt werden soll für welches die Kläger den Kontrakt zur Lieferung der inneren Dekorationen oder einem Teile derselben erlangt haben und ausführen.

Es ist den Verklagten ferner verboten irgend einen Kunden der Kläger, oder solche die es werden wollen, zu ersuchen kein Material von den Klägern zu beziehen, oder sie zu ersuchen ihre Holzarbeit von solchen Firmas zu beziehen denen das Union-Label der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika gewährt ist und dieses benutzen, und die die Arbeitsregeln dieser Brüderschaft beobachten um dadurch allem Trubel, allen Streitigkeiten und Schwierigkeiten die durch Verwendung von Nicht-Unionmaterial in einem Gebäude entstehen könnten, vorzubeugen.

Diese Verfügungen sind nicht von einem städtischen oder staatlichen Gerichtshofe, sondern von dem Ver. Staaten Ober-Bundesgerichte erlassen und von Chief Justice J. White am 29ten Mai d. J. verkündet worden. In ihrer Tragweite ist somit das ganze Land eingeschlossen, und außerdem sind die Kläger Angehörige von, und betreiben Fabriken in sieben verschiedenen Staaten der Union.

Hieraus läßt sich ersehen, daß unsere Mitgliedschaft des ganzen Landes mit diesen Verfügungen, den Bestimmungen dieses Einhaltsbefehles, in Konflikt kommen können der, wenn auch bis jetzt nur ein temporärer, doch so lange er nicht aufgehoben ist die Wirkungskraft eines permanenten Befehles hat. Und voraussichtlich wenn Permanentmachung erfolgen sollte wird der Wortlaut dieser Bestimmungen, der so recht den Herzenswünschen des Unternehmertums entspricht, künftig von anderen Gerichtshöfen als Muster betrachtet werden und ihrerseits Nachahmung finden.

Wie schon oben bemerkt, ist es absolut notwendig, daß wir uns gegenüber den richterlichen Entscheidungen in Differenzen mit den Unternehmern energisch unserer Haut wehren. Aber nun tritt die Frage an uns heran, wie ist dies möglich nachdem wir wie in dem oben zitirten Falle aller Waffen zur Verteidigung unser Interessen als Unionmitglieder beraubt sind? Man denke nur, es ist uns verboten nur den Versuch zu machen im Gespräche mit einem arbeitsuchenden Kollegen darauf hinzuweisen, daß diese oder jene Firma „unfair" ist. Durch eine derartige Bemerkung, wenn sich ein Kläger, vielmehr Verräter findet, können wir wegen Mißachtung des Gerichtes belangt werden. Was können wir also tun um es zu verhindern, daß unsere Organisation ganz und gar machtlos und illusorisch gemacht wird?

Wir haben in unserem vorherigen Artikel darauf hingewiesen, daß wir Arbeiter selbst in der Lage sind Abhilfe zu schaffen indem wir uns unabhängig von den kapitalistischen Parteien auf politischem Felde betätigen, Vertreter unserer eignen Klasse in die gesetzgebenden Körper, Stadt- Staats- und Bundesverwaltung wählen, uns die politische Macht erobern die uns auf Grund unserer numerischen Stärke gebührt.

Doch bei der politischen Rückständigkeit der amerikanischen Arbeiter mag es noch eine Weile dauern bis wir auf diesem Wege zu unserem Rechte kommen können, und wir müssen uns daher notwendiger Weise weiter fragen, wie können wir uns unter gegebenen Umständen gegen das Einhaltsbefehl-Unwesen schützen und es verhindern, daß unsere Organisation zur Ohnmacht verdammt wird? Einige unserer Arbeiterorgane haben des öfteren schon die Ansicht ausgesprochen, daß die Masse der Arbeiter solche lächerliche gänzlich unausführbare Einhaltsbefehl-Bestimmungen einfach ignoriren und sich in Massen der Mißachtung der richterlichen Entscheidung schuldig machen sollten. Wir selbst dürfen es nicht wagen uns dieser Empfehlung anzuschließen, weil unser General-Sekretär auch in seiner Eigenschaft als verantwortlicher Redakteur dieses Journals unter den Angeklagten figurirt und wir den Klägern nicht noch mehr Angriffsmaterial liefern wollen. Es bleibt uns somit nichts anderes übrig als unseren Mitgliedern zu raten sich an ihrem eignen Orte darüber klar zu werden wie sie sich als Unionmitglieder zu verhalten haben und eventuell die Mittel und Wege zu wählen die geeignet sind ihre Interessen als Unionmitglieder und ihre Rechte als Bürger dieser Republik zu wahren und unsere Organisation gegenüber den richterlichen Vergewaltigungen zu beschützen.

In Frankreich.

(von A. Heins.)

Es dürfte auch unsere deutschen Leser interessiren zu verfahren wie es in dem klassischen Lande der Revolution aussieht. Man liest gewiß auch in den Ver. Staaten so manches aus und über Frankreich, aber aus gefärbten und gekürzten Zeitungsberichten kann man sich doch kein richtiges Bild, weder über die Arbeiterbewegung noch über die ökonomische und industrielle Lage dieses Landes machen.

Der Franzose, gleichviel ob arm oder reich, reist wenig außer Landes; ihm genügt sein schönes Heimathland, ihm schmecken seine Produkte. Nirgends in der Welt könnte er besseren Wein, schöneres Gemüse, schmackhaftere Delikatessen u. s. w. finden. Das Klima ist in allen Stufen vertreten, von der kühlen Brise der atlantischen Küste im Som-

mer, bis zum milden Frühlingslüftchen der Azur-Küste im Winter. Seine Theater und Vergnügungsplätze finden nirgends in der Welt ihres Gleichen; was der übrigen Welt die Schweiz mit ihren Bergen, findet er in den französischen Alpen, dem Jura, den Vogesen und den Pyreneen; seine Büder in Viihy, Luzon, Eaux Bonnes oder Bagnere de Bizare halten völlig den Vergleich aus mit Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, Karlsbad oder irgend einem sonstigen nahmhaften Badeorte Deutschlands oder Oestreichs. Wenn er auch nicht imstande ist ein gutes Glas Münchener, Pilsener oder Würzburger Bier selbst herzustellen, so trinkt er doch die besten aus obigen Quellen importirten Stoffe für etwa denselben Preis den jeder Deutsche nördlich des Maines auch bezahle muß, während die in Frankreich selbst gebrauten Biere nicht besser und nicht schlechter sind als irgend eine sonstwo gebraute Dividendenbrühe.

Wozu soll der Franzose in die Ferne schweifen, wo ihm doch das Gute so nahe liegt! Leider, allerdings leider, hat nicht ein jeder Franzose den ihm zukommenden Anteil an den Landesprodukten, obwohl eine jede Gesellschaftklasse einen weit größeren Prozentsatz ihres Einkommens für Essen und Trinken ausgibt als irgend eine andere Nation; ganz besonders aber lebt der Franzose bedeutend besser als der Deutsche, und zwar in jeder Bevölkerungsschicht, so daß krummbeinige, rachitige Kinder ebenso selten sind als ausgemergelte Männer oder dürre Weiber.

Obwohl man sich aus obigen Gründen leicht erklären kann weßhalb es aus Frankreiche keine Emigration gibt, so muß man andererseits auch diese Abgeschlossenheit im Namen des Fortschrittes bedauern. Die Wohnungsverhältnisse, die sanitären Einrichtungen, auf häuslichem und munizipalem Gebiete, und die Arbeitsmethoden sind heute noch annähernd dieselben wie vor 30 Jahren. Klein-Meistertum und Hausindustrie gehen Hand in Hand mit dem Klein-Krämer, und außer den Groß-Industrien des Zuckers und Eisens merkt man von Trust-Entwickelung rein gar nights; höchstens dürfte man behaupten, daß die Groß-Finanz jenen Punkt erreicht hat, der ihr aber vom Welt-Geldmarkt vorgeschrieben ist.

Diese Mittelstandsexistenz übt nun ihren Einfluß auch auf die hiesige Arbeiterbewegung aus, deren anarchistelende Tacktik nur den unzufriedenen Kleinbürger-Charakter wiederspiegelt. So wie der Mittelstandsbürger sein Geschäft von Vater auf Sohn vererbt, so übernimmt der Proletarier seine revolutionäre Ueberlieferung von seinen Vorgängern. Es fehlt ihm die Geduld des Deutschen oder des Engländers, um sich eine zielbewußte, unentwegte Arbeiterorganisation aufzubauen; er ist noch heute derselben Ansicht wie seine Vorväter der großen Revolution, daß er in seinem berechtigten Zorn, in revolutionären Ausbrüchen sich auf direktem, soll heißen kürzerem Wege, das erringen, nöthigenfalls erkämpfen kann was sich andere Völker erst infolge jahrzehntelanger Arbeit errungen haben.

Für die freiwillig zugestandene Disziplin des deutschen Gewerkschaftlers hat er nur ein mitleidiges Achselzucken; von den gefüllten Partei- und Gewerkschafts-Kassen spricht er nur in spöttischer und höhnischer Weise, und für die politische Bewegung, deren Ziel und Zweck die Eroberung des Staates bildet, empfindet er einen ausgesprochenen Haß. In seinen Gewerksversammlungen darf nicht von Politik gesprochen werden, und das Mitglied das eine Candidatur für Stadtrath oder Abgeordneter zu irgend einer legislativen Körperschaft annähme wird unweigerlich als Renegat vergönt, und häufig von der Mitgliederliste gestrichen. Gewiß gibt es Ausnahmen, aber dieses Vorgehen gilt als Regel.

So kommt es denn, daß die organisirte Arbeit keine direkte Vertretung, weder in Gemeinde noch im Staat hat und daß ihre Interessenvertretung durch den politischen Theil der Arbeiterbewegung auf heftigen Widerstand stößt, ja in vielen Fällen direkt bekämpft wird, und zwar von denjenigen Elementen die sich berufen fühlen die Emanzipation des Proletariats von der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft, vom Kapitalismus, zu bemerkstelligen.

Was nutzt ihnen das Beispiel Englands, Deutschlands, Oestreichs, Belgiens, Schwedens und der anderen beiden skandinavischen Ländern? Sie erfahren nichts, weder von deren Tacktik noch von deren Erfolgen, und kommen Delegaten aus jenen Ländern, die sie auf Grund eigner Erfahrungen eines Besseren belehren wollen, so glauben sie es denen nicht. So hat man jüngst eine Delegation von 50 französischen Arbeitern nach Deutschland, resp. nach Berlin geschickt, um an Ort und Stelle die Einrichtungen der dortigen Gewerkschaften zu studieren, aber von irgendwelchem Resultate hat man bis Dato noch nichts vernommen. Anstatt von den Berliner Hauptquartieren etwas zu lernen, gingen sie nach Berlin um Antimilitarismus zu predigen. Eine schöne Sache, gewiß, aber sicher nicht in der richtigen Zeit und am richtigen Orte.

Die Resultate dieser verschrobenen Tacktik sind denn auch danach; sie haben nicht Mitglieder genug um einen einfachen Shopstreik zu gewinnen und sie inszeniren Generalstreiks. Kein Geld in der Kasse um ihre Beamten anständig zu bezahlen. Sie nehmen den Kampf auf gegen die kapitalkräftigsten Korporationen; aber immer mit demselben Resultate, das darin besteht, daß die Generalstreiks wegen ungenügender Beiheiligung zur Farce werden, und die anderen Kämpfe wegen Mangel an nervous rerum, or cold cash, frühzeitig zusammenbrechen.

Arme blinde französische Proletarier, bei Euch kann man lernen wie es nicht gemacht

werden soll! Würden die Führer der französischen Bewegung von der herrschenden Klasse bezahlt, um das Proletariat auf Irrwege zu führen, sie könnten wahrlich ihren Lohn nicht besser verdienen als indem sie die eingeschlagene Tacktik weiter verfolgen.

Doch auch hier fängt es an zu dämmern; die Möbelschreiner, die Metalarbeiter, die Textilbranchen und noch einige andere Gewerbe haben kürzlich ihre Congresse abgehalten und jedenfalls nützlichere Arbeit geleistet als die Convention der Eisenbahner und die Bauhandwerker. Wohl stehen Erstgenannte noch auf federativem Boden, sie lieben nicht die feste, centralisirte Form der Organisation, aber sie sehen ein, daß man dem Arbeiter etwas Positiveres geben muß als revolutionäre Phrasen, etwas Greifbareres als Zukunftsmusik. Die Worte des deutschen Gewerkschaftssekretärs Legien, scheinen ihnen doch zu Herzen gegangen zu sein: „Wenn der Hunger zur Thür hereinkommt, gehen die Prinzipien zum Fenster hinaus."

Sie haben ihre Beiträge zum Theil erhöht und versuchen nun etwas aktivere Propaganda zu machen, sowie ihren Mitgliedern gegebenen Falles einen substantielleren Schutz bei Streiks zu bieten als das Absingen der Internationale, und etwas Nachhaltigeres als prospektive Barrikaden, von denen aus man wohl Fensterscheiben einschmeißen, aber keine Streiks gewinnen kann.

Wie schön wäre es, könnten die deutschen Arbeiter ihren französischen Collegen einen Theil ihrer strammen Disziplin abgeben, und tauschten dafür ein wenig von dem Ueberschuß an revolutionärem Geiste der Franzosen dafür ein; ich glaube Beiden wäre der Tausch von Nutzen.

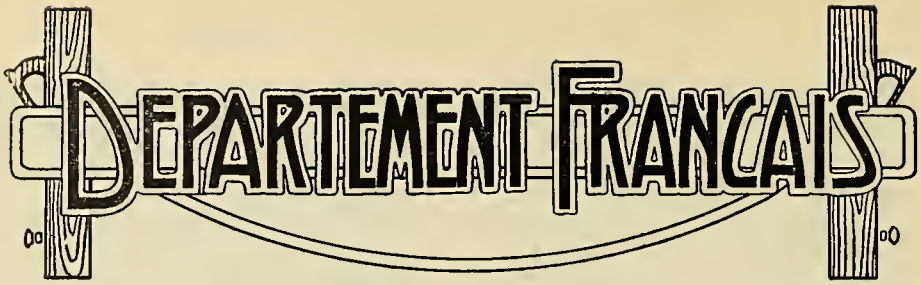
Der Kampf im schwedischen Baugewerbe beendigt.

(Correspondenzblatt.)

Den Bemühungen des staatlichen Vergleichsbeamten in Stockholm ist es nunmehr endlich gelungen, den Frieden im schwedischen Baugewerbe wiederherzustellen. Die Unternehmer haben nach opferreichem Kampfe fast auf der ganzen Linie zurückweichen müssen, obgleich das rein finanzielle Ergebnis für die Arbeiter manches zu wünschen übrig läßt. Aber bis auf die fünfjährige Vertragsdauer haben die Unternehmer von allen ihren Forderungen so gut wie nichts durchzusetzen vermocht. Insbesondere wurden ihre Forderungen auf Lohnherabsetzungen vollkommen abgewehrt. Dagegen haben sich die Unternehmer zu sofortigen Lohnerhöhungen von 1 bis 5 Oere pro Stunde für verschiedene Berufe und Orte bequemen müssen, als Aequivalent für die fünfjährige Vertragsdauer. Dazu kommt eine generelle Lohnerhöhung von 2 Oere pro Stunde im ganzen Lande ab 1. April 1914. In gleicher Weise wurde der Versuch, die Arbeitszeit generell auf 57 Stunden wöchentlich festzusetzen, abgewehrt. Wäre diese Unternehmerforderung durchgedrückt worden, wären die Berufe, die bereits die 9stündige Arbeitszeit errungen haben, um 3 Stunden wöchentlich wieder geprellt worden. Es bleibt nun bei der bisherigen Arbeitszeit, wo sie kürzer war als 57 Stunden. Die Forderung der Unternehmer auf Verlegung des Ablaufstermins vom 31. März auf den 31. Dezember ist ebenfalls abgewehrt worden. Das Verlangen der Unternehmer auf Reduktion der Akkordpreise ist zum guten Teil zurückgewiesen worden. Wo bereits eine Einigung erzielt war auf lokaler Grundlage (in diesen Fällen sind meistens die alten Akkordtarife prolongiert worden), bleiben die so normieren Bestimmungen bestehen. Wo eine Einigung nicht erreicht wird, sollen die verbleibenden Differenzen zur schiedsgerichtlichen Aburteilung gelangen. In diesem Punkte haben beide Parteien ein bisher hochgehaltenes Prinzip preisgegeben. Schiedsgerichtliche Erledigung von Differenzen ist sowohl von den Unternehmerorganisationen als auch von den Gewerkschaften in Schweden bisher grundsätzlich abgelehnt worden. Im vorliegenden Falle schien eine andere Möglichkeit, zum Frieden zu kommen, nicht vorhanden, und man hat daher den Vorschlag des Vergleichsbeamten angenommen. Das bisherige Prinzip der Akkordarbeit bleibt unberührt.

Die dreimonatige Aussperrung hat den Unternehmern keinerlei Vorteile gebracht. Alle ihre wesentlichen Forderungen sind bis auf die fünfjährige Vertragsdauer abgewehrt worden. Und diese Vertragsdauer hätten sie ohne Kampf haben können, hätten sie sich zu den gleichen Zugeständnissen bei den ersten Verhandlungen bereit gezeigt. Aber damals gab es nur ein Ultimatum: Entweder unsere Bedingungen oder Aussperrung. Im Verlaufe der Aussperrung zeigte sich jedoch, daß die einzelnen Unternehmer keineswegs so kampfeslustig waren, wie die Centrale, in der ein ehemaliger Theologe (!) das Baugewerbe selig macht. Der eine größere Betrieb nach dem andern fiel ab und schließlich begannen ganze Branchenorganisationen auf eigene Faust, Frieden mit den Arbeitern zu machen. Der Centrale blieb daher nichts anderes übrig, als die Vorschläge des Vergleichsbeamten jetzt anzunehmen, wollte sie ihre ganze Organisation nicht auseinandersprengen. Die Arbeiter haben freilich auch schwere Opfer in diesem Kampfe erbringen müssen. Aber ihre Organisationen haben nun fünf Jahre Ruhe und es ist zu erwarten, daß sie diese Friedensperiode eifrigst zur Stärkung ihrer Organisation und zur Füllung der Kassen ausnutzen werden.

Labor creates the wealth of the world; it clothes them and houses them. Without it no human society could exist.



Les Organisations ouvrieres en Europe et la Guerre

(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Nos lecteurs vont se demander, Quest ce que les Uuions peuvent bieu avoir à faire avec la guerre, surtout les Unions d'Amerique en général, et des Etats Unios en particulier? Eh bien, chers lecteurs c'est que les travailleurs de votre continent auraient, le cas échéant, beaucoup de raisons pour s'interesser à une guerre européenne! Considérant qu'une guerre de l'importance de celle qui nous a menacée pendant les derniers mois et dans laquelle la France, l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne, y auraient joués le premier rôle, et voire même celle qu' a été déclarée avant hier entre l'Italie et la Turquie, ne sont pas des jeus d'enfants.

Les Etats Unis et le Canada exportent annuellement pour des centaines de millions de dollars, tant d'objets fabriqués que de produits de leur récolte en Europe, et à leur tour ces pays reçoivent de l'Europe pour pas mal de milliou de matières premières nécessaire à l'industrie américaine, et si une guerre de quelque durée interviendrai de ce côté de l'Océan, les pertes de l industrie et du commerce américain, et par suite la crise provoquée de cette façon, le dommage causé à toute la classe ouvrière se monterai également, tant en perte de salaire et de profits, à de centaines de millions.

Déjà maiutenant, avec le trouble intervenu entre les deux pays de second ordre, et qui, comme l'éspèrent tous les amis de la paix, s'arrangera d'ici peu par l'intermédiaire des autres puissances, il y a un arrêt subit des affaires dans tous les pays, limitrophes de la Méditerrannée. Les ports sont bloqués, les transports menacés, les industries arrêtés, il n'y a que les vivres qui restent en demande car il faut nourire les armées; et le charbon se rarefie, parceque les navires ont absorbés les combustibles distinés à l'industrie.

Dans quelques mois, les pays du centre de l'Europe comptent sur les récoltes des iles de la Méditerrannée, et si par suite de la guerre ces récoltes leurs feront défaut, soit que les travaux nécessaires n'ont pu être faits à temps, soit que les troupes de combattants les confisquent pour leurs propres besoins, tout le monde aura à en souffrir. En ce moment les prix des vivres partout en Europe ont atteint une hauteur exorbitaute; je crois en Amerique ce doit être la même chose; mais que les récoltes du Nord de l'Afrique nous fassent défaut l'aunée prochaine, que les brebis du Maroque et de l'Algérie soient mangé par les soldats italiens, les beufs de l'Albanie, les fruits de la Dalmatie par les soldats turques, les travailleurs européens perdront l'habitude de manger de la viande et oublieront le goût des légumes frais. Soyez en convaincus eu Amerique que Messrs. du beuf trust, du trust du sucre et du tabac, et les accapareurs du blés ne manqueront pas de profiter de l'occasion qui se présentera et tondront les consomateurs américains de main de maitre, de sorte que chez vous aussi bien qu'en Europe, le manque le plus absolu de travail sera encore compliqué d'une disette, d'une crise commerciale et industrielle.

Pourtant, ce n'est pas tout: Ici à Paris, se trouvent environ 100,000 Allemands, en France 500 mille, la plupart des ouvriers manuels ou des employés de commerce; au moins 25%, c'est à dire un quart de cette population, se refusera de s'en retourner en Allemagne, et les hommes se refuseront à prendre le fusil et de faire la guerre. La plupart de ces 25% prendront la route de l'Amerique, et eux, ainsi que les réfugiés des autres pays, de l'Italie, des pays balcans, etc., iront vous faire concurrence et vous disputeront la croûte de pain que vous avez de la peine à trouver vous mêmes.

Mais que la guerre aie lieu entre les quatres premières puissances, c'est à dire entre l'Angleterre et la France d'un côté,

et l'Allemagne et l'Autrich, son allié, de l'autre, le chiffre d'émigrants quittant l'Europe sera tellement énorme, qu'il n'y aura pas assez de bateau à vapeur au monde pour les transporter assez vite sur le continent américain.

Si nous admettons ces faits comme arrivés, si l'importation diminue d'une manière sensible, ce qu'elle fera à coup sur, d'où le gouvernement américain prendra-t-il ses revenus? les droits d'entrée y participant pour une large part? Il sera donc obligé de se ratrapper sur d'autres contributions, tel qu'il a due le faire en 1898, lors de la guerre avec l'Espagne; ne l'oubliez pas citoyens d'Amerique, que la hausse des vivres dans votre beau pays date de cette malheureuse année, de cette malheureuse guerre que le peuple américain, poussé par le jourualism jaune, par la "World," par toute la presse du demagogue Hearst et leurs semblables, a reclamé. On avait, pour arriver à payer les prix excessifs pour les viandes embaumés et prevariés, dont les fournisseurs de l'armée empoisonaient vos soldats, doublés les taxes sur la bière et le tabac, mis des impots doubles sur les vins et spiritueux, taxé les chêques et quittances du commerce, etc. Si pareil chose arrivait chez nous, n'en doutez pas, ce sera la classe ouvrière en sa qualité de consommateur qui en paiera les frais.

Voila, chers lecteurs, déjà plus que de raisons suffisantes pour ne pas se désinteresser des choses qui se passent, ou pourront se paser en Europe. A votre tour, vous comprendrez à présent jusqu'à quel point les travailleurs organisés d'Europe ont fait leur devoir en protestant véhémentement contre la guerre.

A Berlin, 400 mille ouvriers ont, un de ces derniers dimanches, manifestés contre la guerre; en Allemagne plus d'un million de protestataires on suivis leur example. Il y a deux semaines environs 60 mille ouvriers se sont réunis dans le même but dans un des quartiers les plus peuplés de Paris, ont déclarés que plutôt que de se laisser entrainer à une guerre, ils proclameront l'insurection et la grève générale.

Les peuples d'Europe se sont enfin lassés de se laisser conduire à l'abatoir, à la boucherie, et ce dans le seul intérêt de la classe capitaliste, au seul profit de quelques marchands de plaqués blindés, de canons et de spéculateurs en vivres. Hautement ils ont proclamés l'entente internationale de tous les travailleurs, qui tous son leurs frères, qui tous ont les même ennemis, l'exploiteur patronal, la classe de ceux possèdant tout et ne produisant rien.

Je suis heureux de pouvoir constater que nos amis américains, il est vrai, pour la première fois, ont pris part à la conférence internationale de Buda Pest, qu'enfin après des années de solicitation la fédération américaine du travail s'est affiliée avec les travailleurs organisés d'Europe; espérons que notre grande fraternité du bois sera une des premières à se lier plus étroitement avec leurs frères de tout pays répresentés dans l'organisation internationale du bois.

Quant au prolétariat d'Europe, il a exprimé fermement sa volonté de ne plus servir aux gouvernements, de chair à canons, de se refuser à tuer ses semblables, de no plus suivre les idiots chauvins de tout accabite, mais a déclaré hautement et franchement la fraternité de tous les peuples. Ce revirement dans l'esprit public, cet immense progrès dévelopé en relativement peu d'années, est dû à l'éducation syndicale, qui a suc transformer la haine bête et stupide de race et de nationalité en une sympathique fraternité, remplacée la concurrence entre prolétaires par une solidarité, une communauté d'intérêt entre tous les expoloités. Que le prolétariat américain se joigne à ce mouvement et suivre le bon exemple de la fédération américaine, qui combat tout ce qui porte un fusil sur l'épaule dans le but de tuer son semblable. Plus de "boy scouts," plus de milice, ni de soldats d'aucune sorte; le meilleur moyen d'abolir la guerre c'est de supprimer les guerriers avec tous les engines de destruction.

A Big Increase

New York, Oct. 28.—The International Union of Pavers, Rammermen and Flagg Layers reports that it has been successful in advancing the wages for its men in the laying of wood block pavement from $3.20 to $5.00 per day, without friction. This international union, while not large, has been extremely successful in increasing the wages of its members and securing splendid working conditions.

DEATH ROLL

McELROY, W. I., of L. U. 1605, Moscow, Idaho.

MAYTON, WILLIAM M., of L. U. 1816, Durant, Okla.

Claims Paid During Oct., 1911

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
15769	Michael Scheffler	291	$200.00
15770	Mrs. Lucy M. Dixon	943	50.00
15771	Mrs. Mable Whitney	1352	50.00
15772	J. L. Jones	198	200.00
15773	F. C. Irby	622	100.00
15774	Azarie Prefontaine (dis.)	1127	400.00
15775	Abraham L. Pierce	106	200.00
15776	Mrs. Kate M. Hewitt	146	50.00
15777	Albert Johnson	177	200.00
15778	John Wright	345	200.00
15779	Axel W. Parson	493	200.00
15780	Mrs. Loretta E. Northrop.	715	50.00
15781	Mathias Striker	884	200.00
15782	J. E. McPherson	1378	200.00
15783	Mrs. Gusta Berntsen	247	50.00
15784	M. L. Palmer	377	50.00
15785	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Rugg	586	50.00
15786	L. E. Daugherty	3	200.00
15787	Geo. Mager	51	200.00
15788	Mrs. Mary Jane Leavitt	110	50.00
15789	Henry E. Desmond	125	200.00
15790	Evander Conway (dis.)	163	400.00
15791	M. W. Smith	199	200.00
15792	Rudolph Behm	522	200.00
15793	Chas. C. Coger	586	200.00
15794	Jas. W. Wilson	667	50.00
15795	Henry Goodhue	1022	200.00
15796	Wm. Parkinson, Jr.	1287	200.00
15797	John Burie	8	200.00
15798	George R. Williams	318	200.00
15799	Ferdinand J. Bergeron	632	200.00
15800	Ed. Marion	1112	150.00
15801	Jacob Haimowitz	1157	200.00
15802	Mrs. Elizabeth West	158	50.00
15803	Pickens Tillman	224	50.00
15804	Mrs. Sarah E. Whitney	434	50.00
15805	Isaac Parks	432	50.00
15806	John A. Smith (dis.)	106	400.00
15807	Mrs. Alice M. Sheppard	160	25.00
15808	Jacob Moser	188	200.00
15809	W. R. Custer	333	200.00
15810	Richard Abernathy (dis)	352	400.00
15811	Franz Wojthiewiez	1244	200.00
15812	Mrs. Alice Casper	1514	50.00
15813	Mrs. Mary Bulger	22	50.00
15814	Leon Goulet	730	50.00
15815	J. P. Richards	1328	50.00
15816	Mrs. Roxanna Crumley	333	50.00
15817	Frank Magnuisson	200	200.00
15818	A. G. Spangler	1725	50.00
15819	Walter P. Andrns	72	200.00
15820	Fred Krohme	209	200.00
15821	Philip Reichel	209	50.00
15822	Mrs. Sarah Novasen	282	50.00
15823	Mrs. Anna L. Henry	339	25.00
15824	Edgar Nash (dis.)	667	400.00
15825	Edward A. Dudley	988	50.00
15826	Mrs. Lucy Grimes	1082	50.00
15827	John T. Babst	1	200.00
15828	Israel Ferrieby	224	200.00
15829	Otto W. Anderson	258	200.00
15830	Nels M. Jensen	338	100.00
15831	Mrs. Agnes Hartzell	58	50.00
15832	Adam Koertgen	58	200.00
15833	Mrs. Frances T. Bateson	160	50.00
15834	Mrs. Anna Kirchner	188	50.00
15835	Charles Schaar	355	200.00
15836	Lars Neilsen	427	50.00
15837	Mrs. Aurelia Valin	444	50.00
15838	Mrs. Emma Marlow	1423	50.00
15839	Mrs. May Mathewson	22	50.00
15840	Wm. Frankenstein	47	200.00
15841	R. R. Harper	202	200.00
15842	Geo. J. Getgood	715	200.00
15843	Mrs. Martha Andrews	1094	50.00
15844	Mrs. Ida Sims Lovell	1612	50.00
15845	Charles Weinz	387	200.00
15846	Pat Maloney	33	200.00
15847	Mrs. Froney Dora Sthiel	213	50.00
15848	Eugene Heymann	375	50.00
15849	Mrs. Rosa Frei	375	50.00
15850	J. A. Dougherty	483	200.00
15851	Mrs. Cornelia W. Henning	483	50.00
15852	W. C. Richert	651	200.00
15853	Mrs. Mary L. Richards	673	50.00
15854	Mrs. Minnie H. Dimock	1140	50.00
15855	John A. Sjoquist	58	200.00
15856	Mrs. Mary J. McNulty	223	50.00
15857	M. V. Heck (dis.)	371	400.00
15858	Leo Montroy	1354	200.00
15859	Albert or Herbert Carlson.	55	200.00
15860	Frank O. Johnson	58	200.00
15861	Joseph K. Potter	132	200.00
15862	Samuel Bretz	309	200.00
15863	Bird Wilson Boyles	430	200.00
15864	Robert Petzhold	433	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
15865	Joseph E. Prince	538	200.00
15866	F. J. Burman	1390	200.00
15867	Eli Lavoie (bal.)	43	150.00
15868	Andrew Market	90	200.00
15869	Charles Schleicher	209	200.00
15870	J. D. Tiner, Jr., (dis.)	276	300.00
15871	Rudolph Krol	325	200.00
15872	F. E. Buckholtz	563	200.00
15873	Adolf Bartsch	1367	200.00
15874	C. C. Chamberlain	1476	200.00
15875	Peter H. Peterson	1561	200.00
15876	Mrs. Octavie Poisson	1684	50.00
15877	Mrs. Selma D. Johnson	58	50.00
15878	Jos. Calhoun	368	200.00
15879	Isaac Kostenowitz	1548	200.00
15880	Mrs. Jessie May McBride	311	50.00
15881	Christ Rasmussen	375	200.00
15882	Geo. Wohlleben	375	200.00
15883	Henry Pueshel	419	200.00
15884	Mrs. Emma Duclas	96	50.00
15885	John Harp	116	50.00
15886	P. C. Walcher (dis.)	978	100.00
15887	Mrs. Carrie Biggs	64	50.00
15888	James Howard	80	200.00
15889	Demos Gallant (bal.)	82	150.00
15890	Allen McIsaac	441	200.00
15891	Charles E. Coddington	453	200.00
15892	Chas. G. Anderson	639	200.00
15893	Louis Hoffman	678	200.00
15894	J. M. Owens (dis.)	916	200.00
15895	Chas. E. Silvius	330	200.00
15896	W. W. Harbeson	764	200.00
15897	Mrs. Matilda MacFarlane	98	50.00
15898	Friedrich B. Weidel	291	200.00
15899	Mrs. Malvina Guay Menard	1127	50.00
15900	Frank Maginisky	1317	200.00
15901	S. Neidhalski, alias Schultz	1367	200.00
15902	Mrs. Arcena Noonan	1724	50.00
15903	Mrs. Claudia S. Bertrand	1775	50.00
15904	Elisha Sharp	119	200.00
15905	Mrs. Lucy Losey	594	25.00
15906	Louis E. Ross	29	200.00
15907	Mrs. Anna Louise Graff	51	50.00
15908	Phil Dreyer	73	200.00
15909	Henry Metzger	772	200.00
15910	Mrs. Frances Tenbner	1	50.00
15911	Alfred Mador	21	200.00
15912	Frank Keehme	26	200.00
15913	Jas. H. Porter	278	50.00
15914	Edward James Hadaway	498	200.00
15915	Frank A. Fuller	66	50.00
15916	C. B. Bryant	517	200.00
15917	Michael Moran	660	200.00
15918	Wm. N. Nichols	696	200.00
15919	Fred Anderson (bal.)	824	78.00
15920	Joseph M. Langlois	861	50.00
15921	Fred Brink	90	200.00
15922	Mrs. Gesina J. Ricks	156	50.00
15923	Wm. B. Unks	211	50.00
15924	James Bradstone	416	50.00
15925	Mrs. Annie Wood	476	50.00
15926	Alfred Hervieux	707	200.00
15927	Wm. Royal	20	50.00
15928	Mrs. Lizzie Bryant	52	50.00
15929	Frank Laumeister	266	200.00
15930	John Weidman (dis)	296	400.00
15931	Wm. Richards	661	200.00
15932	Silas Clark Curry	1088	200.00
15933	W. T. King	1148	50.00
15934	Elmer J. Girwood	1639	100.00
	Total		$24,353.00

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Believing It

This is a jolly, good, old world,
Where all things balance right;
Believing this will make it so,
In darkness thus find light;
This is a splendid place to be,
The best we've ever found,
A happy heart will guide the feet
To firm and solid ground.

This is a jolly, kindly world
If we but make it good
By living right and doing right
And being what we should;
No matter if some other man
Finds out the world's all wrong,
Just tell him better change his tune
Into a happy song.

For, notwithstanding storm and rain
There's shelter and there's shine,
We'll find if we're believing it
Some weather's fair and fine;
There's nothing else will help so much
To carry out our plan,
To make this world a happier place
And bless our fellowman.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

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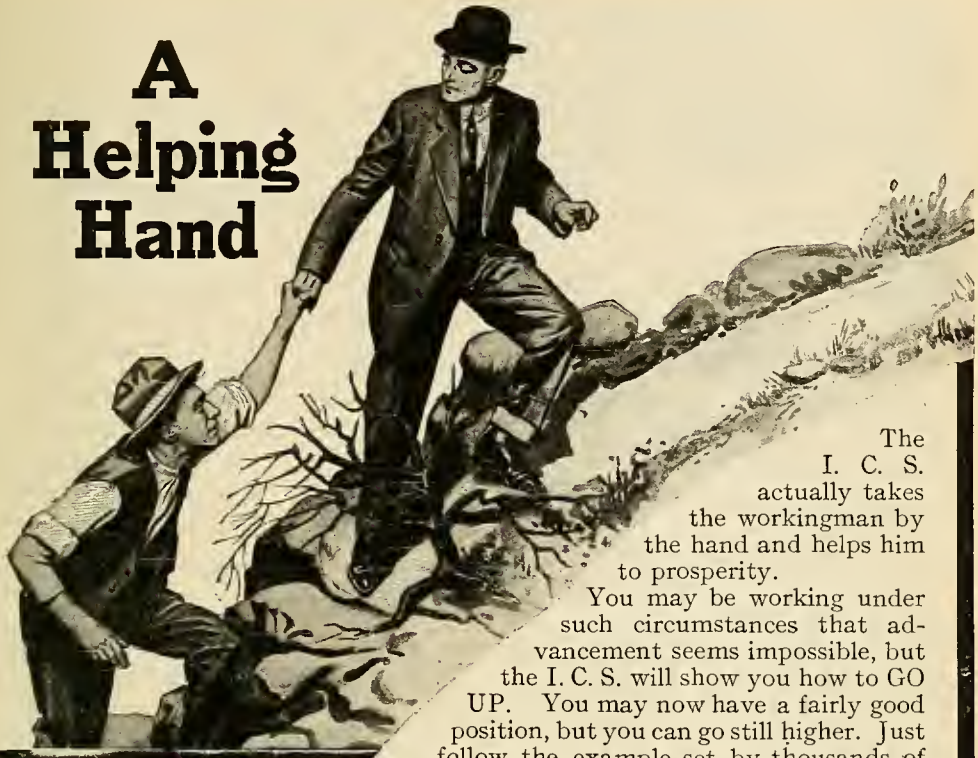

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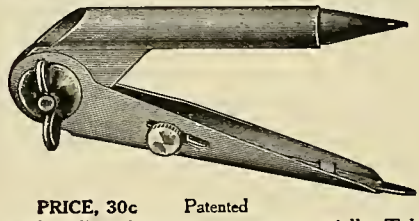

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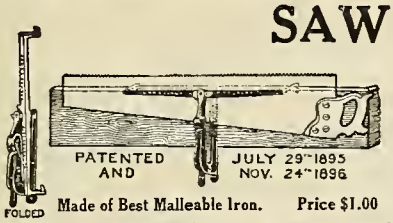

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Washington, Oct. 7.—Three hundred men, women, boys and girls employed in the plant of the American Druggists' Syndicate in New York have gone on strike as a protest against unbearable conditions. The strikers have been the recipients of exceedingly small wages and have been compelled to work from 7:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. Recently a system similar to the Taylor system was established; the workers protested and declared they could not stand the strain, and their complaint was answered by the issuance of an order requiring them to work from 7:30 a. m. to 9 p. m. and 11 p. m. without extra compensation. Seventy-five men walked out and were followed by the remainder of the workers. The plant is now guarded by the police.

Ain't Got Time to Cry

Old Ezry Perkins was a man
  That lots of troubles knew.
  An' hunted for him, too,
But though they hit him fore and aft
  Enough his soul to try,
He just kept smilin' while he said,
  "I ain't got time to cry."

An' so he walked a smilin' way
  Along the path of life,
An' did not mind the doleful fray,
  The trouble and the strife;
An' folks who met him always smiled
  An' gained new strength to try
The game of life whene'er he said,
  "I ain't got time to cry."

Old Ezry's dead, and yet he lives
  Within this heart of mine,
And strength and vigor to me gives,
  Now in the battle line.
I'm wearied oft, and wounded oft,
  And yet I do not sigh,
For I repeat old Ezry's words,
  "I ain't got time to cry."

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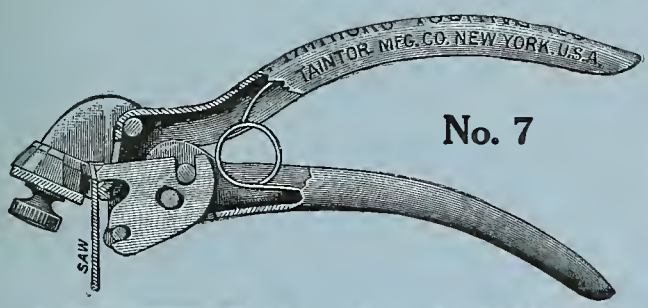

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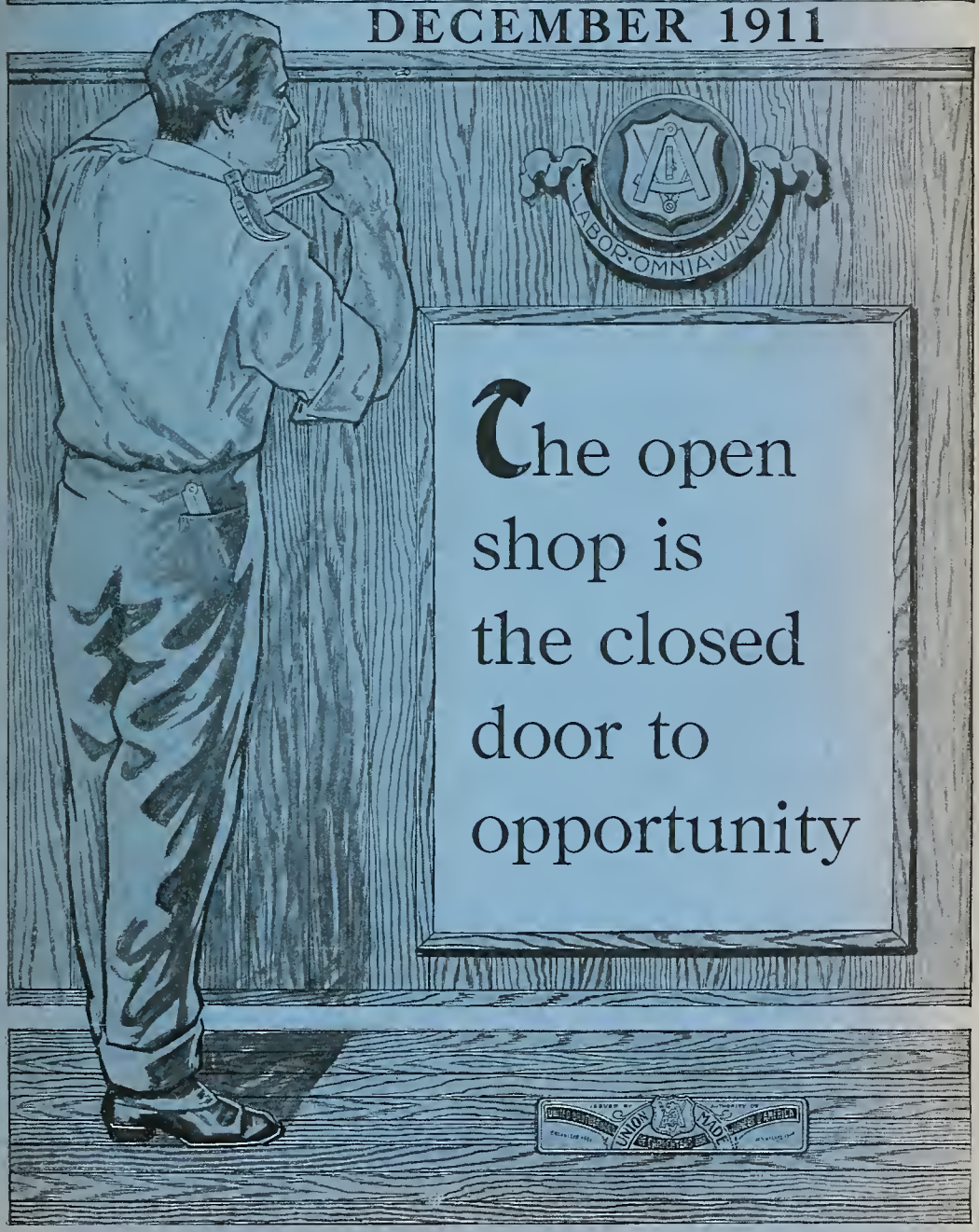
THE CARPENTER

DECEMBER 1911



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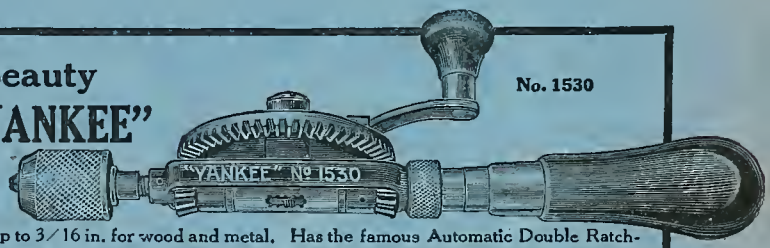

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SEND FOR CATALOG No. 29

Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXI—No. 12
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1911

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Speak a Word

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

When a brother finds misfortune
  And his spirit's faint and sore—
There's the place to offer comfort,
  Lift such souls to hope once more;
To the weary and discouraged
  In the depths of craven fear,
Whisper of a brighter prospect—
  Speak to them a word of cheer.

When we know a man is worried
  With adversities galore,
When his bad luck seems to double
  And the wolf is at his door,
There's a chance to do a kindness—
  Let him know a friend is near,
Love will lighten all his burdens
  And will speak a word of cheer.

Brotherhood is still abounding
  And outgrowing graft and greed,
Oft its ministries of mercy,
  Prove the toilers' friend indeed;
Then for all bowed down by failure,
  Shrinking from the cold world's sneer,
While we bless with deeds of kindness
  Speak a word of hope and cheer.

EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS

(By Frank Duffy.)

VERY distinguished citizen of the State of Indiana, referring to the appointment of the Indiana Industrial and Agricultural Education Commission, authorized by the late Legislature, suggested that we, as the representative of organized labor, "name (to him), the Industrial Educational institutions founded or fostered or supported by the National Association of Manufacturers." This was drawing not a line between capital on one side and labor on the other, but between two distinct institutions, each in its individual or separate capacity claiming direct effort in behalf of industrial education.

Neither our selection nor our opinions shall be personal or private, but as a representative of crafts and kindred industries allied in organized form, our insistence was, and is, that, in such form, their efforts are for the wage earners throughout the land, especially those who are disposed to remove themselves and their labor from being slavishly bound, and in-as-much as the National Association of Manufacturers was opposing this disposition and the educational, industrial and financial improvement of the laboring masses, there is no institution in the country the founding or fostering or supporting of which could be credited to the Association; and with the same grace that our friend threw out his personal question he admitted the truthfulness of our statement.

It is incumbent upon us that we speak for all industrially interested in the great, grand cause of labor, and that specially means the entire family of wage earners who have and show the disposition hereinbefore mentioned.

Frankly, we do realize, and must admit, that the intellectual condition of a very large portion of the wage earning class, does not stand out in conspicuous distinction to that which illuminates those minds whose possessors have the favor of wealth, and set aside and utilize much of it for attaining the advantages which education offers to intellects seeking and desiring high mental improvement.

There is many a mind that discovers it has appetites and desires to be improved educationally and realizes education is not only a real principle but the supreme power that aids culture and the cultivated. But, unfortunately, many such is not financially situated as to serve its wishes, while many another does all within its power to unfold, expand and extend its capacities so as to become a happy, excellent, vigorous and well proportioned element of practical and intelligent worth to itself and its fellows.

There are others, still, that are solicitous to hold to a manual rather than a mental improvement, caring little for and often never realizing the advantage of education and enlightening knowledge and information to aspiring intellects. Nor can others see how such intellects receive the acceleration and progress of social, financial and physical recognition and advancement.

Nothing more is needed than to show that the great interest which men of liberal, well-furnished minds should be planted in the uncultivated intellects of the laborers that no inertia or inactivity take any growth in the industrial field. There can be no denying the fact that allied enlightened labor is the only barrier against ignorant and illiterate labor and that labor which lacks and has no desire to manifest the moral stamina to oppose industrial depression and oppression.

The mind that is human is, by its very nature, disposed to seek such alliance that it may be guided and directed away from subjugating and embarrassing conditions and on to intellectual light, fervor and favor of well furnished minds.

We are drawing no imaginary but a real actual picture in our midst. Its remarkable vividity causes the philanthropy of education and the educated to regret its portrayal and existence. Neither the organizations we speak for nor other constituents of intellectual power and training, is to be held respon-

sible for the causes that create this dark, unpropitious cloud that hangs in the mental skies of the laboring masses.

Looking the fact in the face that low wages—so low that one loaf of bread must serve where two are needed; long hours of work—so long that the night couch is more welcomed than the easy chair around the evening lamp on the home table; and that personal and industrial rights, privileges and liberties are trampled upon by employers and courts at the behest of capital and employers and such bodies as the National Assosiation of Manufacturers, it is not surprising that the uneducated toilers wonder whether the better equipped have been endowed by the Maker who created the animate and inanimate of life, or they are lost and left in the world of civilization. Still it must be said that with many ambition rises as they realize that the fault, not the cause, is largely upon themselves, at their own doors and within their own homes.

It is not their wish for, or love of gain that stirs this ambition, but a sincere and wholesome desire to rise in the world of science and general mental physical and social improvement, worth and power, for these create in every person possessing will and energy, a demand for the higher offices of such an elevated state.

How important is it then that a good and solid educational foundation be laid for all who are sensibly cognizant of its value, especially if their desire is to stand upon and acclereate at least some of the features of intellectual betterment.

It is not a foundation that is to be laid primarily and specially for adults. Neglect and such circumstances as we have noted have been permitted to unite as an enemy, though it is still within their power to crush the cruelty of their antagonists.

Years, beyond the meridian of life, is a foe to us all. Only is their experience our friend in the educational value of which it is an educator in itself. Time that is gone, like the dead, can be recalled only in memory. The great duty of the present is to prepare for the future. Hence, as the dead years are only friendly in their experience the offices of the present should be in behalf of those who are rising or desire to rise into usefulness that they may exert it to the benefit of the young and growing.

Unfortunate as it is, there is a multitude of minds in the industrial world that are educationally deficient, just as there is of minds that begin to think and ask reasons why they should longer remain under either a partial or complete mental eclipse, why they should be kept down by narrow form and show. Whatever is humane is progressive. In the industrial application, the intellectual elevation of labor and the laborer has become a mighty demand. Whatever tends to industrially lower, degrade or oppress either, is but an enslavement of not only the mental but the physical forces of those whom circumstances have decreed must "earn their living by the sweat of their brows."

As the representative of organized labor in the effort to secure wide, liberal industrial education, it is and will continue to be our insistence that trade and industrial training and instruction be given by those drawn from—in commercial lines, from commercial sources, and so on through all the distinctive factors of industrial and mechanical life, and not by those specially employed to inculcate and uphold theories, methods and means that establish only the enslavement we have hereinbefore pointed out.

If the National Association of Manufacturers, or any of its members or auxiliaries or co-workers, can point us to the fact that none of them either fosters or encourages other than this narrow class of institutions, we shall be ready to believe that they are, in this respect, worthy of public regard.

Our distinguished friend and fellow citizen and all labor and the public is invited to read this article, as all will find our personal and industrial position on the great question of industrial education.

Booming Union Man for Governor.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25.—L. W. Quick, secretary treasurer of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, is being boomed for the nomination for governor of the state of Missouri. Mr. Quick is one of the active trade unionists of the country and well and favorably known. He is now the city treasurer of St. Louis.

THE CARPENTER

LEARN TO LABOR AND TO WAIT

(By H. B. Moyer.)

IN looking over a pile of old magazines recently I ran across a comic picture of two birds who had made their home in the center of a huge archery target around which numerous arrows were flying. Papa Bird was remarking to Mrs. Bird that the location of their homes was apparently about the safest in the neighborhood.

At first glance there is little that is practical in such a picture; it appears exaggerated and unreal. But it isn't. If one were to label that target "Perfection," name the two birds "Chagrin" and Disappointment," and the archers "Mankind," he would be presenting a scene that, figuratively speaking, is taking place every moment of the day. It is certainly a fact that more people shoot at Perfection than hit it, and Chagrin and Disappointment are generally right there to laugh at their bad marksmanship.

The reason most people are bad marksmen is because they aren't willing to spend a fair amount of time and energy in practice. It is decidedly human to want to jump from the bottom of the ladder to the top in one leap, but it is seldom possible to do so.

Experience we are told is the greatest of teachers, but even she (or should it be he?) finds it rather difficult to drill the lesson of patience into mankind's pate.

The masterpiece of the great painter appeals by its very simplicity. Everything in the picture looks so perfectly natural and simple that one could readily fancy that its creator completed it in perhaps a few days. And yet it might have actually taken years of actual labor to obtain the result aimed at, not to mention the years and years of hard, thankless toil spent by the artist in mastering the mechanics of his art.

The late Clyde Fitch, one of the most popular of American playwrights, although possibly never a really great writer, was said to have turned out a certain play in a few weeks. To this Mr. Fitch replied that he had "turned" the play out in the time mentioned. "But," he added, "I schemed and planned and turned that play over in my head for three years before I wrote a line of it."

Look down the list of men and women who have become famous and successful in any given pursuit and you will find that with possibly an extremely rare exception they all served long unremunerative apprenticeships before they finally "landed."

No more popular pen and ink artist ever lived than Charles Dana Gibson, and yet for three years after he left the art schools he could not sell a picture. It may be of interest, too, to state that while his annual income in recent years has been in the neighborhood of $50,000 his first picture (that of a bull-dog barking at the moon) sold for $5. The popularity of Gibson's work is said to have been responsible for the generation of thousands of would-be black and white artists, each and every one of whom doubtless thoughtlessly imagined that Gibson just decided off-hand to be a successful artist and immediately found himself fitted for the work without any preliminary training and hard study or other obtacles to overcome.

What is true of individuals is true of organizations of men. The careers of both have to be built up bit by bit, just as a skyscraper is erected, and it is manifestly nonsensical to expect anything else. These facts are all perfectly obvious, so obvious that it seems almost a waste of time and space to dilate upon them, and yet there are those who have apparently not yet learned to accept them as gospel.

I have in mind in particular the man who admits that he believes organized labor to be a move in the right direction and yet hesitates to take out a card himself because the movement is not perfect. "Organized labor will never be really successful until every working person in the world is enrolled as a member of a labor union," is the text of some of the arguments (?) one hears expressed, "and so long as there are strikes there will be those who will not care to enroll."

THE CARPENTER

The man who waits for organized labor to become a perfectly ideal institution has a long wait before him, and if he holds off from becoming a member until all the non-unionists join the movement in one body he will have whiskers longer and grayer than those of old Rip Van Winkle. They will all come in due time but it will be as individuals.

Armies, all powerful in their collective strength, have to be recruited with individuals. The army of workingmen and working women who have volunteered to fight for the rights of the working classes is not vast perhaps when compared with the non-union working people, but they are increasing in numbers continually, and what is better they are accomplishing something because they are working together.

The best and easiest way to make a failure of one's career is to lie back and wait for some one else to pave the way for you. The logical, practicable and satisfactory method is to hustle out and do your own paving alongside of your fellow men. And it stands to reason that if you help a united force in the work and the united force helps you both are going to get along faster than if you do nothing.

Organized labor started with perhaps two or three men and those who founded the movement undertook what must have appeared then to be a hopeless task, for even in this age of enlightenment it is not always possible to convince the working classes that their best interests lie in a united effort. Deep down in his heart the most rabid non-unionist must admit that organized labor comes closer to obtaining the workingman's rights than the unorganized individual can ever hope to do, and the only reason one can assign for the backwardness displayed by some non-unionists is that they are waiting for the movement to become perfect so they can jump, without strife or worry of any kind from unfair into ideal conditions at one leap.

And one doesn't have to go outside of the labor unions themselves to find individuals who fancy that organized labor doesn't move along as fast as it should. One can find them here and there in any old town, and if some of them spent the time wasted in fault-finding in doing some missionary work for the union organized labor would undoubtedly go forward faster than it does. A chock used as a lever in the rear of a wheel will make it go faster than if it is chocked between the spokes.

Patiently striving to attain an ideal will get a man farther up than impatiently waiting for the ideal to be handed him on a silver platter. If the labor movement isn't going ahead fast enough to suit you jump in and give it a helping hand. Don't retard its progress by dragging on behind. Don't be patient and wait—be patient and work.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.
—Longfellow.

SOME OF THE WORKING MAN'S PROBLEMS

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

TALKING of present day problems, winter coming on and the cost of provisions steadily increasing puts a man to thinking seriously on the subject. Almost every family may be counted as so many providers, viz: so many consumers, for it is often the case that non-providers may be well developed consumers. There are voluntary and involuntary dependents on the resources of the working man, and all the energy, thrift, courage and patience natural or acquired that he can muster, will not be more than enough to meet the demands of his emergency.

There are the aged and infirm, there are small children, there are victims of various disqualifying misfortune, and there are pitiful and helpless consumptives; for such among our dear ones, sacrifice and service are only a part of our labor of love. Involuntarily they increase our burdens, and such a care becomes a privilege—the bearing of

such burdens bravely merits the "grace sufficient to convert a cross into a crown."

It is the irony of fate that the majority of such cares fall to the share of the hard-run working man. In the working man's home there are usually about two or three babies to one in the home of his rich neighbor.

The number of consumptives in the United States has been conservatively estimated as one hundred thousand cases per annum. Most of these cases are said to be in the homes of working people. The poverty of environment makes such instances particularly pathetic. Then comes in another serious question to be considered by working people,—namely, how to manage to make provision for the rainy day. Times of idleness or of disaster and disease sometimes come, and most times catch the poor man unprepared. We usually must trust to luck or the Lord to provide, for his own resources have reached their limit and long since been exhausted. Among the regular adult workers who want a job and are willing and anxious to work, it has been estimated that one million are constantly out of employment. With one million of the workers idle, there are probably about seventy-four million of population from which drivers and drones, sick people, small children, drunkards, society people and other incompetents, must be eliminated to locate the responsible workers on whom national as well as individual prosperity depends.

The toilers and the leaners from age to age keep about the same average proportion. And to the credit of the toilers be it said, the burden for many has been patiently borne by the few.

> He who loves the best his fellowman
> Is loving God the holiest way he can.

For our overtaxed burden-bearers the cross of care has become a cross of honor, and men will yet so recognize it.

There is no chance for the working man to relax or to rest from life's slavery. Little children must be given an opportunity to become equipped for the responsibilities of maturity. Missing this chance in youth, it is gone forever and they are handicapped through life for having been deprived of their birth-right. The building of the future citizenship of the nation, rightly done, is a noble aspiration for any people, but doubly heroic is the attempt of the working man to give his children a chance.

To properly rear and educate them is a mighty task, even in this age of schools. There are schools free, and schools to pay, schools for boys, schools for girls, and schools co-ed; there are day schools, night schools, industrial schools and business schools, and still conditions of life are such that many are deprived of education.

Mighty as the undertaking of educational development is regarding the working man's children, results will warrant any sacrifice or effort, for in discharging such obligations the hope of certain future compensation lies in improved posterity.

Looking over the list of the working man's inevitable accidental, unavoidable burdens, the involuntary encumbrances that hamper his ambitions and impede his advancement, seem enough for human endurance without adding voluntary hardships to the already weighty budget. But human nature is a queer lot we must admit, when we next consider the absolutely unnecessary burdens that complicate the working man's problems.

"Men are only boys grown tall," and all classes have more or less of the social instinct impelling men toward federation and exchange of ideas.

Rich men have their clubs where, after business hours, they may be served with expensive liquors, wines and cigars, and meet with congenial companions for a friendly chat or prearranged conferences. Any general topic, political, social, religious, industrial, criminal, may be discussed with impunity. For the fat, sleek capitalists in any of their well-appointed rendezvous, this is truly a land of liberty. So much for privileged depravity.

Working men obeying the same impulse often come to grief. They are no weaker and no worse than the rich men in indulging their desires to excess. The difference of dissipation lies in environment. The working man must gather with his friends on the street corners for conversation. He must meet them in saloons to obtain favorite beverages. Booze of some sort, beer, pop-skull whiskey, any "mountain dew" except spring water, usually supplies the call for refreshments. With rich and poor the principle is

just the same. Most men of both classes are often abnormally thirsty and the only difference in their indulgences is in the financial ability to procure and the quality rather than quantity of their drinks.

Over-indulgence is an easy habit to acquire. Booze is a part of the burden that makes a heavy lump in the load the working man carries. Intemperance is an entirely unnecessary weight added to his pack. It is a voluntary nuisance and hindrance to himself and a tragedy to his home's best interests.

The working man not only bears his own tremendous burdens, but the cunning of the better equipped business competitors imposes added responsibilities upon him.

The working man feels that in bearing unjust and unnecessary burdens that are his own exclusively, he brooks no interference. When he knows he is being taxed to the uttermost to feed and fatten idle, useless, fashionable nobodies who scorn the actual source of their supply, it is high time to protest. The parasite, principally found in aristocratic circles as hangers on, make a noticeable factor in the working man's problems. In an indirect way but directly as labor bears all the burdens of humanity, they are a dead expense to the world.

They never have worked, never will and never expect to work, yet require good clothes and get them, and are always ready to indulge an able bodied appetite! They nearly always have some fad for the doctors to tinker with. Aunt must make regular visits to the Osteopath or uncle must take frequent trips to mineral springs for the relief of an ache or a pain. Operations for everything under the sun is a fashionable fad as well as an expensive one. For all these fashions and fancies, increased cost of rent, food and fuel for working people are the means of paying for them!

It's another cent on the price of meat,
And a cent on a pound of tea,
And a cent on this and a cent on that
To be paid by you and by me.

The workingman's problems are growing more and more complex. Organization is working ably and intelligently to solve them and has long since passed simple equasions in learning the principle of demonstrating labor's higher mathematics. Brotherhood will yet solve all problems correctly. The Golden Rule is being more and more adopted in human relations. The spirit of helpfulness and love is abroad and men are getting more humane and kinder to each other. There are many in sore need of generous hands outstretched to their aid.

And the angels can see through the white cloud rift
All the Godlike souls who give them a lift.

THE AMERICAN STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE

(By John Upton.)

THERE are those who will question whether we have a style of architecture which may be called truly American.

At one time the log cabin might have been called the American style of home. Then, a few years later the Colonial frame house was, in at least a portion of the country, a very popular style. Again at one time it was the brick house.

Then we began to use concrete blocks and some were inclined to think that this was to become the American style while others seemed to be more interested in the monolithic or poured wall house.

At different times we have houses built after styles prevalent in the different countries. Of the old world, the English half-timbered house, the French chateau, the Swiss chalet, the Italian mansion set in a formal garden and the bungalo of India.

These different styles all have their advantages, whether used singly or in combination, and we have even gone farther East or West and borrowed from other countries.

One can find in America almost any style of house that he looks for and as to material, these houses are constructed from almost as varied an assortment as one can wish or need.

It is fitting that there should be some connection between the styles of a building and the material of which it is built, yet there seems to be no hard and fast rules here in America even for this. Nor are we often particular about using the same materials for the entire house. In fact, we are allowed great latitude and I might say longitude and we are not slow to use it.

When we see a house with the main part built of stone, with a heavy cornice and returns at the gable, with an addition of frame construction with an open cornice; or see a design having a gambrel roof on one part and a straight roof on the other and these two parts composed of different materials, we are justified in asking or at least in wondering if there is not a little too much harmony in some of our architecture.

Would it not be desirable and entirely satisfactory if we were to use for the covering of the main part of our house some material which would be reasonable in cost yet capable of being furnished to meet the demands of the most particular? Some material which would harmonize well with any other which might be used for the remainder of the structure, and would readily lend itself to any good style of architecture or any reasonable floor plan.

Perhaps you think that clapboards will fill these requirements, but they are open to one objection as are also shingles. They must be frequently painted to keep them in good condition.

We have a material which from this point is superior to any sort of wood as it will need no future treatment and yet is entirely desirable. Cement is coming to be the leading material for building construction and in the cement stucco house we may well hope that we have the material which is to give us an American architecture. Its cost is very reasonable so that the vast number of representative Americans, the working men, need not look with longing upon the imposing and very beautiful homes of his apparently more fortunate neighbors. It may be given such a finish that it will please the millionaires. It is both durable and fireproof, and can readily be made to harmonize with any style or architecture.

If some other material is used for part of the house none of the advantages of stucco need be lost. We see almost every day houses covered partly or entirely with the material. Both new structures and old ones which have been improved, and every such house is adding to the popularity of the material.

While stucco will generally cost more than clapboards, the fact that it needs no paint and is much more protection from both heat and cold, will offset the additional first cost. Again, it may be applied to almost any surface, brick, stone, or frame, with lasting results.

Surely the country is big enough and is getting to be old enough to have an architecture of its own.

Address of Fraternal Delegate J. Crinion, Representing the British Trades Union Congress, at Atlanta, Ga., A. F. of L. Convention

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: In the name of the British Trades Union Congress I convey to you their hearty greetings, and in the name of two million, four hundred thousand organized workers of Britain their sincere wishes for your success in this, your thirty-first convention.

Mr. Chairman and friends, it is my intention to touch as briefly as I can upon industrial questions that are before the British public. And in so doing I wish to bring it under the heading of the Federation of Trades Unions, a federation which is conducted principally on the same lines as your own federation. The federation is looked upon as the militant part of our trades union movement, is an offspring from the Trades Union Congress, and has the great Labor disputes, strikes and lockout that take place in our country to deal with. We recognize that we have too many unions and far too few trades unionists. We have many unions similar to each other, but still claiming their own autonomy, with few members in their individual societies. The federation has set about to bring about a better understanding by having fewer unions and having members more amalgamated or federated than they have been in the past.

When the Federation of Trades Union came into being in 1899 there were forty-three societies and three hundred and forty-

three thousand members connected with it. Today it possesses no less than one hundred and forty societies with seven hundred and fifty thousand members. This will show you that we are taking a step in the right direction. Considering that it is only thirteen years since the formation of our Federation we can claim that we have done much useful and serviceable work in behalf of the industrial toilers of Great Britain.

In recent years we have used our persuasion to the effect that we have been able to bring about an understanding with the general laborers, numbering some twelve organizations, to federate together in, practically speaking, one union. This has had the good results many of you have read of in this country in the recent upheaval we have had, where the dockers, the seamen, the carters and many other labor organizations, that for long, long years had been asking, pleading, I might say, to the employers for an improvement in their working conditions, were able to improve their conditions. For many years they had pleaded, but all their pleadings having fallen on deaf ears they made up their minds to put up with their conditions no longer. The result was the cry of "Down with tools!" and by downing the tools those men proved they were not to be trifled with any longer, and their position is much improved today by that action.

Many people in our country had hoped to find, because it was they said an interference with trade, a paralyzing of the industries of the country, that some drastic measure might be taken to prevent a recurrence of that action. But before that can be accomplished workers of our country will have to be accounted with, because long enough have they stood silently and borne the brunt of the capitalist classes. Now they are determined that it shall not again come to pass that the laborer will not be able to command a decent return for his labor and decent conditions to live under. No matter what the criticisms may have been, those in the movement believe they were justified in the action they took.

I am only sorry that I have to stand here and say that I think the mistake that was made—a mistake that should have been foreseen years ago—was made by the railway workers in our country. Had they been inside the federated movement of the country they would not have come out as badly as they did, and it would not have come to pass that a commission was suggested by the government when these men had victory almost in sight. This commission, the men were led to believe, would be favorable in its findings toward them. You have all read for yourselves what those findings were. Those men back at their work are, practically speaking, in the same position they were before they left it. The findings of the commission—what were they? That the men shall have the right to select whom shall be their secretary. It may be their general secretary or it may be a secretary agreed upon and appointed by the men to go along with a committee. A committee of what kind? A committee that is working for some of the railway companies, men who cannot go honestly, without fear of their situations being jeopardized, to voice the feelings and sentiments of their class.

I say that such a proposal is not worthy of picking up to read, because I hold the men have a right to say whom they will appoint and whether or no it will be officers they will select to represent them in official position, not men selected from the company, who have to meet and deal with these questions with them across the table. Furthermore, their finding is that there shall be no interference with the management or discipline of the great railways. What underlies that? Do I need to tell you? You understand quite as well and perhaps better than I do what underlies it. Men may be marked for taking an advanced view, men may be marked for having the courage to say they will not submit to any kind or condition of labor or wages that may be paid. What will be the result? Marked men must go. If any one questions the rights of the men it will be said, "Hands off! You have no right to interfere with the management or discipline or the way we run those locomotives across our lines!"

Such a state of affairs is not worthy of men, but that is the findings of the commission that was appointed. All I have to say is that while we as a federation of trades unions do stand for the working men who are looked upon, as I said before, as a militant part of our movement, this is the finding of

the commission and the men have accepted it for the time being. But while the time is coming when they can act again in the matter they should prepare the financial side of the question, and then if they cannot get a hearing in a reasonable and proper manner from the great railway magnate, then, by all means, let them strike and stick to it, and heed no commissions or government interference until they have the victory they deserve.

As there are several other fraternal delegates to speak I shall have to briefly skim over the work we have further in hand. There are many of the trades or callings represented in this convention, and perhaps it would not be out of place to give something of what is being done by the trades in our federation. The glass workers in our country numbered sixteen small unions. We have been able to bring together fifteen of them and form one grand union. The sixteen organization were small in number, and each viewing things in their own light were practically at the mercy of the employers. Now that they are federated the employer can no longer look upon them in the same light he did when they were so many small fragments. Then we have the gold and silver trades unions, which numbered thirteen, with only twelve hundred members. You will readily see that with so many unions it was really a waste of energy and funds, because they were paying thirteen officials, had different committees and executives, and the money that ought to be going into one exchequer and to one set of officials, providing for a fighting fund, as we call it in our country, was divided among these organizations.

Then we have the Iron Foundry trades, numbering seven, with thirty five thousand members. This included the core makers, the plate molders, the bench molders, and some branches I am not thoroughly acquainted with. We have been able to get these people to see the benefit of federation or amalgamation, and at the present time they have agreed among themselves and have drafted a code of rules, contributions and benefits to be paid, and are now taking a ballot of the members of those seven associations. That to me is a step in the right direction; it is one of the things I admit ought to be copied in our country, because it is similar to what you have in the United States of America. This is recommended by each of the Executive Councils, and I have no doubt it will be accepted by the rank and file of the members.

Now, coming to the engineers, Shipwrights Provident and the Shipwrights Constructive Associations who were out on the river Thames, London, for a working agreement. They were also out for increased rates of pay during the time the upheaval was on. But although many of the labor disputes were out of the way there was a stand made of one part of the shipping employers. They would not recognize the men or their leaders. The men and their employers were looking on, neither doing anything.

During the trouble the Board of Trade was seeking to come in, to the credit of the men they said, "No, we have no desire for you yet. We are capable of managing our own affairs. But if we do want any assistance that assistance must come from the federated trades union movement." And that assistance did come, because no other person than our respected secretary, Mr. Appleton, approached the employers and the men as a mediator between them, where the Board of Trades failed, and got the men and employers together. And a code of rules was drawn up which lifted the wages and dealt with the hours in a way satisfactory to the men concerned. The Board of Trade became annoyed at the federation as a result. Let me tell you that on the advisory boards we have recently had appointed, because the federation is the militant part of our movement, it has been ignored. Let me say that although that industrial board has been formed, do not believe that it carries with it the trades union movement of our country. About it the trades union movement of our country has never been consulted. We know nothing of what the work of these industrial boards was to be. No scheme was placed before the trades union movement, yet the Government through the Board of Trade office appointed men, naming them as representatives of labor, and labor had no voice at all in the appointment. I am satisfied that the trades union movement will allow neither the Government, the Board of Trade, or any other outside body, the right to arrogate to itself the privilege of

saying who shall represent labor in our country.

Now I will speak briefly concerning my own craft. Perhaps there is not here any great representation from my trade. I can quite understand why that is the case. You have many different tongues spoken here; in fact, this is the resting place of the world, I believe. I can quite understand the difficulties that are in the way of the cotton people in organizing their craft. I am told that there is not twenty per cent of the workers in that craft in this country in the organization. I am sorry to hear that. Only last night a gentlemen who happened to come from the same town as myself, but who had been in the city of Atlanta for the past twenty years, said that when he saw a photograph of the convention that appeared in the paper he remarked: "That strikes me as Crinion from Oldham, and I am going to find out whether it is so." He came here yesterday and we talked about things at home and conditions here. He said: "I will take you around this city and you can see for yourself in one or two cotton mills the conditions that prevail. I am satisfied when you have seen them you will deplore the pitiable plight of the white people in those mills. You can take it from me—and I know what I am speaking of—from what I have seen in the old country and from what I have seen here, that the while people in the cotton mills of Atlanta are much worse off than the colored people."

I was very sorry to hear that. I don't know how you people will agree with me when I say they are much worse off than the colored people. Not that I in any way despise the colored man; in my opinion he is as worthy as I am; but I knew what my friend said has as its meaning that the white man should be getting better returns for his labor and better treatment than he is getting in the cotton mills of Georgia.

I have heard it stated that the workers as a whole have no newspaper they can call their own. That was an error on the part of the person who made the statement. I know there are people here who receive papers from our country that give the conditions of our workers, their wages and the hours they work. That is all contributed by the representatives of the workers themselves. That journal is the Cotton Factory Times. It is devoted wholly and solely to the condition of the workers in our mills. Then we have the Yorkshire Woolen Factory Times. That also is devoted wholly and solely to the workers, to the woolen workers of Yorkshire. I do not want you to think that all labor in England is alike unrepresented by any press. It is on the tapis to start a paper in the labor interests, representing not only the trades union movement but the work in parliament. I believe there is a prospectus before the country asking for capital to be subscribed to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, not dollars, but one hundred and fifty thousand sovereigns.

What has our craft been able to accomplish? Our craft in a sense was unorganized twenty-five years ago. Then we counted hundreds to our thousands today. Twenty-five years ago we were at the mercy of our employers. That is no longer the case. During those twenty-five years we have had a thirteen weeks' stoppage of our mills, we have had a twenty-one weeks' stoppage, we have had a seven weeks' stoppage, and we had a one week's stoppage only a matter of a year ago. Nothwithstanding these stoppages and starting from rock bottom, we have been able as textile workers to place many laws on the statute books and to get many fixed agreements between ourselves and the employer, or the Home Secretary. We have a clause which defines the work of every female piecework hand in the mill. The female who goes into our mills knows exactly the work that will be cut out for her, the price that she will be paid, and it is an impossibility for the employer to take away a cent from her wages. She knows how much is coming to her at the week's end, and if she is one cent short, she can ask the employer to refund it. If she fails to get it she will not be long in bringing it to the notice of our union and asking our officials to deal with the employer. In this organization I have the honor to be at the head of, the local union in the town where I reside has twenty thousand members, has its own office and four hundred and twenty thousand dollars to its credit. That money is invested in corporation stock and the interest more

than pays the working expenses of the organization.

While in New York my colleague and myself attended a meeting of his craft and heard a discussion of the printers' grievances in regard to tuberculosis. We have had the same question, and have it yet to some degree, in our mills at home. The cause was that they were not in a proper sanitary condition, that we had not the means of taking away the dust and lint. We had to toil under those conditions in former days, but during the past two years, through the agitation that was started by the cotton workers of Lancashire and adjacent counties, we have been able through the Home Office to bring pressure to bear on the employers to compel them to install in each of their mills apparatus that will take away all the dust and loose fibres the workers of our department had to inhale.

Not only have we been able to improve the sanitary conditions, but we have succeeded in having machinery guarded. Employers must see that the dangerous parts of all machinery are properly fenced. Only within these last twelve months we have been able to bring inspectors, employers and ourselves together at the same table and showed that this or that machine was not properly fenced. The employer has been given to understand by the inspectors under our government that those things must be attended to, and that without delay. The time is not long ago when we would be told to go and attend to our own business and not interfere with them in their management and control of their mills if such a thing had been suggested.

Another thing we have been able to accomplish for the cotton workers has to do with what we call robbery by the employers of those who were paid by the hour. Although our Factory Act says the working hours shall be 55 1-2 a week many employers ran their mills 67 and 68 hours a week. Those men who were putting in the extra hours received no compensation for it. We took the matter before the Home Secretary. While it has not been placed on the statute book we have what is very effective in checking such a nefarious piece of business. Whereas inspectors used to come along and if they caught a mill employing two or three hundred people, forty or fifty being paid by the day, running over-time they would summons five or six persons to the court. The piece hands are all right, because the longer the machinery is running the more they earn. They would summons five or six persons who were working by the day and would find the firm guilty, perhaps. What would be the penalty? In one case it would be ten shillings and cost, and in another only the cost. That would amount to only a few pounds. The firm would immediately leave court and go back and resort to the same thing. But that is not the case today. The inspectors have been given instructions to bring all the hands employed in that mill in our department to court if they choose to do so. And they do it. They are bringing twenty, thirty and forty persons to court, and it is no longer a fine of ten shillings and cost, or merely the cost, but one and two pounds and cost, making it in some cases something like one hundred pounds for an average mill. Not only that, but the police who patrol our streets are instructed during the winter months, and even in the summer months, if they happen to be on their beats nearby any of these mills, to walk into the mill office and ask why the mill is still at work when it is past the hour. That is accomplishing something in nipping the robbery of the working people.

There is one thing we have that I notice is on your agenda. That is the half-time question. That half-time question is attracting the attention of our people at home. At least 95 per cent of the representatives are as much opposed to half-time as any person in this convention. It is the one black spot that remains upon the escutcheon of our country now. I wish it were possible to remove it. A parent who has any regard for his children will not turn them over to the mills at the tender age of twelve years. I am speaking now my own individual opinion, because I know there are some few officials who hold a different opinion. A majority of the rank and file we represent are not of the opinion I am; but, nevertheless, I claim I have a right to my own individual opinion, and that is that the half-timers should be abolished in our mills. I know that along with representatives that you have had

from our country before, the late James Murodsley, the late David Holmes, the late Henry Wilkinson, myself, Mr. Mullen and David Shackleton some years ago were selected to meet Members of Parliament, with a member of the government in the chair. The school teachers were up in arms against the children going to the mills and the workshop. The employers tried to make much of it by parading the fact that the six representatives of labor had come through the mill as half-timers. They described the men, from Mr. Shackleton as a veritable giant, down to myself as a small, muscular man. That was twelve or fourteen years ago. I want to say frankly that although we went through the mill as half-timers, that the half-time of those days was much easier than it is today. The half-time today has considerable more work to contend with and the stress is greater than it was in my day. We have all our adults calling now for a forty-eight-hour week or an eight-hour day; we have them also complaining of the great strain imposed upon them. If that is so with the adult it is much more so with the young children who are turned into the mills and the workshops.

We are seeking to bring about the eight-hour day. We have a cotton bill drafted and drawn up by our own legislative council, and I believe it will find its way to the House of Commons in this session. We propose to deal with it in the following manner. We will take it by easy stages. If we go for a forty-eight-hour week from a fifty-five and one-half-hour week we are likely to spend years in agitating and trying to explain without getting nearer. We recognize that we will have the employers and the capitalists against us. We propose as an amendment to the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901 that we shall say after July, 1912, to the end of July, 1913, that we start work on Monday at 9 a. m., leaving that week to be fifty-three hours. From 1913 to 1914 we will start on Tuesday at 9 a. m., leaving that working week fifty hours, and after July, 1914, start work on Monday at 8:30 a. m. and cease work for the week on Friday evening. In other words, have Saturday and Sunday as clear days of rest.

I know there is a universal demand on the part of the organized movement and throughout our Congress for a forty-eight-hour week. Some have got the forty-eight-hour week, but not many. We feel that we can get and will get the ear of the government and also be able to convince the employer that it is useless to stand in the way of this desired improvement in behalf of cotton workers.

Let me say here that beyond the local I have spoken of, with its 20,000 members, we have an amalgamation of our own section of 57,000 members worth over $800,000. We have the card and blowing room operatives in one union, the spinners in another, the weavers are in their union and the twisters and drawers all have their separate unions and their own autonomy. We do not interfere with each others' work in any way or shape. Although I started in my early life as a little piecer in the mills, I left the spinning room at sixteen or seventeen years of age to go into the card room. Although I have some slight knowledge of the spinning room, I think it would be resented if I were to express my opinion before the spinners of their work. They claim that I know nothing at all about it. I grant it to save argument. Likewise I claim that they do not understand my work, and so it goes throughout the whole cotton industry in my country. Each representative has his own affairs to attend to, wages and hours to adjust, and after that is done we get together. We have what is known as a United Textile Workers' Association, which embraces the whole of the workers in the cotton mills and the bleachers. We have from that body a legislative council, with representatives serving from each section. That body deals with legislative matters only; it has nothing whatever to do with the internal affairs of the separate organization. That body has accomplished very, very much useful work. That body in the earlier days, perhaps before many unions in our country thought of taking up the question of workmen's compensation, was instrumental largely in shaping that act and getting it before the government by the labor party and placed on the statute books. That act in itself, although it may not be

all that is desired, was considered in our country one of the greatest boons that had been conferred upon the workers. I know this quite well, and I have had thirty years' connection with my own association, five years in minor offices and twenty years in my present position. I know if I had stood up twenty years ago and talked about a workman's compensation act, if I had said the workers would see the day when, if they happened to be maimed while following their calling, they would get fifty per cent. of their earnings, they would have said there was something wrong and strange about that man and he ought to be taken away to an asylum.

We have in my office at home no less than 600 claims per annum. Several are of those who were permanently incapacitated from following their usual occupations. During the past two years there were seventeen cases of injury to members that put them beyond following their usual occupations, but not permanently incapacitating them from following other work. Through being connected with the union, after drawing for months, and in some cases years, fifty per cent. of their wages, I have been able to recover for them a sum of $20,675.00. To recover that sum did not cause the injured persons one minute's anxiety, nor has it cost the association, beyond pen, ink, paper and stamps, one cent.

I am afraid I am taking more of your time than I ought to take, but there is one more matter I wish to talk upon. I am given to understand that the textile workers of this country have decided to throw in their lot with our International movement. We have an International textile movement that has been going on for close to twenty years. In it are Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland and Holland. I hope to be able to read next year at home or to hear tell at our committee meeting to be held next year at Stuttgart, Germany, that America is also with us.

I feel deeply grateful for the honor conferred upon me in having the privilege of speaking before such a great federation as you have here. You have a great country, and much of it I have seen strikes me as having plenty of room for all. You have much work on hand, but judging from the able reports I have heard from this platform, from your genial and well-informed chairman and other officials, you are in fairly good trim.

From the bottom of my heart I thank you for the manner in which you have received me and for the kind hospitality you have meted out. I am sure no one could desire more. Friends, I thank you all.

From My Office Window

All out-of-doors in spring time
  Where fragrant breezes blow,
Smiles up at me a greeting
  Because I love it so;
The sunshine warm and tender
  In golden splendor lies
Across the radiant garden
  Beneath the cloudless skies.
(Seen from the office window.)

All out-of-doors in summer
  To me seems very sweet—
The leafy shade refreshing,
  The dazzling noon day heat—
My senses all responsive
  To sight and sound and smell
Find summer time agreeable
  Because I love it well.
(But alas! vacation is brief.)

And when the season passes
  And fall begins again,
Out-of-doors is beautiful
  In sunshine and in rain;
The ripened leaves are turning
  To red and gold and brown,
And in the autumn weather
  The ripe nuts patter down.
(But I get them at the Dago stand—5 cents a pint!)

Then when we call it winter
  All snow and thaw and freeze,
Still nature clothes in beauty
  The bare and naked trees;
And from my office window
  The bleak and wintry day,
With all its blow and bluster,
  Seems just as sweet as May.
(As we grow old in service.)

This life is like a treadmill
  We glimpse the fleeting show—
For the world's busy toilers
  The pay days come and go!
And still the passing seasons
  Demand toil's full supply.
While like a merry-go-round
  The years go flittering by.
(Viewed from my office window.)

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Toil and Tides

By JOHN B. POWELL

Row on, though the surging billows rise
  To fearful heights of danger and dread,
Grasp the oars with courage brave and strong
  By Justice lead and by Right be led.

Don't falter—though tides rush hard and fast
  On toil's great ocean, so deep and wide,
It will never do to idly drift
  While Labor's craft is on the rough tide.

Row far from mountains of rocks and crags,
  Nor trust to the cold and treacherous tides
Lest they lead from the beaten paths
  Where smoothly Peace and its pleasure glides.

Where the mind and the heart are pure in thought,
  And the cruel and wicked are scorned
For deeds that are done in horrid crime
  Against innocent life, who are mourned.

Row on, though you pass great "Castles in Spain,"
  Row to the goal of a higher life
For Labor fair and honest when fair
  And honest in its struggle and strife.

For the higher waves of that sweet toil
  That bears no blemish to mar its cause,
Be true to it, and yourselves be true
  To God and Country and Country's laws.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

LABEL PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 18

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1911

Our General Secretary's Annual Report

The report of our general secretary, Frank Duffy, for the year ending June 30, 1911, which was issued early this month (November) and copies forwarded to all Local Unions, contains highly interesting information and data on the numerical strength, financial standing of our U. B., cost of strikes and lockouts, etc.

The report shows that at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1911, our membership in good standing was 195,766. Added to this number the 28,520 members reported six months in arrears, and those squaring arrears for the fiscal year, the actual membership of our U. B. would amount to 224,286.

One hundred and seventy-one new Local Unions were organized during the period covered by the report, while 154 Local Unions either lapsed or consolidated.

The number of Local Unions and their membership in good standing in each state is shown in the following table:

State.	Locals.	Members.
Alabama	17	979
Alaska	1	17
Arizona	6	395
Arkansas	16	597
California	85	12,847
Canada	78	6,616
Colorado	29	2,740
Connecticut	23	4,301
Delaware	2	336
Dist. of Col	1	1,209
Florida	36	1,832
Georgia	26	1,668
Hawaiian Islands	1	39
Idaho	13	712
Illinois	163	26,691
Indiana	58	4,137
Iowa	35	3,284
Kansas	30	1,113
Kentucky	21	911
Louisiana	6	357
Maine	14	985
Maryland	12	1,165
Massachusetts	140	13,270
Michigan	49	6,615
Minnesota	16	4,195
Mississippi	5	29
Missouri	44	5,068
Montana	19	1,526
Nebraska	12	770
Nevada	7	239
N. Hampshire	9	435
New Jersey	87	11,499
New Mexico	5	216
New York	208	30,659
N. Carolina	5	172
N. Dakota	3	127
Ohio	88	7,943
Oklahoma	51	2,431
Oregon	12	1,258
Pennsylvania	142	13,791
Porto Rico	17	328
Rhode Island	17	2,033

S. Carolina	11	573
S. Dakota	6	204
Tennessee	17	1,264
Texas	83	5,040
Utah	7	614
Vermont	12	683
Virginia	9	793
Washington	29	3,447
W. Virginia	17	1,030
Wisconsin	39	4,622
Wyoming	3	270
Total	1,842	194,080

The membership of the seven districts represented on the Executive Board and the localities where district councils of our U. B. exist, of which we have 130, are enumerated in the report. The report also contains a table showing the annual growth of our U. B. since its inception in 1881, to June 30, 1911. The increase in membership was highest during the fiscal year of 1901-1902, viz: 54,105. The heaviest loss of membership recorded was experienced during the period of industrial depression, 1907-1908, it amounted to 21,320 members.

From July 1, 1910, to March 1, 1911, 1,360 approved claims were paid, sub-divided as folows:

Members' beneficial claims	$119,377.37
Members' disability claims	20,200.00
Members' semi-beneficial claims	9,700.50
Wife's funeral donations	23,525.00
	$172,802.37

As to the cause of death the records show that 15.29 per cent. was the result of tuberculosis, commonly known as consumption; accidents, 19.30 per cent.; heart disease, 11.54 per cent.; nephritis or Bright's disease, 12.94 per cent.; cancer, 7.57 per cent.; pneumonia, 7.05 per cent.; typhoid fever, 2.57 per cent.; apoplexy, 2.2 per cent.; hemorrhage, 3.15 per cent.; complications, 18.39 per cent.

Mention is made in the report of the workings of the Card Filing System, which is a permanent institution at the general office since 1905. In this system every Local Union has its own department, which contains a card for each and every member giving name in full, age, date of birth, date of initiation, number of Local Union, city and state where located, also giving information whether the member is beneficial or semi-beneficial, when granted clearance card, when deposited, when three months in arrears and when squared up in full.

Included in the report is a statement of money paid out as strike and lockout donations, showing a total for the fiscal year of $167,968.40. In the forty-seven cases of strikes or lockouts detailed out in the statement, the localities receiving the largest amount up to June 30, 1911, were: Grand Rapids, Mich., $86,180.00; St. Louis, Mo., $10,468.00; Los Angeles, Cal., $9,328.00; Vancouver, B. C., Can., $7,295.00; Minneapolis, Minn., $6,948.00; St. Paul, Minn., $6,880.00.

The total receipts from all sources from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911, including the balance of funds deposited in banks on July 1, 1911, were $961,757.88. The total disbursements for the year were $749,145.32, leaving a balance in the hands of the organization on June 30, 1911, of $212,612.56.

In the report the general secretary takes occasion to impress upon our Local Unions the absolute necessity of their financial secretaries sending in the monthly reports regularly as specified in the general constitution. The failure to do so, he points out as a source of annoyance, which leads to much correspondence that could be avoided if our local officers would only do their duty. If one of these reports is missing, or held back, the general office is at a quandary as to who was initiated into a Local Union, who was admitted on clearance card, suspended, expelled or died. It is earnestly to be hoped that our Local Unions will send in correct monthly reports regularly and thus give the general office no further cause for complaint.

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The issuance of injunctions against labor organizations is an enormous power acquired by the courts on the strength of the Sherman act, a power which some of our judges are stretching day by day, and it is not surprising that the people are becoming aroused at this usurpation of power and are clamoring for the recall of judges.

In the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, New York seems to excel all other states. On November 14, last, the United States circuit court of appeals of New York handed down an opinion, sustaining the decision of Judge Coxe in issuing a temporary injunction which was secured last May by the Paine Lumber company of Oshkosh, Wis., and eight other manufacturers of interior trim in the west and south; a case we have commented upon in several of our previons issues.

The proceedings against our U. B. were fathered and financed by the notorious anti-boycott association, and the attorney who appeared for the Paine Lumber company was Daniel Davenport of Loewe Hatters case fame.

The proceedings are aimed at our New York membership, with a design to force them to handle the trim manufactured by the plaintiffs under non-union conditions, and if possible to establish the open shop in the city.

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The controversy between our D. C. and the Building Trades Council of Denver, Colo., has come to an end. It will be remembered that in the earlier part of 1908 the Denver branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners decided to apply to our U. B. for a charter to become effective August 1, 1908. Thereupon seven members who had voted against affiliation with the U. B. formed a new A. S. branch, which was recognized by the Denver Building Trades Council, despite the protest of our entire Denver membership. This action of the council brought on a most bitter contest involving all the building trades in the city.

The membership of this new A. S. branch, including the seven members here above referred to have now affiliated with our U. B., and according to the agreement are given working cards from our Denver D. C., and are entitled to all the privileges and benefits of our organization. Thus peace and harmony has been restored among the Denver building trades and we wish them God speed.

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The most momentous question before the common people of this country and a matter that is now being earnestly discussed by the wage workers in many cities, is the high cost of living.

The prices of foodstuffs are still soaring. Meat is so high that it is almost beyond the reach of the toiler with a large family. Much is being said as to the causes of this high cost of living, and no doubt, the tariff, indirect taxation and our costly system of transportation are to be blamed for it to a great extent. However, as for obvious reasons, there is no probability of getting redress from our legislatures and the remedy is apparently not near at hand. It is well for the toilers, who are the greatest sufferers under existing conditions, to come together and devolve a plan through which they may at least get some relief.

The plan now under consideration by the wage workers in many of our cities is the formation of co-operative societies and the establishment of co-operative stores for the purchasing of food supplies direct from the producer, the elimination of the middle man and the distribution of supplies to its members at a much lower cost.

The co-operative store system, although successfully in operation in a few of our cities, is as yet something new in America, but in Europe it is an institution of many years standing.

In England, Switzerland, Germany, France, Denmark, Sweden and foremost in Belgium, there is scarcely a city or a hamlet that has not its co-operative stores, or a branch distributing station which is prosperous, doing a thriving business and is considered a boon and a blessing to the working population.

In many of the European cities the co-operative societies own and are conducting spacious and well equipped stores and warehouses that compare well with those of private dealers.

There is no reason why the co-operative store system should not likewise prove a great benefit to the toilers of this country,

The farmers, who are also being imposed upon by the middle man, are just as eager to see him eliminated as the consumers are; they are willing and ready to co-operate with the organized workers in the contemplated enterprise.

In this connection and for the better understanding of the plan we are here quoting some of the remarks made by Mr. J. A. Everitt, president of the Farmers' Society of Equity, in an address recently delivered at a meeting of farmers and consumers in Shawnee, Okla. Addressing the farmers he said in part:

"The proposition is to establish a more direct, simpler, less expensive system of marketing. To do this the producers and consumers can co-operate to their great mutual advantage. Farmers can organize. Since they have the commodities on which human and domestic life depend, they can, through control of marketing, decide their prices and get them, regardless of whom they sell to.

"I admit, too, that the consumers can organize and without the co-operation of the farmers they can buy much cheaper than at present. But the plan I teach requires the consumers to organize and select, or establish their receiving and distributing stations. With the farmers organized they can ship or deliver direct to such stations. Understand, each has its separate part in the system. They co-operate, but neither becomes members of the other's organization—each manage their own end."

Addressing the consumers Mr. Everitt spoke in part as follows:

"The high cost of living is the gravest and most pressing economic problem that has ever confronted the country. By sapping the resources of the average family it is sapping the very vitals of the country. So grave is it considered, and so pressing, that it will, in all probability, be one of the chief subjects for the next congress to investigate 'to learn the cause.'

"But is this a matter that needs further investigation? If our lawmakers and the people will admit a few facts, it becomes evident where the trouble is. Then why not seek for a remedy at once, rather than investigate further?

"The first fact is that the producers of food do not receive too much, and oftentimes not even a fair return on their investment and labor. Frequently enough perishable fruit and vegetables spoil in the country to satisfy a large percentage of needy consumers in the city. This is notably the case this year, a short crop year, when every pound of food should have been made available. Therefore we must eliminate the farmer. He is not to blame for high prices. He does not need to be investigated.

"A third fact is that the present system of marketing costs 58 cents for passing 42 cents' worth of farm produce down to the consumer's door. (United States department of agriculture report.) Whatever other causes may contribute, I declare that the chief one, and the one that must be attacked first to get speedy relief, is the present system of marketing. Instead of the necessaries of life going in a roundabout way and through numerous toll gates to the consumer, the road to market must be straightened and shortened.

"Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, speaking of the present system, said: 'The distribution of farm products from the farmer to the consumer is elaborately organized, considerably involved and complicated and burdened with costly features.' So the solution of this problem lies in cutting down the nearly 150 per cent. that is now taken by the middle system. If this cost can be reduced one-half, as I contend it can be, then the illustration will be like this: The producer will get 40 cents; the consumer will pay 70 cents where formerly he paid $1, or a saving of 30 per cent."

We heartily welcome this co-operative movement among the workers and we feel confident, that after the years of training they have received in our trade unions, the competent, honest and sober men, who necessarily must be placed in charge of any co-operative venture in order to assure its success, will not be found wanting.

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With the November issue of the Western Wage Earner, published in Vancouver, B. C., Can., several changes have been made. The name has been changed to the British Columbia Federationist. It will be published until further support warrants a weekly, twice a month in its present form, instead of as a twenty-four-page monthly journal, as heretofore. The new managing editor is R. P. Pettipiece, vice James H. McVety, who has resigned to devote his whole time and attention, as managing director, to the interests of the Vancouver Labor Temple company, Ltd.

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We are pleased to acknowledge receipt of a handsome souvenir issued by Local Union 164, Pittsburg, Pa., at the occasion of their recent silver jubilee celebration. It is an up-to-date publication containing interesting and appropriate reading matter, the leading article being a short history of our U. B. by our General President. It also contains pictures of Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, a building erected in 1724 and still standing, the pictures of our general headquarters in Indianapolis and half-tones of our general officers and the officers of Local Union 164.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1376 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Shillito St., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 262 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of Delegates to the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Officers and Members of the General Executive Board:

Brothers:—The Thirty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order at ten o'clock Monday morning, November 13th, 1911, in the Auditorium, Atlanta, Georgia.

The mayor of the city and Governor of the State warmly welcomed us to the sunny South, as did the representatives of civic bodies and the officials of local labor organizations.

Three hundred and fifty-one (351) delegates were present, with a voting power of 17,280, as per the following statement:

No. Union.	Name.	No. Dele.	No. V.
91	Nat. and International	230	17,144
25	State	25	25
67	Central	67	67
21	Trades and Fed. La. Un.	21	41
6	Fraternal Organizations	8	3
210		351	17,280

Each one of our delegates was assigned to Committee duty by President Gompers.

Brother Duffy was appointed on Committee on President's Report.

Brother Young was appointed on Committee on Treasurer's Report.

Brother Flynn was appointed on Committee on Resolutions.

Brother Macfarlane was appointed on Committee on Organization.

Brother Swartz was appointed on Committee on Labels.

Brother Kelly was appointed on Committee on Education.

Brother Huber was appointed on Committee on Building Trades.

Brother Huber immediately declined to serve on the Committee on Building Trades, saying: "Inasmuch as the Carpenters are not part of the Building Trades Department, I decline to serve." His declination was accepted.

The report of President Gompers was very comprehensive and dealt with the labor movement in all its phases and forms. It is a masterpiece of literature worth any one's while to read and study.

Under the heading: "Organization and Growth," President Gompers says:

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911, there were issued by the American Federation of Labor 326 certificates of affiliation (charters), as follows:

International unions	3
City central bodies	61
Local trade unions	207
Federal labor unions	55
Total	326

At the close of the fiscal year there were affiliated to our Federation:

International unions	115
State Federations	38
City central bodies	631
Local trade unions	493
Federal Labor Unions	187
Total	1,464

The international unions enumerated have approximately 28,000 local unions under their jurisdiction. To avoid error by casual hearers, or readers, attention is called to the system under which the American Federation of Labor is organized. It is, as its name suggests, a federated body. Each of its international unions has jurisdiction for one trade or calling over Canada, the United States, and the dependencies of the latter. No rival international unions including members of the same calling are permitted. Each international union is made up of directly affiliated local unions, of which there is usually but one for each occupation in each locality. The State Federations of Labor and the city central bodies are made up of delegates from the various local unions. In the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, each international or local union has a representation and a vote based upon the number of its members. Other bodies have each a single representative, with one vote, thus avoiding duplicate voting for the same membership.

In every way within, and to the fullest limits of our opportunities, the American Federation of Labor has been of the greatest value to our affiliated international unions and directly chartered local unions, as well as in the general work for the protection, advancement, and the common uplift of all the workers of America. Several of our directly affiliated local unions have been engaged in controversies, some of which are yet being waged. The laws of the Federation, in so far as concerns financial as well as moral assistance to local unions, have been liberally and generously interpreted so that the defense fund could be of real practical value to the workers engaged in any controversy. And better than all, the directly affiliated local unions have had the advice and supervision of the officers as well as the support of the American Federation of Labor. These factors have aided materially in securing improved conditions for the workers of those unions without the necessary of a recourse to strike.

The State Federations and central bodies have likewise profited by affiliation, and they in turn, as all other organizations affiliated, contributed toward the common concert of action in achieving the largest measure of success in the general trend and upward course of the labor cause.

This year the organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor have reached the largest membership in its history. This despite the battle which has been waged against it, not only by certain employing class organizations, but by pretending pseudo friends. The fact of our increased strength stands as a contradiction and challenge to our enemies, wherever they may be found.

Under this heading it is appropriate again to proclaim that our slogan ever has been and is: "Organize, Agitate, Educate!"

Other matters dealt with in his report are:

Relations with Canada.

Relations with Porto Rico.

The International Secretariat.

Eight-hour Law Extension.

Women and Child Labor Investigation.

Child Labor and Children's Bureau.

Employers' Liability.

Workmen's Compensation.

Locomotive Boiler Inspection.

The Hatter's Case.

Injunction—Contempt Appeal. Retrial.

Police Oppression—The Third Degree—Extradition.

Anti-Trust and Injunction Limitation Bills.

Relief from Judicial Usurpation.

Political Changes Affectiug Labor.

Occupational Diseases.

United States Bureau of Mines.

Department of Labor.

Civil Service Employes Rights.

Uniform Laws to Protect Human Life.

Second-class Postal Rates.

Immigration.

Migratory Laborers.

The McNamaras-Otis Campaign for Revenge.

The Triangle Shirt-waists Factory Fire.

The Baldwin Strike.

Labor Day and Labor Sunday.

The Labor Press

and other matters.

Under the heading: "The Hatters' Case," he informs us that

"The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in granting a new trial on the merits, reviewed somewhat the decision of the Supreme Court, in the following language:

"'This decision (of the United States Supreme Court) also has fixed the law in this case. It is needless to inquire whether boycotts generally, or this variety of boycott, are or are not unlawful at common law, or under the statutes of some particular state. If it be shown that individuals have combined together to induce a manufacturer engaged in interstate commerce to conduct his business as they wish, and, upon his refusal, further combine not only to prevent him from manufacturing articles intended for interstate commerce, but also to prevent his vendees in other states from reselling the articles which they had imported from the state of manufacture, or from further negotiating for the purchase and inter-transportation of such articles, the combiners intending thereby to destroy or obstruct an existing interstate traffic, such combination of individuals must be held to have essentially obstructed the free flow of commerce between the states. A combination to effect such an obstruction is a violation of the anti-trust act.'"

As we have already said, a study of his report by the members of Organized Labor would be of material benefit to them, as it contains much information gained from actual experience.

Secretary Morrison's report shows:

Bal. on hand Sep. 30, 1910.....	$128,914.96
Rec. for year end. Sep. 30, 1911.	182,188.68
Total receipts	365,103.64
Ex. for year end. Sep. 30, 1911.	$175,524.08
Balance on hand Sep. 30, 1911..	$189,579.56

—Recapitulation—

In general fund	$ 55,797.22
In defense fund (for local, trade and Federal Labor Unions)...	133,782.34
Total	$189,579.56

The paid-up membership at the close of the year September 30, 1911, numbered 1,756,735. This is the highest membership ever reached by the American Federation of Labor.

The second day of the Convention was "Carpenters' Day." Our troubles with the Building Trades Department and our suspension from that body, as well as our troubles with the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters took up much space in the Executive Council's report.

In order that our members may thoroughly understand these matters, we herewith quote the Executive Council's report as made in each case:

The Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., at its convention in St. Louis just after the close of the A. F. of L. Convention, suspended from representation therein the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.

At our meeting in January, the officers of the Building Trades Department made application for the revocation of the charter of affiliation with the A. F. of L. of these two organizations. Action upon the application was deferred until our June meeting, President Gompers in the meantime being authorized by us to co-operate with the officers of the Building Trades Department for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about an adjustment of the trouble with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the amalgamation of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers with the United Association of Plumbers. Efforts along this line, however, were without success.

At our meeting in June the following letter was received:

Washington, D. C., June 13, 1811.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Pursuant to the instructions of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, I herewith transmit to you for submission to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor the following statement and request:

The Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, in convention in St. Louis, November 28th to December 5th, inclusive, approved a recommendation made by the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of which the following is a copy:

That the grievance against the International Steam Fitters and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be referred to the coming Convention with a recommendation that, if the organizations still refuse to obey the mandates of the Tampa Convention, they be suspended from the Department. It is further recommended that like action be taken by the A. F. of L.

The substance of the foregoing action is that the unions named therein failed to comply with the decisions reached by the Tampa Convention of the Building Trades Department, and for such failure or refusal as the case may be, the unions in question were suspended by the department, and like action requested by the American Federation of Labor.

As you are aware, this subject matter was transmitted to you and by you to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on the occasion of your last meeting, but as we understand the matter, sanction of the recommendation has not been given; instead a proposition in the case of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers to amalgamate with the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers has issued, and in the case of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance, a conference was proposed.

The result is that more than four months have elapsed without any definite action having been taken, which, in large measure, has rendered the work of the department ineffective, causing in addition distress among the several Locals and a wilful and deliberate manifestation to ignore the subsequent decisions rendered by the Executive Council of the department, especially in the case of minor jurisdictional disputes. This action is regrettably working great havoc on the welfare and progress of the department, which, to say the least, augurs no good for the future; indeed, unless some definite, positive stand is taken to uphold the decisions of the department in the respect outlined in the foregoing quotation, then the affiliated organizations might just as well consent to abandon the effort of protection that the department in reality carries with it through the present form of organized labor, so much so is this the case that it becomes absolutely essential, indeed, imperative, that we have a decision from your Council forthwith, upholding the action of the St. Louis convention of the Building Trades department with respect to the two organizations herewith named.

There are before the Executive Council of the Building Trades department at this time several questions of an intricate nature that of necessity should be settled once and for all, and that will redound to the credit, strength and prestige of the department, but as before stated, it is useless to proceed in these matters unless we are to have a confirmation of your Council of the action taken by the St. Louis convention in the case previously referred to.

We therefore earnestly appeal to you to give the cases complained of the attention they deserve without delay and render a positive and final opinion in the premises, so that the future course of the department may be determined.

Anxiously awaiting the same on behalf of the Executive Council of the Building Trades department, I have the honor to remain,

Fraternally yours,
WM. J. SPENCER,
Sec.-Treas. Building Trades Dept.

President Short and Secretary Spencer presented the letter in person, requesting that action be taken thereon. We gave much time, consideration and discussion to the subject and thereafter we sent the following reply, embodying therein the decision of the Executive Council relative to not only this, but kindred matters involved:

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1911.

Mr. William J. Spencer, Secretary Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—The letter which you at the direction of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., handed me, was submitted to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for its consideration as you know, at a joint meeting of the Executive Council of the department, with the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., the subject matter of the requests contained in the letter, as well as those questions which led up to the present situation, was gone over in detail, at length, and comprehensively, and therefore much of that which was orally conveyed as the expression of our views upon the matter is not necessary to be recounted here.

We have, however, given further attention to the laws of the A. F. of L. and of the department, and have taken into consideration the present situation of the department, and its local councils, as well as the unsatisfactory conditions which obtain in the building trades in many centers of the country; and with all we have had in mind the desire to be helpful to the Building Trades Department for its success and perpetuity.

At the St. Louis convention of the Building Trades Department, November-December, 1910, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America were suspended from the department, and these international unions are not now a part thereof. The action of the department in suspending these two international unions carried with it also the request that they be suspended by the American Federation of Labor, and your Executive Council through you has made that request.

In connection therewith, we desire to express our belief that to carry into effect the advice, conclusions or decisions in the Build-

ing Trades Department and in the local Building Trades Councils, it is not only desirable but most helpful that the organizations affiliated to the department and to its councils, shall yield a ready compliance thereto, of course having in mind that such advice, conclusions and decisions are in conformity with fundamental principles of labor and the organic laws and principles of the American Federation of Labor.

Your Executive Council asks the American Federation of Labor to suspend therefrom the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America. In connection therewith your attention is called to Article IX, Section 12 of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., which reads as follows:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall only have power to revoke the charter of an affiliated national or international union when the revocation has been ordered by a two-thirds majority of a regular convention of the American Federation of Labor, by a roll call vote."

You will readily observe that under this law the Executive Council has no power to suspend an international union, (which carries with it the revocation of its charter). The fullest limit to which our authority extends is to make such report and recommendation to the forthcoming convention of the A. F. of L. at Atlanta, November, 1911, and this course we shall pursue, as in our judgment, the circumstances warrant, with the hope that our respective Executive Councils and the conventions may work out an adjustment of this and similar contentions which will tend to retain and cement still more the bonds of unity and fraternity of all our affiliated organizations and members as fully in harmony as the movement in which we are engaged with permit.

We present to your consideration the fact, which the history of the labor movement demonstrates beyond cavil or doubt, that to revoke charters, suspend organizations, enforce compulsory obedience to edicts and decisions, have invariably led to a rebellious spirit, resulting in bitter conflict, relentless antagonisms and disintegration and dissolution. While realizing the necessity that discipline in the labor movement must be observed, at least to some degree, yet this fact is self-evident: that the best, most enduring and advantageous discipline in the organized labor movement is that discipline which comes with time and experience and is suggested and later self-imposed. It is something not yet generally understood how perfectly safe freedom is, and this truism applies to the administration of the organized labor movement as much as it does to any government on the face of the earth.

Imbued with this experience and conception we have great apprehensions of the advisability of the suspension or revocation of charters of international unions based upon the contentions over trade jurisdictional disputes. We submit that such contentions can better be adjusted by the contending parties being in affiliation with the general organizations of labor than by being in enforced suspension with their charters revoked.

It is a truism that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and it is also true that so long as the chain is retained intact, even its weakest length may be strengthened. In the effort to maintain the chain of unity among the rank and file of the organized labor movement if it is unwise to cast aside a weak link, how much more injurious is it to cast out the stronger?

The cause which has brought about this contention, is first, the jurisdictional dispute between the Botherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance. The Tampa convention of the Building Trades Department decided that the work in dispute should come under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance. That decision was confirmed by the department convention at St. Louis, 1910. Upon the U. B. of Carpenters declining to yield obedience to the decision, it was suspended from the department. It is not our purpose to here discuss the merits of the award. We find the situation as it is: that the U. B. of Carpenters is now unattached to the Building Trades Department, where it properly belongs, and we are constrained to repeat the thought we have already expressed, that enforced compulsory obedience to edicts and decisions has never proven either advantageous or successful, and that suspension of international unions and revocation of charters are not calculated to harmonize existing differences, nor bring the members of an international union so suspended into a better frame of mind in order that an award may be accepted by them. We urge upon the consideration of your department that in any event the opportunity to secure compliance with the expressed judgment of duly constituted authorities in the labor movement, is increased when the international unions most vitally interested are in affiliation and fellowship with the department of which they are a material part.

We, therefore, recommend that the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., at its first opportunity, reinstate the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in full affiliation to the department; that in the meantime and thereafter, every effort be exerted by that organization, the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, the Building Trades Department, and the American Federation of Labor, by correspondence, conference, and by every

moral suasion within our power, to bring about an adjustment of the matters in dispute to the satisfaction and advantage of the organizations primarily in interest. We assure the department that the good offices of the Executive Council and of the American Federation of Labor will be continued to be exerted and renewed to assist the department and the organizations involved to effect a solution of the trade jurisdictional dispute between the two organizations.

In the second case, that is, in the controversy between the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters Helpers of the United States and Canada, and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, we recognize a matter of dispute entirely different in character as compared with the dispute between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance; a dispute which has existed for years, to the detriment not only to the immediate organizations involved, but to the entire building industry. This dispute has passed through all the channels of mediation, arbitration, investigation and decisions by the American Federation of Labor, and by the Building Trades Department, without satisfactory results. These investigations, arbitration awards and decisions, have been uniformly to the effect that there ought not to exist two distinctive, separate organizations in the pipe fitting trades; that the best results to the workers in the industry would be best conserved by all being united in the one general organization of these trades, namely, the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, for general purposes, yet each branch of the pipe fitting trade to have as much autonomous administration as is consistent with the general interest of all. The views which we have expressed to you orally, the opinions expressed herein, and the recommendations which we submit to your department and to the two organizations named, we earnestly hope will be taken into favorable consideration and prompt action by all, and will form the basis of your report and recommendations to the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor.

While it should not be necessary, yet we do take advantage of this opportunity to again assure you, and through you, the Building Trades Department, and the great rank and file of labor, that we will go to the limit of our opportunity, authority and power in supporting your department in doing the best possible for the general betterment of the organization and members in the building trades.

With earnest wishes for the greatest success, we have the honor to remain,

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President.
JAMES DUNCAN,
First Vice-President.
JOHN MITCHELL,
Second Vice-President.
JAMES O'CONNELL,
Third Vice-President.
D. A. HAYES,
Fourth Vice-President.
WM. D. HUBER,
Fifth Vice-President.
JOS. F. VALENTINE,
Sixth Vice-President.
JOHN R. ALPINE,
Seventh Vice-President.
H. B. PERHAM,
Eighth Vice-President.
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.
JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer.
American Federation of Labor.

Secretary Spencer informed us that the matter would be submitted to the Executive Board of the Building Trades Department. He then, on July 7th, wrote President Gompers as follows:

July 7, 1911.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—By direction of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, I write to inform you that the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the case of the request of the Building Trades Department for the suspension of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was laid before the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department at its session in the city of Indianapolis, June 29, 1911, and after mature consideration, the opinion was reached that since the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department is not vested with authority to override or subordinate a decision of the Building Trades Department is not vested with authority to override or subordinate a decision of the Building Trades Department rendered in convention assembled, and again since the constitution of the department does not confer powers upon the Executive Council to reinstate an organization that has surrendered its membership because of refusal to comply with the laws of the organization, unless the law shall have been conformed to, the Executive Council finds itself without power to reinstate the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in accordance

with the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

You are, therefore, advised that the decision as rendered by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will be referred to the next convention of the Building Trades Department, which will convene at Atlanta, Ga., November, 1911.

Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. J. SPENCER,

Secretary-Treasurer Building Trades Department.

The two subjects brought to the attention of the Executive Council from the Building Trades Department are not similar in any particular excepting that both organizations were suspended by the Building Trades Department.

In the contention involving the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, it was an instance of jurisdictional dispute between two affiliated organizations which, excepting in this instance, had no other direct trade relationship, the one to the other, than one building trade has to other building trades.

The relationship of affiliated building trades to the American Federation of Labor and Departments is dual, and therefore in fundamental law, suspension of charters primarily rests with the American Federation of Labor. This, and the fact that in the American Federation of Labor revocation of charters has not been considered a cure for jurisdictional contentions, prompts our recommendation to this convention that the application of the Building Trades Department to revoke the charter of the United Botherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be not concurred in, and instead that the Building Trades Department be informed that for the above reasons and in the interests of harmony to reinstate the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to full affiliation therein; and that all efforts and influence of the American Federation of Labor and of the department should be applied to adjust the jurisdictional contention in interest, thereby making for the best interests of the disputants and for the progress and solidarity of the labor movement.

In the instance of the contention affecting the pipe fitting industry the interests directly involved raise the following questions:

First. Concentration of effort and efficiency in one general pipe fitting organization; or

Second. Segregation of certain portions of the industry into separately managed and distinctly administered associations.

In regard to the latter question, the segregated portion of the industry does not, and for many reasons, cannot cover or comprehend in all parts of North America, the portion of the industry it essays to govern in largely populated cities and their immediate environments.

Therefore, in this instance, the Executive Council holds that both for harmony and practicability, the pipe fitting trade should be represented in the A. F. of L., also in the Building Trades Department, by one general association of the pipe fitting industry—the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada; and, further recommends that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be instructed, and the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department be requested to carry this into effect.

—United Brotherhood of Carpenters—Amalgamated Wood Workers—

In our report to you at the St. Louis convention, when taking up this subject, we said:

"On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption 'United Brotherhood of Carpenters—Amalgamated Wood Workers,' the committee reported as follows:

"Your committee recommends the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, namely: 'That, unless the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union comply with the decision of the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor and become amalgmated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, on or before April 1, 1911, the action and decision of the Toronto convention shall become effective on that date."

That report was refered to the adjustment committee, which, after due consideration, made the folowing report to the convention:

—United Brotherhood of Carpenters—Amalgamated Wood Workers—

The Toronto convention endorsed an agreement for the amalgamation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union into one organization and instructed your Executive Council to carry into effect the details of the proposed agreement. At our meeting last March we directed our President that if either organization failed to ratify the agreement, he should call a conference of the executive officers of both organizations in conjunction with one member of the Executive Council for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the Toronto convention.

President Gompers immediately entered into correspondence with the executive officers of both organizations with that purpose in view. The executive board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters gave the opinion that as the plan of consolidation as authorized by the Toronto convention is practically

the same as previously adopted by the Minneapolis convention and approved by referendum vote of the entire membership of the United Brotherhood, under date of May 13, 1907, that that vote still stands and that a matter once disposed of by the referendum vote of the entire membership becomes the action of the entire organization unless ordered by the next general convention to be resubmitted to a vote. Later, after the national convention of the United Brotherhood, we were advised that the convention accepted the plan of consolidation with the Amalgamated Wood Workers as proposed by our last annual convention, the consolidation to take effect November 1, 1910.

The delegates from the Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union, as shown by the official proceedings of the Toronto convention, opposed the passage of the report of the committee on adjustment on this subject. The General Executive Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and membership at large approved this action. The officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers therefore expressed themselves as willing and ready to confer with the representatives of any body of organized workers with a view to the settlement of controversies, but they declined to enter into any conference with the U. B. of Carpenters with the object of effecting an amalgamation of the two organizations.

We were reluctant to exercise the implied power contained in the action of the Toronto convention, insofar as concerned the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, inasmuch as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has accepted the Toronto agreement of amalgamation and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union has rejected it, we recommend that unless the latter organization complies with the decision of the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor and becomes amalgamated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters on or before April 1, 1911, the action and decision of the Toronto convention shall become effective on that date.

After thorough discussion of the entire matter at St. Louis several motions were made. That convention then decided that the same course be taken in regard to the Amalgamated Wood Workers and Carpenters as was taken in regard to the Elevator Constructors and Machinists, that is, that it be referred to the executive council and a further effort be made to bring about an honorable adjustment.

When these matters were under consideration at our January meeting, we directed President Gompers and Secretary Morrison to enter into correspondence with both organizations and endeavor to bring about amalgamation.

When the action of the St. Louis convention and your executive council was officially conveyed to the executive officers of both organizations, the officers of the U. B. of Carpenters expressed themselves as being ready and willing to bring about amalgamation of the two organizations immediately, and at the same time suggested that amalgamation could be more quickly effected by conference than by correspondence.

The officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers referred the matter to their general council. The action of that body was, by the secretary, contained in a letter to President Gompers as follows:

"Under date of April 19th, you were advised that your communication of April 4th last in reference to the decision of the St. Louis convention would be referred to our general council for their consideration.

"The subject matter was considered by our general council through correspondence, and I am instructed to again advise you that because of the definite instructions of our last convention held in Chicago, March 15-20, 1909, our general council is prevented from meeting in conference or delegating authority to a committee to meet in conference with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, that has for its purpose the consideration of amalgamation.

"I am instructed to say, however, that in deference to the action of the A. F. of L., St. Louis convention, our general council is willing to agree to submit the plan of amalgamation, designated by that convention and mentioned in your communication to a vote of our membership for their disposition.

"This proposition is contingent on the other organizations in interest also agreeing to submit to their membership for action the plan of amalgamation recommended by the St. Louis convention."

When this information was conveyed to the officers of the U. B. they in turn stated:

"The terms proposed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were given us by authority of the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor. These terms were agreeable to, and accepted by our general executive board, and later by our Sixteenth Biennial Convention held in Des Moines, Iowa, in September of last year, without opposition. It is therefore not necessary to submit said propositions to our membership for referendum vote.

"As it is plainly evident to us that the Amalgamated Wood Workers do not want to comply with the orders of the St. Louis convention, and as that convention authorized, instructed and empowered the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to take such action as will bring about amalgamation of the two organizations, we demand that amalgamation shall take place immedately, or that the Wood

Workers' International Union be suspended immediately from the American Federation of Labor."

As directed by us at our June meeting, President Gompers continued his efforts to bring about a conference with the officers of both organizations and finally brought them together at Indianapolis on June 30. There was no definite action taken at that conference, except that an understanding was reached that President Gompers should draft a proposition based upon the principle of the St. Louis convention decision, the members of the general council of the Wood Workers who were present agreeing to submit such a proposition to the entire general council, the general council in turn to decide whether the proposition should be submitted to the membership for a referendum vote.

The proposition as drafted by President Gompers, is as follows:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1911.

Mr. John G. Meiler, General Secretary Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, 3538 North Albany Avenue, Chicago, Illinois:

Dear Sir and Brother:—You will recall that after conference held in Indianapolis, at which were represented the United Botherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the representatives of your organization, it was agreed that I would submit a proposition based upon the principle of the St. Louis convention decision, to be submitted to your general council. On account of being absent from the office a great deal on official business, and other matters pressing upon me, it was impossible for me to give this matter my attention until the present time, and in accordance therewith, the following proposition is hereby submitted to you, and through you to your general council:

1. The Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union of America shall be known in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as District No. —. Said district to have jurisdiction over all men engaged in their industry at the present time who are members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers.

2. The present international officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers shall be district officers and conduct the affairs of the district in accordance with the laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The salary of the officers to be the same as now paid.

3. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will grant charters and supplies free of cost to all unions in good standing in the Amalgamated Wood Workers and assign them numbers in accordance with the list of unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

4. All money in the treasury or in the hands of other officers, or in any way held as the money of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, shall become the treasury and money of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, District No.—, and be held for the purpose of conducting the financial affairs of that district.

5. All members engaged as shop or mill men in the wood-working industry who are now members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, shall carry their membership in the union connected with said district. Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who may be employed now or in the future in shop or mill work, shall transfer to the union having jurisdiction over this work, where the member or members may be employed in the Amalgamated Wood Workers' District No. —.

6. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners agrees to pay fifty per cent of the legitimate salary and expenses of all business agents now paid by, and under salary of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, and in accordance with the constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, said business agents shall have their offices in the same office as the business agents of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in order that the unnecessary expenses of conducting two offices may be avoided.

7. All per capita tax due the A. F. of L. and to the Building Trades Department to such other departments or organizations as the consolidated organization may become attached to, shall be paid out of the general fund of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

8. The Amalgamated Wood Workers, District No. — of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, can hold conventions, adopt laws to govern the district and carry on the affairs of said district practically on the same lines as is now being done by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with the exception that all rules, regulations and laws adopted by the Amalgamated Wood Workers, District No. — shall be in conformity with the general constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

9. All members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, District No. — affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, shall pay to their Local Union the same amount of dues per month as is paid by the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the same per capita tax shall be paid by said district to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as is now paid by the Local Unions of that organization, each union affiliated to conduct its financial business in accordance with the constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

10. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners agrees to give all members

of the Amalgamated Wood Workers in good standing at the time of amalgamation a credit of six months' good standing membership, so that they will be entitled to the death benefits of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as soon as the amalgamation takes place.

11. All unions of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, District No. — of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, shall be entitled to send delegates to the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on the same basis as all other unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are entitled to.

12. It is hereby agreed that all members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers transferring to and becoming a part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, shall be entitled to all benefits, privileges and assistance of the Brotherhood and its general officers as are given to all members and unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

This proposition as submitted is almost identical with the proposition endorsed by the St. Louis convention in the matter of the amalgamation of the Elevator Constructors with the International Association of Machinists. The only matter omitted from the original proposition as adopted at St. Louis is the one specifying amounts to be paid to strike and victimized members. The other clause as left out from the agreement provides for an assessment which does not have any bearing on the subject of Wood Workers and Carpenters.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President of A. F. of L.

Secretary Meiler of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, later submitted the following terms of amalgamation for that organization with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners:

1. The Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union of America shall be known in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, as Department of Factory Wood Workers. Said department to have jurisdiction over all men engaged in said industry.

2. The present international officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers shall be the officers of said department and conduct the affairs of said department, in accordance with the laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The salary of the officers to be the same as now paid.

3. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will grant charters to all unions in good standing in the Amalgamated Wood Workers and assign the numbers in accordance with the list of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

4. All money in the treasury or in hands of other officers, or in any way held as money of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, shall become the treasury and money of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Department of Factory and Wood Workers, and be held for the purpose of conducting the financial affairs of that department.

5. It shall be agreed that all factory wood workers shall transfer to unions of this department; wherever there are seven or more wood workers in a center, they shall form a separate local union, under the jurisdiction of said department.

6. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners agrees to pay fifty per cent of the legitimate salary and expenses of all business agents now paid by and under salary of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, and in accordance with the constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; said business agents shall have their offices in the same office as the business agents of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in order that the unnecessary expense of conducting two offices may be avoided.

7. All per capita tax due to the A. F. of L., to the building trades department and to such other departments or organizations as the consolidated organization may become attached to, shall be paid out of the general fund of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

8. The Department of Factory Wood Workers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners can hold conventions, adopt laws to govern their department and carry on the affairs of said department practically on the same lines as is now being done by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with the exception that all rules, regulations and laws adopted by the department of Factory Wood Workers shall be in conformity with the general constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

9. All members of the Department of Factory Wood Workers shall pay to their local union the same amount of dues per month as is paid by the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and the same per capita tax shall be paid by said department of Factory Wood Workers' local unions to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as is now paid by the local unions of that organization. Each union affiliated to conduct its financial business in accordance with the constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

10. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners agrees to place all members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers in full benefits, as soon as amalgamation takes place, according to their membership in the Amalgamated Wood Workers.

11. All unions of the Department of Factory Wood Workers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners shall be entitled to send delegates to the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on the same basis as all other unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are entitled to.

12. It is hereby agreed that all members of the Department of Factory Wood Workers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners shall be entitled to all benefits, privileges and assistance of the Brotherhood and its general officers as are given to all members and unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

13. It is hereby agreed that a separate fund be provided out of the per capita tax paid by the members of the Department of Factory Wood Workers into the general treasury. Said fund to be in the custody of the officers of the Department of Factory Wood Workers.

Secretary Duffy, of the general executive board of the United Brotherhood, and in its behalf, demanded revocation of the charter held by the Amalgamated Wood Workers.

Having been unable to secure the amalgamation of the carpenters and wood workers, the entire matter is again placed before you for instructions as to what further action you desire taken.

—U. B. of Carpenters—Amalgamated Carpenters—

The Executive Council submitted to the St. Louis convention a comprehensive report regarding the subject matter of the long-continued dispute between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. The same can be found on pages 105, 342 and 343 of the printed official proceedings of the St. Louis convention. That report was referred to a special committee, which, in turn, reported to the St. Louis convention and the entire subject matter was referred to the Executive Council to bring the representatives of both organizations together. It embraced also Resolution No. 31, introduced at the St. Louis convention by the delegates from the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

We regret to be compelled to report that the situation is practically the same as it was at the adjournment of the St. Louis convention insofar as concerns the amalgamation of the two organizations, despite our efforts to carry out the instructions given us.

Therefore, the Executive Council holds that both for harmony and for practicability the carpentry trade should be represented in the American Federation of Labor, and also in the Building Trades Department, by one general organization of the carpentry industry, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and we further recommend that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be instructed, and the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department requested, to carry this into effect.

That part of the Executive Council's report referring to the suspension of the Carpenters from the Building Trades Department was referred to the Building Trades Committee.

The carpenters-wood workers controversy was referred to the Adjustment Committee, and the dispute between the U. B. and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters was referred to the Building Trades Committee. We immediately asked for a change of venue in the latter case, as we felt the Building Trades Committee would not give us a fair deal in the case. We won by a vote of 99 to 60, and thereby scored our first inning. The matter was referred to the Adjustment Committee.

Delegate Phillippi, representing the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity, introduced the following resolution, which was also referred to the Adjustment Committee:

Whereas, The carpenters represented in the St. Louis District Council went on strike for an increase of wages on April 1, 1911, and,

Whereas, The District Council represented some 3,500 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and thirty-five members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and,

Whereas, A general contractors' association opposed the union by importing scabs and strike-breakers, which, owing to the necessity of having union labor, they later organized as Carpenters' Union No. 1 of the Independent Allied Trades Union, and

Whereas, This move did not prove successful, owing to the fact that owners demanded union carpenters, affiliated with the A. F. of L., and

Whereas, In consequence thereof a committee from the Carpenters' District Council did meet with committees from the contractors' association endeavoring to arrive at an agreement and were prevented only by the insistence of the contractors' association that the union agree to use all scab work, and further agree not to strike in sympathy with, or assist any kindred trade, which conditions the Carpenters' District Council would not agree to, when the contractors' committee broke further conference about July 1, 1911, and

Whereas, Such action of the contractors was prompted by the fact that the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters did propose to enter into, and did enter into, an agreement

as drawn by the bosses' association, and did furnish cards to the strike-breakers known as independent carpenters, and thereby throw the mantel of the American Federation of Labor about them and defeat the efforts of the United Brotherhood, and

Whereas, This agreement is pernicious and contrary to union principles and disruptive to the labor movement, and is an attempt on the part of a small minority to force the same outrageous condition on the 3,500 union Brotherhood men of St. Louis (see Section 7, Article VII, of the attached copy of agreement; Section 7, employers are at liberty to employ and discharge whomsoever they see fit, but any carpenters employed by them shall be union men and shall become subject to this agreement), and must fail if the affiliation of these men with the American Federation of Labor is withdrawn, and

Whereas, The action of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters was strongly condemned by the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union on July 23, 1911, by resolution, copy of which was forwarded to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., and

Whereas, An application from the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Branch No. 801, for affiliation with the Central Trades and Labor Union, was rejected on July 23, 1911, for the foregoing reasons, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the thirty-first annual convention of the A. F. of L., That the action of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union in refusing to seat the Branch No. 801 of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters is hereby endorsed; and, be it further

Resolved, That it is against the laws and principles of the A. F. of L. to approve of, or maintain dual organizations in any trade, and that therefore the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters be, and is hereby revoked by this convention.

This resolution, along with the report of the Executive Council dealing with the dispute between the U. B. and the A. S., were considered and acted upon together, the committee reporting to the convention as follows:

"Your committee recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to arrange a conference between representatives of the two organizations involved within ninety days from the adjournment of this convention, with a view of arranging a basis of amalgamation of the two organizations, and in case of disagreement upon the terms of amalgamation agreed upon and submitted by the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the differences shall be referred to the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for a final decision, which decision shall be rendered not later than June 1, 1912.

"Should the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners fail to amalgamate with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on or before July 1, 1912, the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners."

A lively, animated and interesting debate took place on this report, in which your delegates took a prominent part, the delegates of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters opposing it, while your representatives favored the report.

As this report carried with it the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Carpenters in case of failure of that organization to comply therewith, a roll call was ordered. The report was adopted by a vote of 15,491 in favor to 425 against.

This action of the convention settles forever the dispute between the U. B. and the A. S. in the American Federation of Labor.

On the part of the Executive Council's report dealing with the amalgamation of the carpenters and wood workers, the Adjustment Committee reported as follows:

"Your committee recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to arrange a conference between representatives of the two organizations involved, within ninety days from the adjournment of this convention, with a view of arranging a basis of amalgamation of the two organizations. In case of disagreement upon the terms of amalgamation agreed upon and submitted by the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor the difference shall be referred to the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for a final decision, which decision shall be rendered on or before June 1, 1912. Should the Amalgamated Wood Workers fail to amalgamate with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on or before July 1, 1912, the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers forthwith."

On this report we also had a good discussion, Delegate Mulcahy of the wood workers opposing the report while we favored it.

As this report carried with it the revocation of the charter of the wood workers for failure to comply, a roll-call vote was neces-

sary. The report, however, was adopted by a vote of 15,374 in favor to 409 against.

This settles our controversy in the A. F. of L. with the wood workers once and for all.

The adjustment committee made the following general declaration and recommendations at the close of its report:

"Whatever argument or excuse there might have been in the past for the existence of two organizations of the one craft, we now believe that such argument or excuse is absent. It is the opinion of the committee on adjustment, many of whose members have had to deal with disputes caused by the existence of two organizations of one craft for many years, that the time has arrived for the American Federation of Labor to openly and emphatically declare itself to the effect that, large as this country is, it is not large enough to hold two organizations of the one craft. Therefore your committee recommends that this thirty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor goes squarely on record in favor of the above declaration, and your committee further recommends that this convention instruct the president and executive council of the American Federation of Labor to carry into effect the principles and purposes involved in this declaration—one craft, one organization."

After several questions had been satisfactorily answered by the committee the matter was concurred in by the convention.

The building trades committee concurred in the recommendation of the executive council of the A. F. of L. to reinstate the U. B. in the building trades department. This report was unanimously adopted by the convention, your delegates not voting.

—Industrial Education—

The executive council reported on the above subject as follows:

"As you know, the special committee on industrial education appointed by the American Federation of Labor, submitted to the Toronto convention of 1909 a report which, after due consideration, was incorporated in the official printed proceedings of that convention. That report, together with the declarations of the convention on that subject, was printed and widely distributed as an American Federation of Labor document. The committee asked for further time, which was accorded. The purpose the special committee had in mind was to have the bureau of labor of the United States undertake an investigation of the general subject of industrial education and vocational training, not only in the United States but in other countries. Inasmuch as we have been successful in having the Bureau of Labor make that investigation and the results thereof have been printed and are obtainable without cost to the men of labor and others, we recommend that the special committee be requested to submit to the 1912 convention of the American Federation of Labor a full report upon this subject."

The committee on education reported as follows, which was adopted:

"Your committee on education believes it best to make recommendations on such live issues concerning education that confront not only the laboring people but all the people of the United States at the present time. Accordingly, we have considered the following topics and make the following recommendations on same:

"First: The time has now arrived when compulsory education must be had. The different states should provide by proper legislation that all children between the ages of six and sixteen years should be provided with at least a common school education and given at least the ordinary opportunities for preparation in childhood to meet the duties of life.

"We know from experience that existing economic conditions make it impossible for a large number of the best families among the workers to give their children the education they should have and which they would like to give them, and also that a small number of our population are not sufficiently alive to parental duty to educate their children and, on the contrary, rather lean against same and prefer to use the physical efforts of their children for their own support rather than educate these children for the children's good in after life. This position or negation arises from three causes: First, lack of equitable economic conditions; second, lack of appreciation of parental obligations, and third, remuneration received by said parents for child labor.

"Therefore, as these people do not respond to the ordinary suggestions of parental love, the state must step in and provide a system by which these children shall be given at least a chance for their lives, in the struggle for existence going on at the same time. The time is long since past when the ignorant and uneducated stands any chance against the educated, active and well-developed man. One begins the race of life at such a great advantage that the other one is never in the running with him. Without worrying the convention with the benefits of education, suffice it to say that this great organization should present to the legislatures of the country their recommendation that strong, vigorous and effective legislation be had whereby statutes providing for compulsory education may be

passed and enforced, and we recommend accordingly.

"Second. In line with the discussion just had it must suggest itself to all minds that. inasmuch as the State is providing public schools, that is, schools where tuition is free, it should also provide the children in such schools with books free of charge. There is no reason why the teacher should be supplied with books free of charge and the pupils should have to pay for their books. We know that the cost of books to men of large families constitutes one of the many reasons why children are taken from school at an early age and why others are not sent at all. We know that a great majority of the pupils come from homes whose parents are able to purchase books. The parents are also able to pay tuition for their children, but the state does not charge them tuition, and their children sit side by side with those whose parents are incapable of paying their tuition. Hence, the same situation would arise with reference to free books, and if free tuition is good, free books are likewise good.

"We recommend that free books in public schools be endorsed and the legislatures of the country be, and they are hereby requested to provide that, in all public schools books shall be furnished the children at the expense of the states.

"We further recommend that the A. F. of L. go on record as approving the establishment of night schools (for persons over sixteen years of age) in connection with the public school system.

"We suggest that the executive council take this matter up with local, central, federal and state bodies, requesting them to use their influence in their respective communities to have such schools established."

The delegate representing the Sawsmiths' Union of North America introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The Atkins Saw Company has been placed on the unfair list recently by Machinists' Union No. 161 of Indianapolis, Ind., without consulting the sawsmiths and other unions working in said plant, and

Whereas, The product of said firm—that is, the manufacture of saws—is made exclusively by union members of the sawsmiths' union in good standing; therefore, be it

Resolved, that before such arbitrary action is taken in the future, all grievances of any kind be submitted to the unions involved for investigation and action, majority vote of all interested parties to decide the course to be pursued, and we further protest against the product of our members being placed on the unfair list when there is no cause for such action.

This was referred to the Committee on Boycotts and was reported on as follows and concurred in by the convention:

"Your committee recommends that the executive council arrange for a conference in Indianapolis, made up of representatives from each of the international unions interested in the contention; that the conference shall consider and attempt to make effective the unionizing of the Atkins saw company's plant in all its mechanical departments, and in the event that result is not accomplished, to agree on a plan of campaign that will promise eventual success."

Owing to the heavy expenses the A. F. of L. is called upon to meet in the placing of organizers, special organizers and field men on the road, the costs incurred in law suits, injunctions, etc., as well as the increased cost of conducting the organization owing to increased membership, and thereby increased work and responsibility, the per capita tax was increased from ½ cent per member per month to two-thirds of one cent per member per month. Your delegates voted against this increase, believing that the present per capita was sufficient to meet all requirements. The proposition was, however, carried by a large majority.

Hearing from time to time murmurings of withdrawal of the U. B. from the A. F. of L. from certain sections, we wish to inform our members that owing to the encroachments of other trades on our work and our jurisdictional rights, and the applications of the shinglers, box makers, shipwrights, ship carpenters and joiners, railway building constructors, dock, bridge, wharf and bulkhead builders, pile drivers and other such independent organizations for charters from the American Federation of Labor, it is our duty—if for no other reason than self-protection—to remain affiliated with the parent body. Besides that, as trades unionists we must not separate ourselves from our fellow trades unionists in the A. F. of L. We have stood the test and have not been found wanting. Victory at last is ours, and as others have stood loyal to us in the A. F. of L. it is our duty to remain loyal to them and to the A. F. of L.

All the old officers were re-elected without opposition.

Rochester, N. Y., was chosen as the city in which to hold the next convention, and

thus ended the best convention ever held by the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER.
FRANK DUFFY.
WM. B. MACFARLANE.
CARL YOUNG.
THOS. F. FLYNN.
WM. J. KELLY.
A. M. SWARTZ.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

North Battleford, Sask., Can.
Napa, Cal.
North Toronto, Ont., Can.
Aurora, Ill.
Huntington, Ark.
Smethport, Pa.

Total: 6 Local Unions:

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Bangor, Me.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Big Springs, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland, O.
Denver, Colo.
Duhuque, Ia.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Paso, Tex.
Evansville, Ind.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fresno, Cal.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Joliet, Ill.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Laconia, N. H.
Lynn, Mass.
Manhattan, Kan.
Madison, Wis.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
New York City.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Milford, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Oakland, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Pottsville, Pa.
Rochester, N. Y.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Tampa, Fla.
The Dalles, Ore.
Utica, N. Y.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.

Expulsion

J. Wissman of L. U. 214, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been expelled for misappropriation of money entrusted to him by the Local Union.

Rejection of Candidate

W. M. Longford, twice an ex-member of L. U. 71, Forth Smith, Ark., made application for membership and was rejected three times in succession.

Constitutional Amendments

Submitted by Local Union 15 Philadelphia, Pa., as per Section 237 of general constitution.

Section 115 to be amended to read:

Section 115. A member wishing to transfer his membership, must apply to the F. S., and have clearance card properly filled out. It is compulsory for the Local Union to issue said card, providing the member has no charges pending against him and pays all arrearages together with current and ensuing months dues in advance. He shall deposit said card in the Local Union he wishes to transfer to the first meeting night after having secured work in the district of that Local Union, and in no case shall the F. S. accept dues from any member working in another jurisdiction of any other L. U. or D. C., without the consent of such L. U. or D. C.

Section 106 to be amended to read:

Section 106. It shall not be compulsory for any member, working in another district than that to which he belongs, to take out a clearance card, but he shall be otherwise governed by the trade rules of the district in which he works.

The main feature at issue in the above amendments, is to do away with being compelled to take a clearance card, and this for various reasons.

A brother may not find work in his home city, and has an opportunity of securing work elsewhere to tide him over till he may obtain work at home; but he does not take the work in the outside district on account of having to take out a clearance card. This takes away freedom of action. A member can be just as loyal and even more so, by remaining a member of his own L. U. When he is out of its jurisdiction he will comply with any other district rules without taking out a clearance card and transferring his membership. General officers, as provided in Sec. 133, are not required to take out a clearance card.

D. H. TROUT, R. S. L. U. 15.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Resolutions of Special Interest Adopted and Ordered Published by the Des Moines Convention

—Resolution No. 42—

"Whereas, The Koken Barber Supply Co., located at 911 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., who are manufacturers of barber chairs and other barber supplies, have repeatedly and persistently refused to recognize union labor, therefore the C. D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby request the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to devote sufficient space in their official journal, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may deem necessary as individual members thereof.

Fire Laws Broken

New York, Nov. 25.—Commissioner of Accounts, Raymond B. Fosdick, has submitted to Mayor Gaynor report of the investigation which has been carried on since January 1, 1910, of the records and work of the Bureau of Violations and auxiliary fire appliances. The report asserts that in practically every theater and moving picture house, as well as hundreds of factories, which were mere fire traps at best, no pretense is made of obeying the law. It is stated that active efforts are to be made at once to correct this state of affairs.

What Chinese Rebels Seek

Washington, Nov. 25.—The great uprising in China but emphasizes the great world unrest. Conflicting reports are received in alternating dispatches, but there seems to be a general belief or indication that the rebellion is gathering impetus and will finally be successful. The demands contained in a proclamation issued are as follows: The overthrow of the present Manchu dynasty; the founding of a new dynasty with a Chinese emperor on the throne; the succoring of the needy and oppressed, and the introduction of many much-needed reforms.

Want Higher Pay for Women

Boston, Nov. 25.—Public hearing was recently held by the commission appointed to consider the wisdom of establishing a scale of minimum wages for women and minors in this State An official of the retail clerks said that in the department stores the wages of women of more than eighteen years do not average more than $7 per week, and for persons under eighteen years the average is about $4. He also asserted that the minimum should not be less than $9, and that at present the proprietors of these stores refuse to employ any persons who are working in other stores, so that any one having employment cannot secure a better position in another establishment.

Employers and Employes Meet

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 25.—Under direction of the State Bureau of Labor there will be a State conference of employers and employes in the Twin Cities, on December 7 and 8, to discuss the problems of safeguarding machinery and prevention of accidents. Inspection of manufacturing plants in the cities will be made to view safety appliances in use. Addresses on various kindred subjects will also be had.

The Cry

I turn from the home in the valley
  To journey in storm and in rain;
From love which has offered me shelter
  To love which has given me pain.

Sun shines on the home in the valley,
  On shallows and sands of the stream;
O'er bitter-sweet, wild cherry, blossoms
  The heavy bees drone through the dream.

I know that my children would wander
  Through heavy-hung orchard and vine,
That each year the harvest of autumn
  Would ripen for me and for mine.

But, ah! I have heard and forgot not,
  Though all of my loved ones be fed;
The cry of the earth's hungry children,
  The cry of the children for bread.

I turn from the home in the valley,
  To follow that cry once again;
From love which has offered me shelter
  To love which has given me pain.

—Mary O'Reilly.

Attend Your Meetings!

Editor The Carpenter:

I am sending you herewith an article clipped from our Great Falls, Montana, Labor News and feel that if given space in our journal, The Carpenter, it might be of some help to the cause. I wrote the article trying to get our members to attend more regularly the meetings of our Local Union, and I coincide with the Editor who felt that it was applicable to the entire membership of our U. B. I would be pleased to see this article published in an early issue of The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,

H. A. FRENTZ, B. A. L. U. 286.

Great Falls, Mont.

To Our Members:

The members are not attending meetings as they should; an attendance of 50 out of a membership of 210 is very poor, and especially so at this stage of the game, when every meeting is full of most important matters for discussion and action. You members who do not attend meetings might wake up some morning and find yourselves much aggrieved over some action taken by your local, and you will have only yourselves to blame, and as you make your bed, you must be content to lie on it.

A member who can't find time to attend at least one meeting in a month is altogether too busy to be a good unionist, and if he were a good unionist he wouldn't have to be so busy; it is just because he and others like him pay so little attention to their unions that compels them to be so busy that they haven't time to associate with their fellow workers.

Some members stay away from meetings because they fear that they may be classed as "labor agitators." Isn't that too bad! Don't fear, brothers, that won't happen, anyone who hasn't interest enough in the union to attend its meetings, and who hasn't the courage to stand up for his rights, hasn't backbone enough to be classed as a "labor agitator."

Some members stay away from meetings because they fear their boss would think they were too active in the movement and they may lose their jobs. Too bad if he lost his job! He was born a slave and feels he must stay one; he's afraid he might lose his master and that no other master would want him.

Some members stay away from meetings because they are too infernal lazy to attend; because they don't care a cuss whether they have a union or not, and are satisfied to have some one else do their thinking for them—some one else to fight off the wolf of oppression—some one else to make conditions for their children as well as themselves.

Some members stay away from unions because they had rather hang around a saloon and drink up the earnings that should be spent on the family and the home; they would rather hear the maudlin ravings of other drunkards, or listen to the insane ideas of some of the booze shop orators, rather than to listen to the arguments and teachings of the sons of toil who gather at the union meetings to discuss ways and means of creating conditions for themselves and those dependent upon them.

Some members stay away from meetings because they are scabs at heart, and are in the union only because they have to be. They don't attend meetings because their conscience tells them that they have no right there; they fear that their faces might betray their secret thoughts; they hide their faces when approached by a fellow unionist because they fear the windows of their souls might reflect their scabby thoughts and opinions.

Some members do attend meetings because they are interested in the meetings; because they are interested in unionism; because they are interested in life; because

they feel that they belong in this life and have a right to express their opinions as to how this life should be lived, and because they are interested in their home and their loved ones; because they are interested in others, and because they realize that the toilers must be protected, that in unionism lies the protection for the worker; and because attending meetings is a pleasure, as well as a duty that they owe themselves, their family, their fellow workers and the toiling masses of the world.

Now, reader, in which of the above classes do you belong? Are you too busy? Are you indifferent? Are you too infernal lazy? Are you lacking in courage? Are you afraid of losing your job? Are you a booze fighter? Are you a scab? or are you a unionist?

Come on and attend your meetings; if you are too busy, we will try to lighten your load. If you are indifferent, we will try to make it interesting for you. If you are too infernal lazy, we will try to instill some ginger into your carcass. If you are lacking in courage, we will try to stiffen your backbone. If you are afraid of losing your job, we wil try to assure you that good unionists need not beg for a master. If you are a booze fighter, we will try to show you where you should mend your ways. If you are a scab at heart, we will try to educate you, and if you are a true unionist, we need you at every meeting and need you badly.

Now, boys, let's all get together and try to attend every meeting and make the union what it should be. Don't be careless, indifferent or lazy. Be a real, true unionist, and see how much brighter this old world will appear to you. You will be better satisfied with life; you will have a higher regard for your neighbor; you will have less of trouble and more of comfort and real happiness. Give it a trial and be just what is expected of you.

My readers, no doubt will feel that I have written a great deal on this one subject and may wonder why, and I don't mind telling you. My experience in the movement, and that dates back several years, has taught me that only those unions who have a good attendance at their meetings are a success. Any union which is being run by a handful of its members will some day go wrong; not because this handful haven't the proper union spirit or are not good unionists, but because it is impossible for a few men to do the thinking, planning and acting for a large number and do it in a manner that is satisfactory to all, and when the whole gets dissatisfied with the actions of the few, then starts the trouble.

Just at this time there are many things before our local for action and they are things of momentous character, and it requires that a full attendance be had at the meetings in order that the rank and file know of the union's actions and why such action is taken. And I, at this time again ask of you all that you attend your meetings regularly and lend your voice and thought in the matters before the local.

There are some unions in the city who fine their members for non-attendance. This seems to work well, yet our local don't like the idea of compelling members to attend, and rightly feel that every member should do his common duty and attend his meetings without being compelled to do so.

Now let us all get out and attend our meetings and don't force our local to levy a fine on those who won't attend. Be a real unionist; don't be an apology. Let your light so shine that all may see your good works and glorify you in the sanctum of unionism.

Result of Baldwin Strikers Drawing

Editor The Carpenter:

Our Local 725 of the locked-out Baldwin employes had a drawing for a phonograph and some of the Local Unions of your organizations bought tickets. In order to be just and honest to them we would like you to publish the result in your journal as soon as possible. It was won by the Pattern Makers' Association of Albany, N. Y., and the winning number was 10169.

Many of your Local Unions did not take any tickets, thinking our trouble was over. We are, however, still fighting hard for the very life of our organization and will continue to do so as long as we are locked out.

Fraternally yours,

ALFRED G. PAINTER, F. S. T.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Something Wrong—Something Missing

Editor The Carpenter:

Brother Gilespie's article in the October journal, entitled, "The Old Age Carpenter," is gratefully appreciated by all the old brothers I have spoken to and particularly by myself.

In this age of progress in every line of human energy, from automobiles to airships at $6,000,000, and old paintings (Mona Lisa) at $6,000, when vast sums of money are donated for libraries, we are told that by energy, self-reliance, perseverance, pluck and incidently getting on the job a wee bit ahead of our side partner and staying a little bit longer, success is inevitable.

To my mind, there must be something wrong, something missing, some screw loose when a brother, a good mechanic, 50 years old, is politely requested to send in his resignation, in other words, gets the "grand bounce," in order to make room for hustlers, trade college graduates. There must be something radically wrong, when a technical school kid, such as Brother Gilespie mentions in his article, with a four inch cuff around his chicken-neck and a four inch rebate on his pants, a lavender color tie, light green socks and a cigarette behind his ear, gets the job.

It is pretty near time for the middle-aged worker to beat it, middle-aged mind you, at forty, at fifty it is about time he would look for a job in the reading rooms.

I am heartily in sympathy with Brother Gilespie in the matter of granting privilege cards to brothers in good standing over fifty or fifty-five years of age; I mean trade privilege or working cards permitting them to work below the scale.

Yours fraternally,
JAMES BARRY, L. U. 509.
New York City.

Union-Made Cigar Boxes

Editor The Carpenter:

We have read Brother Briggs' letter in the September issue of our journal entitled, "Why The Carpenter Has The Right to Manufacture Cigar Boxes," and permit me to say it's a boost for our union label and comes nearer to the truth than anything I have read about our old time carpenter trade for years. And now that the small cigar box commands such notoriety as recently found to employ so many trades in its manufacture, let us comply with Brother Briggs' request and encourage its demand wherever possible. Let us encourage the cigar manufacturer to use it, and ask your friends and members of organized labor to demand their cigars in a combined trades union made cigar box.

This agitation for a combined trade union made cigar box started first in the tri-cities of Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Ia., by a labor leader from Indianapolis, Ind., about fifteen months ago, and a year past, our delegates to the Rock Island State Federation of Labor convention got caught in the wave of agitation, for some of our boys brought back some remnants of union made cigar boxes bearing a fac-simile of our U. B. label and in less thau five weeks there was a small cigar box factory started which is running today with plenty of orders ahead and our U. B. label can be found on the boxes of nearly all the cigar manufacturers' products in the city of Springfield, Ill.

Recently the Illinois State Federation of Labor held its convention here and the members and delegates of the following unions, mentioned here below, were active in getting a resolution passed endorsing the coming and only union made cigar box.

The boosters of the resolution were carpenters' Local Unions No. 16, Springfield; 189, Quincy, Ill.; 377, Alton, Ill.; 495. Streator, Ill.; 742, Decatur; 796, Rock Island, Ill; 916, Aurora, Ill.

The typographical, printing pressmen, lithographers and bookbinders delegates were the other trades that pushed the resolution for endorsement of the union cigar box and we are pleased to announce to the U. B. C. J. of A. members, in other states, that our label with other labels was also endorsed by the Illinois State Federation without a dissenting voice or vote. Trusting that other state bodies will do likewise, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
T. K. BALL,
President Springfield Federation of Labor.

As To Reading Blue Prints

Editor The Carpenter:

In the October number of the journal, page 31, Brother Blailock of L. U. 198 takes exception to my article in August. I will endeavor to reply briefly without satire or personality.

A Map is a Plan—a Plan is a Map irrespective of coloring. To read a mechanical drawing is to understand it. Not to understand it is proof it is unread.

I am always willing to help a weak brother and I do advise him to dig at geometry and mathematics, knowing these will help in the use of the steel square, and when we reach fifty (see page 6 of the October journal—"The Old-Age Carpenter") we will have a better chance to demand the scale of wages.

I do not know the percentage of men who cannot read drawings, but I do know of localities where the major part of work is carried out by men over fifty who have dug and are assisted by men who cannot lay out; and these elderly men have gained their position by digging when working hours were longer and opportunities for learning less favorable than today. Get the inferior man to rise to the level of the superior man (not the reverse); this is my object in writing.

Fraternally yours,
W. R. TALBOT, L. U. 260.
Waterbury, Conn.

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter

Compensation Act Upheld.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 18.—The Supreme court of this state has just handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Labor on Panama Canal.

Washington, Nov. 18.—It is reported by officials in charge of the work on the Panama canal that there is now a surplus of labor in the zone. It is also stated that no importations of labor have taken place for a considerable length of time. There has been a decided falling off in immigration, while a large number of West Indian laborers have gone into the interior and are no longer available for labor except casually.

Denver Shop Men.

Denver, Nov. 25.—The striking Union Pacific shop men just recently held the largest meeting inaugurated since the Federation strike on the Harriman system. E. V. Brake, state labor commissioner, was the principal speaker. It was reported at this meeting that not a single man who had come out on strike had returned to work, and that few non-union men have been secured to take the places of the strikers. The men are strong, and are determined to win the contest.

Moves to Denver.

Denver, Nov. 25.—The Colorado Industrial Review, formerly published in Pueblo, has been removed to this city. It is stated that this labor publication will become the official organ of the United Mine Workers for the fifteenth district. The paper is edited and managed by H. W. Fox, who is one of the ablest labor editors of the western country.

The closing of the Solway Iron Works, Merryport, England, has thrown 300 men out of work and the men have been informed that the works are likely to be closed for six months.

Demands of Labor.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The Washington Herald, commenting on the annual report of President Gompers, editorially has this to say: "The demands made by organized labor, as set forth in the annual report of President Gompers, submitted at Atlanta convention, are neither novel nor radical. They have to do, in the main, with reforms for which labor has been struggling for some years. The initiative and referendum and the recall, for instance, have been advocated by the working classes as a desirable political system, while the restriction of immigration and the passage of the so-called anti-injunction bills have also been constantly urged. The appeal for uni-

form laws for the protection of life and health in factory buildings is one that ought to meet with prompt response from legislators everywhere. Already there has been much progress in this direction, recent terrible calamities having awakened the public conscience in regard to conditions which unfortunately exist. There is also good foundation for the request for the creation of Federal department devoted solely to matter effecting labor, while laws for the further restriction of convict labor are already under consideration in many commonwealths. As pointed out in the Washington Herald some days ago, the disclosures regarding the treatment of convicts in the Richmond penitentiary, and the fact that the manufacture of shirt waists and blouses by private firms is now impossible in Missouri, owing to the use of convict labor, make the situation one deserving of most serious consideration. One feature of Mr. Gompers' report has especial interest in this city. It deals with the executive order which denies government employes the right of petition to congress, and thus prevents them from taking active steps in securing a betterment or their condition. In asking the repeal of this order, the Federation of Labor undoubtedly voices the desire of a very large number of government employes.''

Tailors After Minimum Wage.

London, Nov. 25.—One of the most sweated trades in the United Kingdom is that of the tailoring industry, which numbers several thousand workers, especially with reference to ready made goods. The usual pay for women is 3½d. per hour, and for men 6d., and the hours are usually 51. It is proposed to bring the tailoring trade under the Trade Board's Act, which will fix a minimum wage which tailors and tailoresses must be paid, and will probably be fixed at 14s. 10d. per week for all classes of women workers over 18 years of age, after a certain period for learning the work. It is also proposed to fix a minimum for men, but this is not considered so important as that for women, as men are obtaining practically 25s. per week. After the Board of Trade has scheduled a scheme and has notified the employers, six months must elapse before the minumum fixed becomes operative.

Brutality.

Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 25.—According to ''The Voice of the People,'' published in this city, the Southern Pacific officials are indeed desperate and have resorted to exceedingly brutal tactics, that the strikers on the system may be crushed. The paper states: ''Even a Digger Indian or a Papago buck on the war path, will turn over a rock and allow a squaw with a new born papoose the first pick of the fat grubs which may be found beneath it, but it has remained for an official of the Southern Pacific railroad, Superintendent J. H. Dyer, of the Tucson division, which extends from El Paso to Yuma, to refuse a drink of water to a striker's wife with a new born babe at her breast. The babe was only three days old when the order was issued by the railroad superintendent, and on account of the order the wife of W. E. Stewart, a striking boilermaker at Gila Bend, Arizona, out in the desert, miles from civilization, is without water for the nurse to wash the linen, which the simplest demands of sanitation, to say nothing of civilization, require in such cases. There are two kinds of water at Gila Bend—the water which the engines must use—it eats the flues out of boilers with a celerity which requires a force of men at the round house to make what are called 'running repairs' on the locomotives, and W. E. Stewart was one of these men. The other water is drinking water, which is brought in a water car from Sentinel. Since the strike Stewart has been standing with the other mechanics of the Federation at his post, the little semi-oasis of the desert about half way between Tucson and Yuma. On November 7, Superintendent Dyer, angered and furious at the unbreakable lines of the shopmen who would not return to work until the grievances are adjusted, issued his order to cut off the water from all strikers at Gila Bend. The secretary of the Tucson branch of the Federation received a wire from Stewart telling of the action and asking legal counsel. A. A. Worsley, the attorney for the Federation,

notified Stewart by wire, to tender pay for the water. Stewart obeyed and money was offered by his father-in-law, while Stewart held his three days' old babe in his arms and looked into the eyes of his suffering wife, unable to offer her a drink of water which she craved, but the money was refused by the round house foreman, Allgood, who was acting under Dyer's orders. Kindly disposed women neighbors, whose husbands are still in the railroad service in other departments than that affected by the strike, have seen to it that enough water to drink has been smuggled to the bedside of Mrs. Stewart, whose condition forbids her being moved to any other place at this time.''

Increases Force.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is rapidly enlarging its force to meet the heavy demand for one, two and five-dollar bank notes. Thirty additional employes have just been added, and it is expected seventy more will be immediately employed. The workday has, for the time being, been lengthened an hour, and the output has been raised from 225,000 to 260,000 sheets per day.

Ministers for Labor.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 25.—The Great West Saddlery Company of this city has locked out that portion of their employes who refuse to sign an individual agreement to the effect that they would forever remain outside the pale of union labor. It must be borne in mind that the men who are locked out, dismissed from the factory, were unorganized and did not belong to any union, but lost their positions simply because they would not sign the agreement, which in effect, signed away their freedom, which was presented to them by their employers. The Ministerial Association of Winnipeg became interested in the affair and made an investigation, and as a result, placed itself squarely against the attitude assumed by the employers. The Ministerial Association, which represents the great majority of Protestant ministers in this city, declare ''That personal liberty conditioned by consideration for the general good is the sacred right of every man, be he employer or employe, and by both alike this right must be acknowledged and maintained. Hence, it is the right of workingmen to unite in labor organizations, which it is to be noted, are authorized by law and recognized in the statutes of the Dominion, notably in the terms and procedure of the Lemieux act; as it is also the right of the employer to engage upon fair conditions such men as he may choose without hindrance. * * * That the demand of the Great West Saddlery Company, which if generally enforced, would wipe out all labor organizations, traverses the sacred right of personal liberty, ignores the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount, stands squarely across the advancing march of modern science, opposes the opinions of the most progressive employers of labor the world over and outrages every instinct of British fair play.''

Wages in Powder Plants.

Washington, Nov. 25.—According to a preliminary report of the Census Bureau, the average wages per year of men employed in the manufacture of explosives only reaches $686 per man per year in this dangerous industry.

Inspectors to Meet in Washintgon.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The International Association of Factory Inspectors will hold its next annual convention in Washington, according to information given out in this city by the Chamber of Commerce. No date has been selected as yet.

Violator Mulcted by Fines.

Muskogee, Okla., Nov. 25.—Nelson Brothers, contractors of public work, pleaded guilty in the superior court to violating the eight-hour law and workingmen and teams below the scale. A fine of $50.00 and costs was assessed in two cases, and a number of other cases that had been filed against the contractors were dismissed. The State Labor Department is using great activity in the enforcement of the eight-hour law in this State.

Important Decision Expected.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Further decisions by the Supreme Court relating to the extent of the application of the Federal Safety appliance laws, are looked for daily. In the Alabama safety appliance case, which was recently decided, it was laid down that the safety appliance laws extend to all cars and locomotives on any railroad that was a highway of interstate commerce. The decision which is now being looked for, originating in Colorado, will turn on the definition of interstate commerce within the meaning of the safety appliance laws. In this case the government is seeking to enforce the law on the Colorado and North Western railroad, a narrow gauge line entirely within the borders of Colorado. In the Alabama decision it was held that all locomotives, cars or other equipment used on any railroad which is a highway of interstate commerce, must comply with the Federal Safety Appliance Act.

Mines Regulation Bill.

London, Nov. 25.—Owing to the fact that an amendment to the coal mines' regulation bill was passed in committee by two votes only, which made the employment of women on the pit brow illegal, a deputation of twenty pit brow women has arrived in London protesting against the abolition of their work, which would throw over 5,000 women out of employment. The reasons given in committee for making it illegal for women to be employed on the pit brow was that the work was unhealthy, demoralizing, unsuitable, and tended to prevent women from carrying out their normal functions.

Minimum Wage Question.

London, Nov. 25.—The miners in all parts of the country are struggling hard to get a minimum wage, while the coal operators are resisting the demand. Wages of miners vary considerably in different parts of the country, and at the annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain concessions were given to the colliery proprietors. The Federation intends holding meetings in Scotland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire and South Wales, and the opinions thus obtained will be placed before the national conference of the miners. The owners have as yet refused to give way on the question of a minimum wage, but seem inclined to improve the pay of the lower paid men.

Hard to Exist.

London, Nov. 25.—During an inquest at Whyteleafe, Surrey county, England, on a two months' old girl named Wilding, whose death the doctor claimed was due to wasting away on account of bad assimilation of food, the foreman of the jury asked the father, a railway porter, if his wages were sufficient to allow him to provide proper nourishment for his wife for her recent confinement. Wilding replied that he had 16s. per week, from which he paid 5d. for his club and 3s. house rent, leaving 12s. 7d. to keep his wife and three children. Every other week his pay was 2s. more for Sunday duty. Several jnryment remarked that it was impossible for a man to give his wife and family proper nourishment on 12s. 7d. per week.

Bristol Miners' Suit.

Bristol, Nov. 25.—The strike of practically the whole of the Bristol miners, which commenced on September 2, is still in progress and there seems no immediate prospect of settlement. The miners have revolted against the low wages which for years they have been receiving. The average day wage in the district for eight hours is at the rate of only: Hewers, 4s. 3¾d.; carters and fillers, 3s. 8¼d.; repairers, 3s. 11½d.; to youths from twenty years of age down, 2s. 3¾d. is paid. Negotiations were recently reopened with a view of settlement; the men only asked 3d. per day raise on the above rates, and the colliery owners offered only 2½d raise, and that only to apply when the men had not been able to obtain the rates mentioned, owing to abnormal conditions. The miners refused to accept the offer.

Postal Servants.

London, Nov. 25.—The Postmaster-General has kept his promise and brought before the House of Commons the fact that

numerous grievances exist in various departments, and as a result the government has accorded the request of the employes to appoint a select committee of the House of Commons to hold an inquiry into the wages and other conditions of employment of postoffice servants. With characteristic slowness, however, it is stated that the government does not propose to move for the appointment of the inquiry board until early in 1913. The employes of the government do not take kindly to this plan, and some of the newspapers are taking up their cause, which may result in quicker action.

Austrian Demonstration.

Carlsbad, Austria, Nov. 25.—This city, itself one of the most expensive places to live in Europe, has keenly felt the increased cost of living. A general shortage of crops has caused a big rise in prices of the common necessities. Just recently a large but orderly demonstration against the price of foodstuffs was made. Laboring people, between four and five thousand, mostly from the China factories near the city—and their wives—marched in a body to the court house and presented a formal protest against the high prices. As a result the city council ordered five carloads of potatoes from an adjacent town, and before the arrival of the shipment the entire amount was sold at the rate of $1.62 per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds), while the regular market price was $2.75 to $3.00. The council is contemplating shipping other classes of food into the city and selling at actual cost, to relieve the present pressure.

Railway Accidents.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Fatal railway accidents continue in the same old ratio. The engineer and fireman of a St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train at Ft. Scott, Kan., were recently killed by the explosion of the boiler. A double-header freight train on the Norfolk & Western killed a section hand and seriously wounded several others. An engineer on the Southern Railway was killed and several trainmen and passengers injured. A track walker has been killed on the Pennsylvania road near Frankfort, Pa., and another man run down by an electric car at Reading.

An Organizing Campaign.

Loudon, Nov. 25.—The textile workers have inaugurated a brisk campaign of organization in the city of Manchester. Unfortunately this latter city is a weak spot so far as organized textile workers is concerned, and it has been decided to prosecute this campaign with a view to strengthening the general organization.

Distribution of Immigrants.

Washington, Nov. 25.—For the purpose of considering the best means of establishing co-operation between the federal government, through the Division of Information, Department of Commerce and Labor, and various States in the distribution of immigrants and other residents of the United States, a two-day conference has been held in this city at the New Ebbitt, between the representatives of the State Bureau of Immigration, Agriculture, etc., and a representative of the Division of Information.

Retirement Association Meeting.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The convention of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association will be held here in January, and it is predicted will be attended by a larger uumber of delegates than at any similar convention in the past. Interest in the adoption of a civil retirement pension for employes will be the general subject discussed. There is apparently a favorable inclination on the part of Congress to enact such legislation, many congressmen being outspoken in their advocacy of such a measure.

Road Raises Wages.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers have been notified that all operators, towermen and agents on the New York Central lines have been given an increase in wages, the increase beginning November 15. More than 6,000 men are benefited.

Wallingford, Conn.—The lockout declared against the members of Local Union 1626 of this city is still on and migrating carpenters are urgently called upon to remain away until our controversy is satisfactorily adjusted.

✣ ✣ ✣

Teague, Tex.—Work is very scarce in this place and no improvement of trade conditions in sight during this winter season. Many of our home men are out of employment or working short time and there being no opening for any newcomers, we would advise traveling brothers to give Teague, Tex. a wide berth until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Bradentown, Fla.—This city is overstocked with carpenters and a good place for traveling brothers to avoid at this time. Don't be misled by advertisements calling upon carpenters to come to this city with which the country is being flooded. Work is getting scarce and we have plenty of good men to do what little is left of it. Be wise and stay away.

✣ ✣ ✣

Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.—We desire to call attention of transient brother carpenters to trade conditions as they are existing here at this time. Work is very scarce and as a result, lots of our members are walking the streets, nor is the outlook for the near future very encouraging. We therefore advise you to keep away from this city and vicinity until such time as trade conditions have improved.

✣ ✣ ✣

Youngstown, O.—Local Union 171 of this city is rapidly increasing in membership. We have initiated forty-seven new members the last two weeks and have forty-five applications to be acted upon at our next meeting. The members of the craft here are commencing to wake up and present indications are that we will get most of the outsiders to join our ranks in the near future.

✣ ✣ ✣

Des Moines, Ia.—All traveling members of the craft contemplating a trip to this city of "Certainties," our late convention city, will please take notice that with the beginning of winter and its vicissitudes staring us in the face, with many floaters and a number of our own men walking the streets, Des Moines is a good place to stay away from at the present time. Notwithstanding advertisements to the contrary, trade in the city of "Certainties" is very dull; steer clear of it until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Tampa, Fla.—All carpenters contemplating coming south to avoid the cold weather of the north, are advised to avoid Tampa, Fla., this winter. We have had trouble here for the last six months fighting the open shop and the fight is still on. When things are again in good shape we will only be too glad to have newcomers with us, but at the present time and all through the winter, we would advise migrating brothers to give this city the go-by.

✣ ✣ ✣

Somersworth, N. H.—Our members are taking great interest in the workings of our Local Union. At our last meeting night we initiated four new members and they are the right sort of men to advance the interests of our organization. We held a most delightful oyster supper recently, and the best of spirit prevailed. As regard the improving of trade conditions we find it wise to keep quiet at the present time. We will not make any trouble, but should trouble be forced upon us we will meet it like men.

Saskatoon, Sask, Can.—We are constantly receiving letters inquiring as to trade conditions in this city and in order to give the desired information a larger scope we would let the brothers know through the medium of our official journal, that trade is so dull that we are compelled to ask the Editor to list Saskatoon, Sask. among the localities to be avoided. We have more than enough men here to do all the work that remains to be done this season and there will be nothing new started before next April.

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Phoenix, Ariz.—We believe that existing conditions in this city, if known by the craft, will prevent many of the brothers, contemplating coming here from spending useless carfare. The city is considered a "Winter Resort," and as a consequence, during the fall and winter season we are overrun with men. This state of things is aggravated by misleading ads. in the daily press. About this time of the year there is always a lull in the building business and naturally men who can, secure all the country jobs to tide them over that time, and newcomers not being onto the ropes generally get stranded while the old residents who are compelled to stay, use all their influence to keep in employment so that it places newcomers in a very undesirable position. We would advise all traveling carpenters to shun this city this time of the year.

❖ ❖ ❖

St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—There is a firm doing business in this city, known as the Bishop Construction company, with headquarters in Montreal; they are advertising extensively for carpenters. Some of our members started on their work and when at 5 p. m. they quit, they were informed that the company always worked their men ten hours per day or sixty hours per week. This being a violation of our trade rules, our men will not work for the firm and they are seeking help outside of the city. The Bishop Construction company are constructing the Canadian branch of the Yale Towns gasworks, and L. U. 38 of this city, deeming it their duty to save migrating brothers from disappointment and loss of time and money, desire that publicity of the above be given through the columns of our journal. We trust that no carpenter reading this notice will respond to the call of a firm requiring ten hours' labor per day on their work.

❖ ❖ ❖

Los Angeles, Cal.—This city has for a number of years had to content with hundreds of non-union carpenters who come here during the winter months with just enough money to pay carfare, and the first week's room rent, accepting any wage offered them and breaking down the conditions that union men have worked hard to secure and maintain. But the worst type of scab is the man who comes here with a card in his pocket and refuses to deposit his clearance, giving us neither moral nor financial support. In years past, this has been one of the greatest drawbacks that we have had in this city and many men have taken advantage of our lack of organization in this way.

But Los Angeles is no longer the home of "Industrial Freedom," as styled by the capitalist press of this city. We are determined to reap the harvest of years' work and to win out in the December elections. We shall put our own people in power in this city and with every union in good shape the rest will be easy.

Let it be a warning to all members of the U. B. contemplating coming to Los Angeles, that Section 105 of the general constitution will be strictly adhered to, and all members found violating this section will be fined. We mean to stamp out this thing in Los Angeles.

We would ask all local secretaries to strictly observe that part of the section regarding the acceptance of dues in the case of members living in this district and not accept any dues from such members without first asking the consent of the Los Angeles County District Council.

Look Out for This Due-Book!

Poteau, Okla.—Bro. N. Watson, a member of L. U. 1291 of this city, had his due book stolen from him on July 17, last. All sister Local Unions are requested to keep a watchful eye on all due-books that may

be deposited and if the stolen book should turn up to notify the undersigned or the general office.

L. D. SHERER, F. S. L. U. 1291.

Poteau, Okla.

Information Wanted.

T. H. Bates, a member of L. U. 798 Salem, Ill., has mysteriously disappeared. Age, 37 years; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; weight, about 150 pounds; light hair; light blue eyes; red complexion; has quite some bridgework to his teeth; last heard from at Centralia, Ill. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with

H. BOUGHTON.

Salem, Ill.

W. D. Wilde, whose family resides in Sparland, Ill., is inquired for by his father and mother living in Henry, Ill. His sister Mae died Friday, November 3, and was buried the following Monday. His gray haired father is anxious to hear from him and any member or reader who can locate him will confer a great favor by communicating with

Henry, Ill. S. G. WILDE.

Charles Landry, the subject of the sketch below, who was inquired for in the August number of this journal, has as yet not

CHARLES LANDRY.

been heard from. He disappeared from Holyoke, Mass., June 14, 1911, leaving his wife and four children without any means of support. Was last seen in Toronto, Canada.

Any one who can give any information as to his whereabouts will kindly write to

MRS. CHAS. LANDRY.

72 N. Bridge st., Holyoke, Mass.

Frank Wills, the subject of the sketch below, who left Springfield, Ill., August 20, 1911, is sought for by his wife and little daughter. He is 32 years of age; 5 feet 8 inches in height; blue eyes; brown hair; weighs about 165 pounds.; lower front teeth missing, has one upper gold tooth.

FRANK WILLS.

Anyone who can locate him will confer a great favor on his wife who is going to remove to Eldorado, Saline Co., Ill., to live with his people. He left a little girl, 8 years old, who is sick and grieving for her father. Should he chance to read this notice, and should he return or communicate with his wife, he may rest assured that she will cause him no trouble, as she is only too anxious for a reconciliation for the sake of her little daughter. Frank Wills is a carpenter by trade; he took out a clearance card from L. U. 16 and we have had no notice of deposit of same.

JOS. W. GEIST, R. S. L. U. 16.

727 S. 14th st., Springfield, Ill.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

How to Cope Moldings

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

One of the means employed by cabinet makers, carpenters and wood workers in making joints in interior and re-entrant angles is the art of "coping."

This word is used in contradistinction to "mitering," a method entirely used for joining pieces of woodwork of continuous grain on exterior angles. Webster gives the word "cope" as, to cover; to match against; a covering. So it is admirably adapted and very appropriate, as when a carpenter copes he really covers and matches against.

Coping is generally used for moldings, square and flat surfaces being fitted together, one piece abutting against the other but curved or molded profiles and surfaces can only be coped to a successful joint.

Mitering interior angles is often faulty and is rarely done by mechanics of ability, on account of one or the other joints slipping past its fellow, spoiling the intersection and exposing end-wood added to the difference of the profiles of machine-run moldings. Against plaster the inside miter is useless, as one piece is almost certain to draw away and open the joint as it is being nailed into the studding. The best way then to make this joint is to cope.

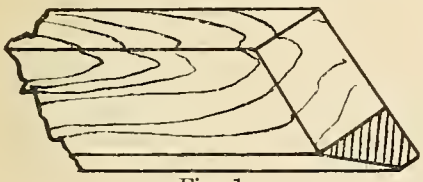


Fig. 1.

Figure 1 represents a simple cope, being a common shelf cleat with a chamfered edge coped or fitted square to another. As will be seen, it is the end cut to fix over the other and against it so as to appear as if mitered.

In order to gain this joint the piece is first placed in a miter box and cut on the side to which the joint fits—in this case the right-hand side. When this is done the piece is sawn through from the face kerf line and slightly under so that the joint may close on every point. When fitted on an obtuse angle it must be beveled back to suit the angle.

Placed in position if cut slightly, a hair long, the joint will be close and fit well, but the strip coped to must always be nailed well back and solid before marking the piece to be coped, as it is certain to yield to the concussive blows of the hammer. The above is a plumb or vertical cope.

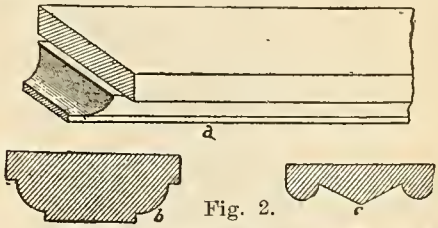


Fig. 2.

A horizontal cope is shown at Figure 2, representing a ceiling strip or piece of astragal coped to a quarter round or oval, d is the coped end, done by placing the molding on its back in the miter box and each on the side square across the piece, after cutting and chiseling the end out to the profiles made by the saw in the mitering until it appears as in the sketch d, so it will fit closely against the section as b. This cope ought to be slightly hollow so as to press against the surface of the molding.

Figure 2-C cannot be coped, as some of its members sink below the others, which will be seen at a glance and the molding mitered, and it is in sections of this form where the art cannot be profitably applied,

but interior mitres (if they must be used) should be nailed and glued together, if possible, before setting in position.

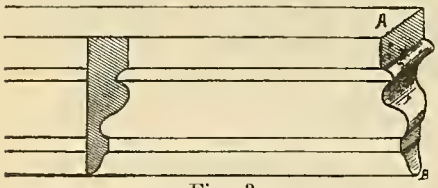


Fig. 3.

When it is found necessary to cope an architrave molding like Figure 3, whose profile is a series of compound curves and flats, the miter box is again brought into requisition and the end wrought to the mitered face line, always beveling slightly under to bring the coped joint close on the line of A-B.

A sharp penknife is essential and a great aid in coping moldings to cut away the wood on the curves exactly to the mitered line, which can scarcely be done correctly with the compass-saw, gouge or chisel, as in soft wood the arises are very liable to break under the pressure of the hand even though the edge be keen, whereas the small blade of a good pocket-knife, if reasonably sharp, can be very handily drawn around the quick curves and will also cut obliquely against the grain without injuring the edge of the end wood, which is often cross and brittle.

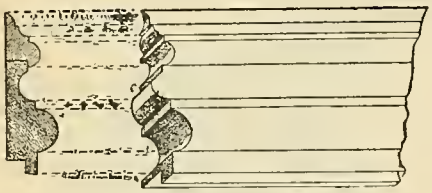


Fig. 4.

Another cope represented at Figure 4 being a section of rebated wainscot capping with its wall molding, and another piece coped to it on the left hand and at right angles. To do this the copping is mitered in the left-hand cut in the box, Figure 1, and then sawed out to miter line with a fine compass or keyhole saw and trimmed smooth with a pocket knife. The wall molding is similarly wrought but for all moldings when coping, pieces of same thickness and material should be selected

Acute angle pieces are easily coped and obtuse angles may also be taking care that the end is beveled well back to clear the piece passing behind it, otherwise the joint will rest and the back be open.

Coping obtuse angles gives a good chance to bring the joint close by nailing through the cope into the piece behind, which can never be done with an inside miter.

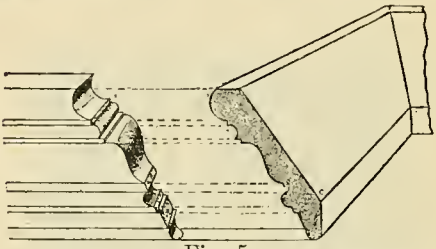


Fig. 5.

Crown moldings, Figure 5, can also be intersected by this method when returned on inside corners as on wardrobes, dressers, angles on house cornices, etc., first mitering as hereinbefore described by placing the molding in the box upside down with the surface e-e that is to be nailed plumb against the side of the box, the level part d-e resting flat on the bottom. When cut to an inside miter the end is cut out over the profile d-b, being level or parallel to d-e in the way represented. Coping on the angle as a gable with an eave molding can also be done, but the pieces must be wrought so that they will intersect and continue true—member with member.

Trellis Work for Buildings

(By George Rice.)

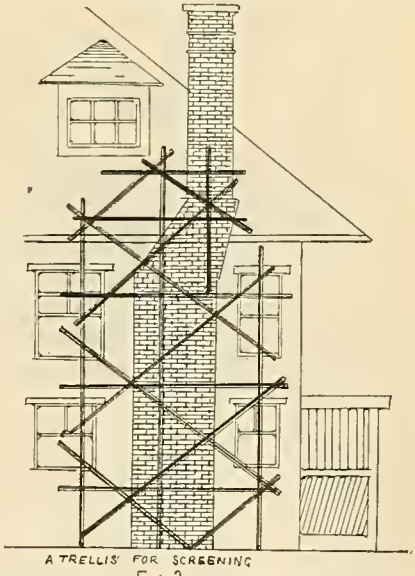
Figure 1 shows the side of a garage covered with the growth of vines on the trellis. It is getting to be quite the fashion to cover objectional walls, fences, sides of buildings and similar places with attractive vines. Not only is the vine work utilized to cover over some barren place, but the vine is utilized because the residents of the estate like to have flowers for such purposes. It is a means for adding beauty to a home to have a trellis arrangement for carrying vines from the level of the ground to the roof. The mistake made by many parties is in the construction of the trellis. It is true that there are spe-

cies of vines with powerful and far-reaching creepers that can conduct the vine in

A TRELLIS AND VINE
Fig 1

safety from the ground level to the uppermost parts of the building, by adhering to the plain brick, wood or concrete wall. But there are certain beautiful vines that are preferred by the people that lack the power to creep on the plain surfaces. Therefore trellis work has to be put up. In examining the trellises of many buildings one will notice that some of the devices are well made and correctly adjusted, while on other buildings the trellis work is very crudely prepared. Sometimes the trellis is simply a collection of pieces of wood laid up in any fashion that happens to occur to the builder at the time. Often the trellis breaks down. Sometimes the trellis is erected without form and the vines cannot cling to the cross pieces and the fine floral effect is lost by the tumbling vines. Therefore in this article we will refer to the construction and designing of trellis for buildings, walls, fences, or wherever needed.

First the proper selection of stock should be made. It is best to use stock that will stand the elements and to notch and dovetail as much as possible of it together, as weighty vines in heavy winds test the trellis more than one would suppose. It is a good plan to adopt a certain form of uprights and cross pieces in the making of the trellis. The pieces ought to be arranged at regular intervals. It is seldom that the carpenter or someone who understands the work is called upon to put up the trellis for a dwelling, unless the owners happen to think of this while the building is in course of construction. Usually the trellis is made and put up after the building is constructed. Then the work is done as a rule by some one of an ingenious and industrious turn who happens to live there. I saw one trellis on a stable put up by the groom. The trellis fell in a high wind and damaged surrounding property. In another case the gardener put up a trellis that lacked support and it fell in a short while. Not only must the woodwork of the trellis be strong, but the fastening to the building is important. I have seen trellises placed slanting against a building, the weight being used to hold the frame up. Such a trellis is liable to fall at any time. Then in other cases the trellis is supported with ropes, wires and all kinds of contrivances. The man who understands the work will make the foundation work of the trellis



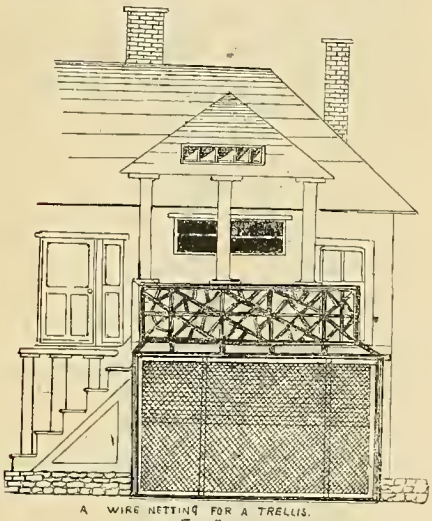
A TRELLIS FOR SCREENING
Fig 2

secure by sinking the lower ends of the pieces into the earth a short distance. Then at intervals up the side of the wall he will bore into the mortar between the bricks and insert fastening pins of wrought iron. These will be joined to the frame work of the trellis with wiring and quite a firm fastening results.

If the building is wood it will, of course, be easy to cleat the trellis work to the wall, or use brackets or braces. A trellis ought to be strong enough to support a lad, at least, as it may be necessary to have some one ascend the frame work to adjust the vines in place near the top.

In Figure 2 we show how an objectional chimney can be covered with vines. The trellis is constructed with one by three-inch pine pieces with good results, providing that the pieces are only nailed or screwed where crossed. In the event of mortising the pieces, a thickness that would allow ample stock for making the joints would be needed. The trellis can be painted green when erected and then it is ready for the vines.

Sometimes a netting services of the



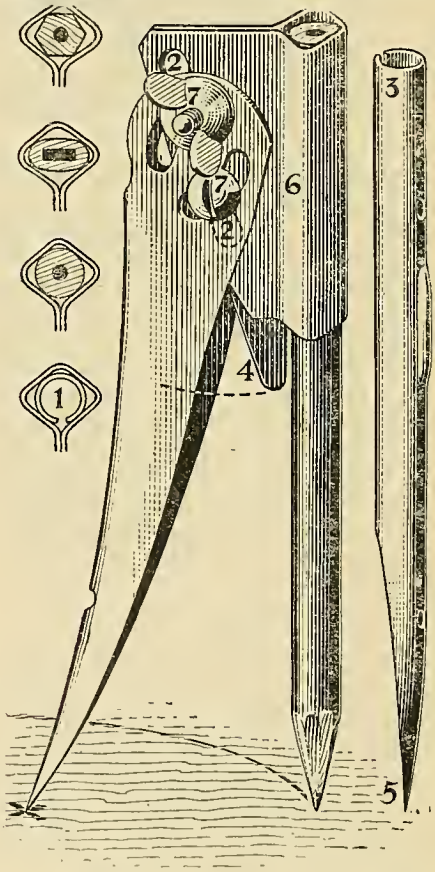
A WIRE NETTING FOR A TRELLIS.
Fig 3

character seen in Figure 3 is utilized for conducting the growth of vines. This combination consists in purchasing the wire netting and nailing it to the frame work where needed. Then the growth of vines is started over the surface and the clinging tendency of the vegetation will make the vines adhere in place. In this way some objectional places beneath porches of houses can be covered from view.

New Combined Compass and Scriber

The illustration herewith shows the new 5½-inch Peerless "Stork's Beak" combined compass and scriber (No. 55) which has just been placed on the market by Potter Bros., 612 W. 110th St., New York. Every carpenter will appreciate and should have this combined compass and scriber. It has a double joint with a thumb screw on each side, thus making it very secure and rigid, and it can be used in much narrower spaces than the ordinary compass. Either leg can be made the longer as desired, and the legs can be adjusted up or down to ¾ of an inch. The two points become one point when the compass is closed.

The cut shows a pencil inserted in place of the steel leg. In this way the compass becomes a scriber, with a great many uses. Any style or length pencil can be inserted. The figures in the cut are explained as fol-



lows: 1—Steel point inserted; 2-2—Adjusting slot; 3—For round pencils; 4—Lever for fastening pencils; 5—Steel point; 6—Any style pencil or the steel point can be inserted in this holder equally well; 7-7—Double locking device.

To introduce this new tool, Potter Bros. are offering it for 35 cents, postage paid, for a limited time. The regular price is 45 cents. Dealers are referred to Sargent & Co.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Der Jahresbericht unseres General-Sekretärs.

Der Bericht unseres General-Sekretärs für das Fiskaljahr vom 1. Juli 1910, bis 30 Juni 1911, welcher anfangs dieses Monats (November) erschienen ist, enthält so wichtige und interessante Angaben über die numerische Stärke und finanziellen Stand unserer Brüderschaft, sowie über Ausstände und Aussperrungen und andere wichtige Information, daß unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern ein Resume in ihrer eigenen Sprache erwünscht sein dürfte.

Laut Bericht hatten wir am Ende des Fiskaljahres, am 30. Juni 1911, insgesammt 195,766 gutstehende Mitglieder zu verzeichnen. Die Zahl derjenigen Mitglieder die über drei Monate, aber noch nicht sechs Monate rückständig, und daher noch in den Büchern weiterzuführen waren, betrug an obigem Datum 28,520. Hieraus ergibt sich eine Gesammtmitgliederzahl am 30. Juni 1911, von 224,286.

Die Zahl der im verflossenen Fiskaljahre gegründeten Lokal-Unionen betrug 171, während 154 Lokal-Unionen entweder eingingen oder sich mit anderen Lokal-Unionen verschmolzen hatten. Der Bericht enthält eine Tabelle über die Lokal-Unionen und deren gutstehende Mitgliederzahl in den verschiedenen Staaten. Diese Tabelle hier beizufügen wäre Raumverschwendung da dieselbe auf den englischen Seiten, im editoriellen Teile dieser Nummer, enthalten ist und auch für fremdsprachische Mitglieder verständlich genug sein dürfte.

Der Bericht gibt ferner eine Uebersicht über die Mitgliedschaft in den sieben Distrikten wie solche je durch ein Mitglied im General-Exekutiv-Board vertreten sind, sowie über die bestehenden Distrikt-Councils deren wir 130 zu verzeichnen haben.

Der jährliche Zuwachs oder Rückgang an Mitgliederzahl seit Gründung unserer Brüderschaft in 1881, ist ebenfalls in einer Tabelle dargestellt. Die höchste Zunahme an Mitgliederzahl fand während dem Jahre 1901—1902 statt, und der höchste Verlust während der industriellen Krise 1907—1908; nemlich 21,320 Mitglieder.

Vom 1. Juli 1910 bis 1. März 1911 wurden in 1,360 Fällen Ansprüche (claims) auf Sterbe- oder Arbeitsfähigkeit-Geldschenkung gebilligt und ausbezahlt wie folgt:

Sterbegeld, an zu vollem Benefit berechtigte Mitglieder	$119,377.37
Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkungen	20,200.00
Sterbegeld, an zu teilweise zu Benefit berechtigte Mitglieder	9,700.50
Frauensterbegeld-Schenkungen	23,525.00
	$172,802.37

Ein Zusammenstellung der Todessachen, soweit es die Sterbefälle unter unserer Mitgliedschaft im vergangenen Jahre betraf, ergibt laut Bericht: in 15.29 Prozent der Fälle war die Ursache Tuberkulose (Auszehrung); in 19.30 Prozent, Unfälle; 11.54 Prozent, Herzkrankheiten; 12.94 Prozent, Nephritis oder Brightsche Nierenkrankheit; 7.57 Prozent, Krebs; 7.05 Prozent, Lungenentzündung; 2.57 Prozent, typhöses Fieber; 2.2 Prozent, Schlagfluß; 3.15 Prozent, Blutstürz, und in 18.39 Prozent der Fälle war die Todesursache verschiedene und komplizirte Krankheiten.

Zunächst macht dann der G. S. auf das Kontroll- oder Kartensystem aufmerksam wie es in der General-Offize im Jahre 1905 eingeführt wurde. Einer jeden Lokal-Union ist ein besonderes Fach, und darin einem jeden einzelnen Mitgliede eine besondere Karte zugewiesen auf welcher Name, Geburtstag, Alter, und Aufnahme des Mitgliedes vermerkt ist; auch ob es vollbenefitberechtigtes Mitglied ist oder nicht, ob und wann eine Freikarte gewährt wurde, und wo deponirt, wann ein Mitglied drei Monate mit seinen Beiträgen im Rückstande war und wann diese Rückstände voll beglichen wurden.

Der Bericht gibt ferner eine Uebersicht über die in 47 Fällen von Ausständen oder Aussperrungen ausbezahlten Unterstützungssumme. Danach erhielten die größten Beträge (bis zum 30. Juni 1911) Grand Rapids, Mich., $86,180.00; St. Louis, Mo., $10,486.00; Los Angeles, Cal., $9,328.00; Vancouver, B. C., Can., $7,295.00; Minneapolis, Minn., $6,948.00; St. Paul, Minn., $6,880.00.

Dem beigefügten Finanzberichte entnehmen wir folgendes:

Die Jahres-Einnahmen, einschließlich der am 1. Juli 1910 auf den Banken deponirten Gelder betrugen bis zum 30. Juni 1911 ..... $961,757.88

Dis Ausgaben 749,145.32

Kassenbestand am 30. Juni '11. $212,612.56

Daß dieser niedrige Bestand der General-Kasse die Erhebung eines Assesments notwendig machte ist unseren Mitgliedern bekannt, und daß sich unsere Kassenverhältnisse durch den Ertrag dieses Assesments im Betrage von 50 Cents per Kopf, bei einer Mitgliedschaft von, sagen wir, 200,000, seit Schluß des Fiskaljahres bedeutend gebessert haben bedarf kaum der Erwähnung.

Der General-Sekretär nimmt in seinem Berichte Gelegenheit unsere Lokal-Unionen ernstlich zu ermahnen ihre Beamten zu regelmäßiger Einsendung korrekter Monatsberichte anzuhalten.

Pünktlichkeit der Beamten in dieser Beziehung war schon immer absolut notwendig, umsomehr aber jetzt nachdem das Kontroll- oder Kartensystem eingeführt ist. Wenn diese Berichte nicht regelmäßig der General-Offize zugehen, abgesehen davon, daß dies zu unnötigen Korrespondenzen führt, so ist es unmöglich über den Stand der Mitgliedschaft einer Lokal-Union, d. h. ob und welche Mitglieder aufgenommen, suspendirt, oder ausgeschlossen wurden u. s. w. genaue Kontrolle zu führen, und das Kartensystem kann nicht fungiren wie es wünschenswert wäre. Wir hoffen daß alle unsere Lokal-Unionen die Ermahnung des G. S. beherzigen und danach handeln werden.

Verhandlungen der vierten Vierteljahres-Sitzung, 1911, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Währen dem, zwischen dieser und der vorhergegangenen Sitzung gelegenen Zeitraume, wurden durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den Boardmitgliedern und dem G. S. folgende Angelegenheiten erledigt:

Auf Gesuch der betreffenden L. U.'en und D. C.'s wurden zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder Beträge bewilligt wie folgt: L. U. 1524 Miles City, Mont., $344.00; L. U. 87 St. Paul, Minn., $564.00; L. U. 7 Minneapolis, Minn., $1,684.00; Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. $6,752.00; L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., weitere Bewilligung, $712.10; Montreal, Can., D. C., $560.00; L. U. 7 Minneapolis, weitere Bewilligung, $600.00; New York City Joint D. C. für Organisationszwecke $1,000.00, an denselben zur Deckung von Gerichts- und Advokatenkosten im Paine Lumber Co. Falle, $2,666,67; L. U. 678 Dubuque, Ia., $500.00; Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. für Organisationszwecke, $550.00. Den L. U.'en in Grand Rapids wird zugleich eine Frist von sechs Monat zur Entrichtung des 50 Cents Assesments gewährt.

2. Oktober.

Der Board tritt an diesem Datum in Indianapolis in Sitzung, dieselbe wird vom Vorsitzenden Connolly eröffnet und sind die Mitglieder Bausher, Potts, Walquist und Martel anwesend.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des G. P. wird verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Gesuch der L. U. 1053 Milwaukee, Wis., um Wiederaufnahme des Falles Louis Ulrich, Sterbegeld-Schenkung betreffend. Der Board findet, daß das neu eingelaufene Material einen solchen Schritt nicht rechtfertigen würde und weist das Gesuch ab.

Appellation der L. U. 1947 Atchinson, Kan., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Sterbegeld-Schenkung im Falle Edward C. Walters verweigernd. Die Entscheidung wird aus den darin angeführten Gründen auch vom Board als angemessen befunden und die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 715 New York City um Geldschenkung an die Familie ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Hugh Lawson in dessen Falle Sterbegeld-Schenkung verweigert wurde weil derselbe zur Zeit seines Todes außer Benefit war. Der Board hat nicht die Macht eine derartige Bewilligung zu machen und weist daher das Gesuch ab.

Protest läuft ein gegen die Erhebung des 50 Cents Assesments sowie gegen die angeblich hohen Geldbewilligungen für Organisationszwecke, in letzter Zeit, von L. U. 80 Chicago, Ill.; L. U. 27 Toronto, Can., und L. U. 10 Chicago.

Letztere Beschwerde wird dem G. P. unterbreitet und von den Protesten Notiz genommen.

3. Oktober.

Boardmitglied Cole ist noch nicht eingetroffen und abwesend.

Vom Oklahoma City, Okla, D. C. läuft Rechnungsausweis ein über ihm für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder, doch wird dessen Gesuch um weitere Bewilligung nicht gewährt.

Gesuche der L. U. 286 Great Falls, Mont., und L. U. 1859 Waterloo, Ia., um Erlassung des 50 Cents Assesments. Die Gewährung der Gesuche würde die Machtbefugnisse des Board überschreiten und werden dieselben abgewiesen.

Ein Schreiben des in Jacksonville, Fla., tätigen General-Organisators, in welchen derselbe über Zustände in L. U. 1448 dieser Stadt Mitteilung macht, wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Den L. U.'en 696 Tampa, Fla., und 730 Quebec, Can., wird drei Monate Frist zur Zahlung des 50 Cents Assesments gewährt.

L. U. 562 Everett, Wash., wünscht Auskunft über eine Jurisdiktionsfrage die B. B. und die Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union betreffend. Das Schreiben wird an den G. S. verwiesen mit der Instruktion sich mit letzterer Organisation in Verbindung zu setzen und womöglich die diesbezügliche Streitfrage zu erledigen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 905 Freeland, Pa., um Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke wird abgewiesen.

Zu obigem Zwecke wird dem Lake County, Indiana, die Summe von $200.00 angewiesen.

4. Oktober.

Der Detroit, Mich., D. C. sendet Rechnungsbericht über vom Board für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder ein und wird demselben die weitere Summe von $200.00 für denselben Zweck angewiesen.

Vom New York City Joint D. C. läuft vollständiger Ausweis ein über die Verausgabung des ihm im August d. J. für Organisationszwecke bewilligten Betrages und ersucht der D. C. um weitere Bewilligung. In Anbetracht, der durch die Einhaltsbefehle in New York geschaffene Situation, wird dem Joint D. C. die weitere Summe von $4,000.00 angewiesen. Die Quittungen der Advokaten über, ihnen im September d. J. ausgezahlten Gelder, liegen ebenfalls vor und werden den Akten einverleibt.

Aus einem vom Holyoke, Mass., D. C. vorliegenden Rechnungsbericht geht hervor, daß demselben von dem, zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligten Betrage noch $32.00 übrig bleiben und der G. S. wird angewiesen die Zurücksendung dieser nichtverausgabten Summe zu verlangen.

Weiter Rechnungsausweise laufen ein von L. U. 1046 Bridgewater, Mass.; L. U. 1055 Lincoln, Nev.; L. U. 730 Quebec, Can., und von L. U. 110 St. Joseph, Mo. Sämmtliche Ausweise werden geprüft und den Akten einverleibt.

5. Oktober.

Von L. U. 1295 Hornell, N. Y., liegt vollständiger Rechnungsausweis vor über ihr für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder, welcher geprüft und für richtig befunden wird.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen dem Boston, Mass., D. C. und der L. U. 163 Peoria, Ill., Vorstellungen über ihr Verhalten zu machen indem sie der Aufforderung des Board, vollständigen Rechnungsbericht über die Verwendung von ihnen für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder einzusenden nicht nachgekommen sind, und von ihnen die Zurücksendung des Betrages zu verlangen über den dem Board keine Abrechnung zugestellt wurde.

Der Rechnungsbericht des L. U. 377 Alton, Ill., über ihr zur Unterstützung ausgeschlossener Mitglieder bewilligte Gelder wird vom G. P. unterbreitet und als befriedigend befunden.

Appellation Edgar Reed's und C. S. Brainerd's von L. U. 1874 Denver, Colo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. gegen Appellanten. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird verworfen und der Appellation stattgegeben.

Appellation Wm. Reinke's von Cincinnati, O., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Hamilton County, Ohio, D. C. gegen John Rose. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung des G. P. aufrecht erhalten.

6. Oktober.

W. A. Cole ist eingetroffen und der Board is vollzählig.

Appellation Joseph Kramer's von L. U. 309 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des New York Joint D. C. gegen Appellanten. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation Leon Soontupe's von L. U. 1008 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen das Verfahren des Brooklyn Borough Komite's im Falle des letzteren gegen Appellanten. Diese ganze Angelegenheit wird gemäß Sekt. 157 der General-Konstitution an den G. P. verwiesen.

Appellation Dennis M. Commeau's von L. U. 126 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. gegen Appellanten.

Das Beweismaterial in diesem Falle ergibt, daß dem Appellanten seitens L. U. 126 Geldstrafen wegen Nichtbesuchs von Spezial-Versammlungen auferlegt wurden trotzdem er beschworene Zeugnisse vorlegte, daß er außerhalb der Stadt war, sowie daß er in einer dieser Versammlungen anwesend war in der er als abwesend eingetragen wurde. Der Board erklärt die Auferlegung dieser Geldstrafen unter den Umständen als ungesetzlich, die Entscheidung des G. P. wird umgestoßen und L. U. 126 angewiesen Appellanten in seine Mitgliedsrechte wieder einzusetzen.

Appellation Pinau Barad's von L. U. 309 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des New York Joint D. C. gegen Appellanten.

Dieser Fall wird an den G. P. zur Wiederaufnahme verwiesen mit der Instruktion vom Sekretär des Klage-Komite's ein beschworenes Zeugnis einzufordern, dahingehend, daß die Abschrift der Prozeßverhandlungen mit dem Protokoll übereinstimme, und soll der Sekretär die Namen der Zeugen angeben.

Appellation Sigmund Simon's von L. U. 309 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. gegen Appellanten. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung unter denselben Gründen die den G. P. dabei leiteten an und weist die Appellation ab.

7. Oktober.

Appellation der L. U. 492 Reading, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle ihrer Mitglieder W. W. Werner und Samuel H. Stief gegen L. U. 492. Der Board stößt denjenigen Teil der Entscheidung um welcher sich auf ein vorgeschlagenes Amendament zu Art. 4, Sekt. 1 der Nebengesetze der L. U. bezieht, und zwar aus dem Grunde weil dieses Amendement mit dem gegenwärtig inkraft stehenden Gewerks-Vertrag im Widerspruch steht. Insoweit sich die Appellation gegen denjenigen Teil der Entscheidung richtet in dem der G. P. erklärt, daß das vorgeschlagene Amendement zu Art. 13, Sekt. 7 der Nebengesetze erst nach Ablauf des Amtstermines des Geschäftsagenten inkraft treten könne, schließt sich der Board der Entscheidung an und weist daher diesen Teil der Appellation ab.

Appellation Gustave Baur's von L. U. 1157 Passaic, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Passaic D. C. gegen Appellanten. Da das, dem Appellanten zur Last gelegte Vergehen eine Konstitutions-Verletzung involvirte über das zur richten der D. C. nicht die Machtbefugnis hatte die ihm in Sekt. 127 der General-Konstitution zugestanden ist, und da die Klage in der L. U. anhängig zu machen war, wird die Entscheidung des G. P. umgestoßen.

9. Oktober.

John H. Potts ist abwesend.

Appellation der L. U. 882 Columbia, Pa., gegen die Gesetzesauslegung des G. P. im Falle des Lancaster, Pa., D. C. in welchem dieser Körper der Parteilichkeit beschuldigt wird weil er Mitgliedern der L. U. 882 einen Extrabetrag für Arbeitskarten abverlangte. Der Board findet, daß laut vorliegendem Beweismaterial dem D. C. keine Parteilichkeit nachgewiesen werden kann und schließt sich dem Entscheid des G. P. an.

Appellation der L. U. 443 Chelsea, Mass., gegen die Gesetzesauslegung des G. P. in dem Klagefalle der Appellanten gegen L. U. 438 Brookline, Mass.

In diesem Falle hatte die verklagte L. U. ein Exmitglied der appellirenden L. U. aufgenommen ohne ein Assessment zu kollektiren welches ihr, der L. U. 443, das Exmitglied schuldig war. Der Board verwirft den Entscheid des G. P. in dieser Frage und beschließt, daß L. U. 438 den Betrag um den es sich hier handelt der L. U. 443 zustellen soll.

Appellation M. Freund's von L. U. 309 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. gegen Appellanten. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird auf Grund, Sekt. 197 der General-Konstitution, in welcher die Strafen bei Konstitutions-Verletzungen spezifizirt sind, umgestoßen und entscheidet der Board, daß bei solchen Verletzungen, wenn der Verklagte als schuldig befunden wurde, Strafen die in dieser Sektion nicht vorgesehen, nicht auferlegt werden können und ungesetzlich sind.

Appellation Harry Geld's von L. U. 727 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. gegen Appellanten. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation wird, unter denselben Gründen die den G. P. leiteten, abgewiesen.

Der Sekretär des New York City D. C. wünscht in einem eingelaufenen Schreiben der Board möge eine Erklärung abgeben inwieweit der finanzielle Stand eines Mitgliedes durch eine zu entrichtende Gebühr für Arbeitskarten beeinflußt ist.

Der Board erklärt, daß da wo eine L. U. oder ein D. C. eine Arbeitskartengebühr erhebt, diese Gebühr nicht als gewöhnlicher Beitrag und erst nach Ablauf des Quartals für welches die Karte ausgestellt ist als fällig betrachtet werden kann.

10. Oktober.

John H. Potts ist abwesend.

Der L. U. 696 Tampa, Fla., wird die Summa von $300.00 und der L. U. 1390 Saskatoon, Sask., Can., werden $100.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt und beide angewiesen detaillirten Rechnungsausweis einzusenden.

Gesuch der L. U. 1598 Baltimore, Me., um Gewährung einer Frist zur Entrichtung des 50 Cents Assessments. Frist bis zum 1. Dezember 1911 gewährt.

Appellation der L. U. 671 New Baden, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er Henry Schich, Mitglied der L. U. 671, Frauensterbegeld-Schenkung verweigerte. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und der Appellation stattgegeben. L. U. 671 wird angewiesen Henry Schich in seine Rechte als zu Geldschenkungen berechtigtes Mitglied wieder einzusetzen und nachdem er den, von einem solchen Mitgliede zu entrichtenden höheren Beitrag, von der Zeit angerechnet als dasselbe als nicht zu Geldschenkungen berechtigtes Mitglied im Berichte der L. U. an die G. O. aufgeführt wurde, beglichen hat soll ihm die Frauensterbegeld-Schenkung ausbezahlt werden.

Appellation der L. U. 787 Skowhegan, Me., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. ihrem Mitgliede, Willis A. Bailey, die Auszahlung einer Unfall-Geldschenkung verweigernd. Der Board stimmt den Gründen die den G. Sch. zu seiner Entscheidung veranlaßten zu und weist die Appellation ab.

Appellation der L. U. 81 Far Rockaway, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er den Anspruch ihres Mitgliedes Davis Done auf Frauensterbegeld-Schenkung zurückwies. Wird abgewiesen. Dasselbe geschieht bezüglich der Appellation der L. U. 464 New York City, in welcher deren Mitglied Otto Paul, Frauensterbegeld-Schenkung beansprucht.

Der G. P. unterbreitet alle auf die, zwischen den L. U.'en 322 und 1555 Niagara Falls, N. Y., und dem Niagara County D. C. herrschenden Streitigkeit bezüglichen Schriftstücke und obiger berichtet, daß sich keine der beiden L. U.'en den Anordnungen des Board's, vom. 19. April 1911, wieder Vertreter zu dem D. C. zu senden, gefügt habe. Der Board ermächtigt den G. P. L. U.'en 322 und 1555 zu suspendiren wenn sie sich noch ferner weigern sollten den Anordnungen des Board's Folge zu leisten.

11. Oktober.

Vom New York City Joint D. C. ist Situationsbericht eingelaufen und wünscht derselbe weiter Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke. Da der Board erst am 4. Oktober d. J. eine Bewilligung zu diesem Zweck gemacht hat, wird der Bericht vorläufig zu den Akten gelegt.

Der Vorsitzende des Board unterbreitet die Bürgschaftspapiere des G. S. Frank

(Fortsetzung in nächster Nummer.)

La Caisse de reserve et le Syndicalisme Francais

(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Supposons un instant, notre président général commissionera un camarade organisateur, avec mission d'aller dans le Canada, ou la Nouvelle Angleterre, et d'y fonder de nouvelles locals, et d'engager ces dernières à joindre notre Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers et Menuisiers. Le camarade partira, il profitera des conditions justement favorables, et il réussira en peu de temps à organiser une local assez forte et capable de marcher seule. Après avoir réuni les nouveaux camarades, il leur tiendra le language suivant: Mes amis, ce qu'il vous faut d'abord, et avant tout, c'est de l'energie, du mécontentement avec les conditions existantes, et par conséquent le courage nécessaire pour le faire comprendre à vos patrons; exigez une augmentation de salaire, imposez une reduction des heures de travail, etc., etc.

Pour en arriver là, vous n'avez besoin ni d'une forte caisse de secours pour soutenir le mouvement et pour nourir ceux qui se trouveront dans la rue, pas plus que vous aurez besoin d'attendre que la majorité des ouvriers de la partie adhèrent à votre local; il vous suffira de marcher en avant, en formulant les revendications; le reste des organisés, et voire même les non-organisés vous suiveront. Remarquez, mes amis, qu'une grosse caisse est une chose ayant la tendance de corompre, et ceux qui la gèrent, et ceux qui compte dessus pour mener à bien une lutte quelconque avec le patronat; puisqu'il est entendu que des fonds de réserve sont plutôt nuisibles, il ue sera pas nécessaire non plus de prescire de hautes cotisations; 50 centimes ou 1 franc par mois, ce sera à peu près tout ce qui nous faudra, d'autant plus que nous n'avons pas l'intention de continuer le systèm, qui consiste à envoyer des organisateurs dans les pays mal ou point organisés, ni d'entretenir des "walking delegates" ou "business agents." Nos officiers en général travailleront pour l'honeur, exclusivement, car, en les payant pour presque ne rien faire, c'est élever et encourager les fainéants, c'est se donner de nouveau maitres; si en prenant la défense de leurs camarades, ces militants sont flanqués à la porte, mis dans l'impossibilité de trouver du travail et de nourir leur famille, eh bien, ils se révolteront, ils feront preuve d'énergie, de même que si dans vos luttes avec le patronat vous perdez votre jeu, eh bien, vous aussi vous vous révoltez, vous saboterez à votre rentrée dans les ateliers, le travail, vous biserez la machinerie, enfin vous vous vengerez en abiment et en faisant le plus de domage à votre patron que vous serez capable de lui faire.

J'admet que parmi les nouveaux adhérants il se trouvera l'un ou l'autre à objecter: Ne serai ce pas nécessaire de commencer par faire l'éducation de nos membres, peu versés jusqu'à ce jour tant sur le but immédiat à poursuivre que sur la tendance générale de notre organisation? L'organisateur lui répondra, que tant que tout cela se fera tout seul, pour le moment il suffit de joindre les amis dans leurs revendications et de tapper dessus fort et ferme.

Je vois d'ici la tête que fera notre vénéré P. G. recevant le rapport détaillé de cette manière d'organiser; surement, il commencera à rappeler le bon homme, ensuite il le renverra à son établi le plus vite que possible, et probablement il proposera au C. G. Executive de faire examiner l'état mental du copain par des médecins légistes, et ce dans l'intérêt de la famille du malheureux toqué qui aurai parlé ainsi.

Mes chers lecteurs, je vous prie de no pas croire, qu'à mon tour j'aie besoin d'une examination médicale, que je fais des suppositions abracadabrantes, impossible; malheureusement non, je viens de vous donner un exposé très exact du syndicalisme français; je vous ai reproduit des discours

entendu en réunions générales et publiques, en conversations privés avec des militants; je vous ai cité des extraits d'articles des journeaux représentants officieusement et officielement les organisations ouvrières de Paris et de la province.

Des représentants des dites organisations sont aller en Allemagne, où les camarades de ce pays ont pu leur montrer les résultats obtenus, leurs bourses du travail, que le gouvernement ne peut pas leur fermer à sa volonté, tel que la chose arrive à Paris tous les jours; ils leurs ont rendu compte des sommes se montant à des millions, et leurs servant à combattre avec succès et beaucoup d'efficacité le grand capitalisme de l'Allemagne, tant en leurs procurant les moyens de mettre leurs militants à l'abri du besoin, et surtout à l'abri des vangeances patronales.

Et qu'on-t-ils racontés à leurs camarades à Paris? Ont ils admis que chez les camarades allemands l'organisation est superieure, leur système préférable au leur, leurs caisses de réserve, leurs fonds financiers d'une grande utilité? Non, ils ont repondu par un jeu de mot, par une blague vraiment parisienne incapable de prendre la moindre des choses au serieux: "Les allemands ont montés des machines à voter et à cotiser." Voilà tout l'enseignement qui est resulté de ce fameux voyage à Berlin.

La fédération du meuble à Paris entreprend l'introduction de la journée de travail de 9 heures; elle compte à peu près 5 pour cent des ouvriers du meuble de la ville dans son organisation; ils n'ont de fonds financiers que juste ce qui leur faut pour maintenir une permanence d'un secrétaire; point d'organisation d'ateliers, point de "business agent," point de caisse de secours pour les victimes de leurs luttes.

Dans la ville de Montpellier, les ouvriers ébénistes s'organisent, la semaine d'après ils adhèrent à la fédération du meuble, encore une semaine ils se mettent en grève, et n'ayant point le sous pour faire réussir leur entreprise, ils adressent des demandes de secours aux camarades des autres villes. Voilà le système qui est cause que le syndicalisme français est une farce, qui tant en faisant rire les gros patrons de l'ameublement, leur permet encore pour bien longtemps de dormir tranquil et de ne point se soucier trop des revendications de leurs ouvriers.

Lorsque la demande de support financiers des camarades de Montpellier arriva an Comité national du meuble à Paris, un délégué, originaire des pays allemands, conseilla à l'élément ultra-révolutionaire de leur envoyer de l'énergie puisqu'ils n'avaient d'argent en caisse. Auront-ils compris seulement le réproche ironique du conseil du camarade allemand?

Voyons un peu le résultat de ce système facheux, au point de vue du recrutement: D'après le Bulletin officiel du Travail du Secrétariat International, en Angleterre il y avait en 1908 2,406,746 ouvriers syndiqués; en Allemagne 2,383,401, et en France 715,576 ouvriers organisés.

Voilà des chiffres qui parlent d'eux mêmes. Ajoutons, pour être juste, que le dernier congrès du bois à Paris a exprimé le désir de faire cesser cet état de chose; espérons qu'il réussira.

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Faites que Maras ne s'ouvre jamais pour nous et écartez de nous la faillite.

Accordez-nous des rentes perpétuelles.

Amen. —P. Lafargue.

Richard Schliesz!

Wo bist du? Bitte sende deine Adresse an deinen Freund Edwin Bergner, den du auf dem Dampfer Großer Kurfürst während der Reise nach Amerika, im August 1908, kennen gelernt hast.

Kameraden werden gebeten Obigen auf diese Zeilen aufmerksam zu machen. Meine Adresse ist: Edwin Bergner,
R. R. 7, Evansville, Ind.

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RUSSELL, T. J., of L. U. 600, Key West, Fla.

DORTON, WM. B., of L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.

BAILEY, DANIEL, of L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.

Claims Paid During Nov., 1911

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
15935	C. E. Voorhees	31	$100.00
15936	Mrs. Ellen D. Larson	58	50.00
15937	Wm. Geiger	211	200.00
15938	Mrs. Magdelina Dunn	219	50.00
15939	Mrs. Anna A. Coe	519	50.00
15940	Mrs. Johanna Vrba	824	50.00
15941	Mrs. Edith N. Carlson	7	50.00
15942	Mrs. Sarah Jane Pierce	138	50.00
15943	Mrs. Margaret Paterson	213	50.00
15944	Andrew Thergesen	258	200.00
15945	Carl Thomas	291	200.00
15946	Charles A. Fairchild	1057	200.00
15947	Wm. Neuhaus	1784	200.00
15948	Mrs. Sarah Jane Callahan	43	50.00
15949	Mrs. Mary Ann Allen	79	50.00
15950	N. E. Maurice	96	200.00
15951	Thomas Hopkins	106	50.00
15952	Wm. A. Sincox (dis.)	132	400.00
15953	Fred Mulligan	172	200.00
15954	Martin H. C. Huffman	232	100.00
15955	Daniel McCarthy	240	200.00
15956	Charles U. Kinzie (dis.)	322	400.00
15957	Henry Kuntz	355	200.00
15958	August Hess	375	200.00
15959	Mrs. Mary Dexter	526	50.00
15960	Joseph C. Hapworth	595	200.00
15961	Joseph Dutrizac	611	200.00
15962	Thomas Prosser	716	50.00
15963	Irvin J. Frank	1107	200.00
15964	Wm. T. Finkle	1107	200.00
15965	John Douse	1404	200.00
15966	John Renz	1548	200.00
15967	Mrs. Eliza J. Mellor	63	50.00
15968	Wm. Gilbert Vandemark	241	200.00
15969	Wm. Kanies	416	200.00
15970	Thomas Cowan	824	200.00
15971	W. B. Connor	1620	200.00
15972	Mrs. Anna Braun	1792	50.00
15973	Mrs. Anna J. Carlson	1	50.00
15974	Johnathan G. H. Nichols	121	200.00
15975	Mike Adler	314	200.00
15976	Mrs. Anna Weiner	345	50.00
15977	Mrs. Estelle Stonecipher	1577	50.00
15978	Robert Clist	13	200.00
15979	V. Brdovink	13	200.00
15980	H. P. Strehlow	13	200.00
15981	A. M. Little	16	200.00
15982	Ed. Schoppe	47	50.00
15983	A. J. Combs	169	50.00
15984	J. D. Cowan	213	100.00
15985	Mrs. Anna M. Custer	427	50.00
15986	Mrs. Emma Johnson	568	50.00
15987	Wm. A. Garrett	916	200.00
15988	Mrs. Ruth E. Elvidge	1503	25.00
15989	Gerrit Haukamp	1802	200.00
15990	John M. Kandle	20	200.00
15991	Stephen A. Eley	22	200.00
15992	Philip Houde	26	50.00
15993	Joseph P. Mosso	78	200.00
15994	Mrs. May Black	169	50.00
15995	Mrs. Minnie Saffrau	199	50.00
15996	Wm. Briggs	1410	50.00
15997	John Earle	1410	50.00
15998	J. W. Crow (dis.)	627	400.00
15999	Gustaf E. Linderoth	10	200.00
16000	Martin Rechner	32	200.00
16001	Lindsey S. Langell	33	200.00
16002	Mrs. Ada M. Longfellow	33	50.00
16003	Wm. Todhunter	199	200.00
16004	Bertram Barker	266	200.00
16005	Mrs. Johanna Gunderson	299	50.00
16006	Mrs. Nancy Jane Brown	345	50.00
16007	Mrs. Margarita Stella	389	50.00
16008	John Pearson	483	200.00
16009	Tilden J. Russell	655	200.00
16010	Walter S. Griffith	680	200.00
16011	John S. Strong	943	200.00
16012	Fred Vietzke	1748	200.00
16013	Mrs. Elizabeth H. McNutt	36	50.00
16014	John De Boer	434	200.00
16015	John Opal	698	200.00
16016	Edmund Junt (dis.)	31	400.00
16017	Michael J. English	62	200.00
16018	Charles Ander	80	200.00
16019	Emanuel Heathman	92	200.00
16020	Oskau F. Carlson	109	200.00
16021	James P. Mullen	211	50.00
16022	Mrs. Margaret A. Bush	1026	50.00
16023	George J. Hadsell	308	50.00
16024	John Miller	440	200.00
16025	Arthur Letourneau	481	200.00
16026	Mrs. Katie Van Doorn	1352	50.00

No	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16027	Mrs. Margaret B. Ahern...	73	50.00
16028	Isaac Bennett	628	200.00
16029	Frederick Siegert	920	50.00
16030	Mrs. Anna Marie Johnson.	1717	50.00
16031	L. W. Berrybill	198	154.00
16032	Wm. Wanamaker	1436	50.00
16033	Louis Hezel	1784	200.00
16034	Andrew J. Johnson	25	200.00
16035	Peter Sundell	308	50.00
16036	Wm. Blum	564	200.00
16037	John Sullivan	564	200.00
16038	Tony Solari	578	200.00
16039	Mrs. Myrtle O. Leonard...	1632	50.00
16040	J. Hicks	14	200.00
16041	Mrs. Effie M. York.....	24	50.00
16042	John Weber	47	200.00
16043	John McCarthy	[illegible]	200.00
16044	George Braun	422	200.00
16045	Carl Nielson	422	200.00
16046	John A. Hughes	537	50.00
16047	Mrs. Barbara S. Hotze....	703	50.00
16048	Chas. B. Price	736	50.00
16049	John R. Horner	843	200.00
16050	Shack Hudgens	1368	50.00
16051	Mrs. Bridget Boyle	79	50.00
16052	Edward H. Hayes	79	50.00
16053	Alarik A. Koskinen	277	200.00
16054	Hampton A. Schuler	283	200.00
16055	Mrs. Celia E. Smittcamp, alias Richards	586	50.00
16056	Mrs. Henrietta D. Olsen...	668	50.00
16057	E. B. Ragsdale	942	200.00
16058	John H. Jasper	63	50.00
16059	Mrs. Ellen Johnson	181	50.00
16060	Fred G. Parker	211	200.00
16061	J. H. Ehrhart	311	50.00
16062	August Becker	355	200.00
16063	A. R. Markel	1006	50.00
16064	Mrs. Juana M. Varquez....	1090	50.00
16065	Mrs. Mary Benjamin	1240	50.00
16066	Solomon Fogler	29	200.00
16067	Daniel S. Schell	492	200.00
16068	George E. Warren	1272	200.00
16069	Y. Grego (bal.).....	55	125.00
16070	Mrs. Hattie M. Zastrom...	58	50.00
16071	Mrs. Barbara Grant	265	50.00
16072	Thos. Bresman	509	50.00
16073	Mrs. Edith Grumbly	1446	50.00
16074	Mrs. Clarinda B. Caron ...	1584	50.00
16075	Jos. Jirak	54	200.00
16076	Mrs. Emma Vrastel.....	54	50.00
16077	John A. Gile	55	200.00
16078	Mrs. Amanda S. Briere....	134	50.00
16079	Peter Peterson	141	200.00
16080	Treffle Valley	920	200.00
16081	John May	10	200.00
16082	Nels J. Nelson	10	200.00
16083	Mrs. Anna S. Buckley.....	251	50.00
16084	Edward J. Wokal	507	200.00
16085	Mrs. John Hammer	958	50.00
16086	Mrs. Alexander Macioutek.	1367	50.00
16087	Christian Olsen	1447	50.00
16088	W. L. Strickland	14	50.00
16089	Gustav Urban	309	200.00
16090	Mrs. Mary F. Fairless	576	50.00
16091	Herman J. Ulland	703	200.00
16092	Henry A. Jones	1674	200.00
16093	Mrs. Elizabeth Schmidt....	1	50.00
16094	Fred D. Cole	231	200.00
16095	Joseph Zimmer	266	200.90
16096	Mrs. Margaret Behymer...	1602	50.00
16097	Mrs. Elizabeth Schlich....	671	50.00
16098	Albert Alm	7	200.00
16099	James A. Ryan	109	200.00
16100	Thomas Quinn	117	200.00
16101	J. D. Neal	203	50.00
16102	Mrs. Linda Bartlett.....	329	50.00
16103	Wm. A. Carter (dis.).....	168	400.00
16104	Moses G. Barnhard	266	200.00
16105	Mrs. Kathrine Kadow.....	849	50.00
16106	Thomas Turley	1636	200.00
16107	John L. Landahl	1824	200.00
16108	Charles J. Swenson	1824	100.00

Total.....$23,854.00

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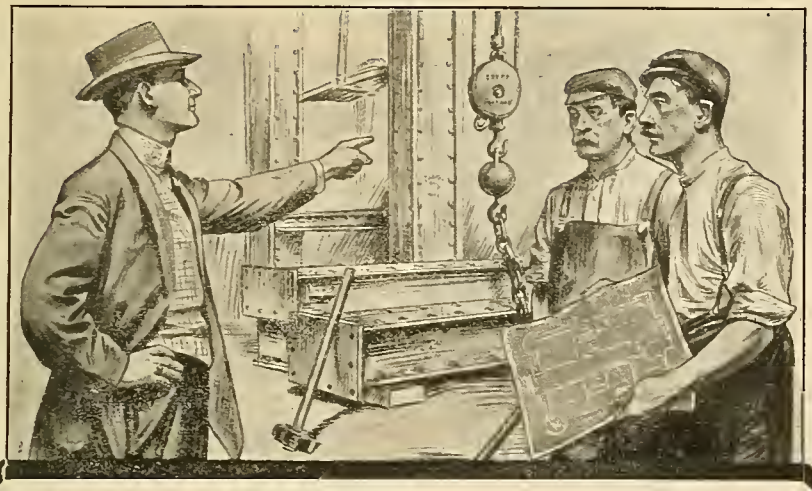

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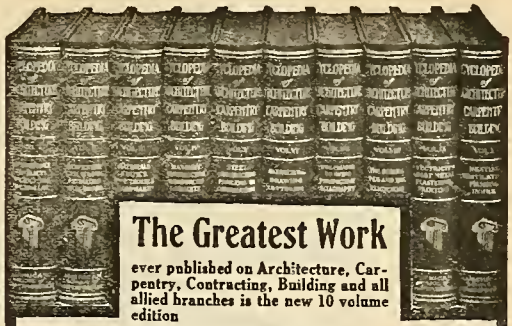

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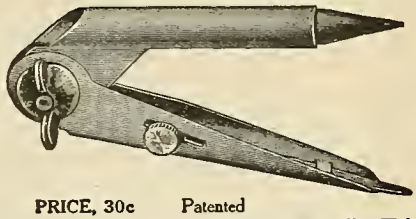

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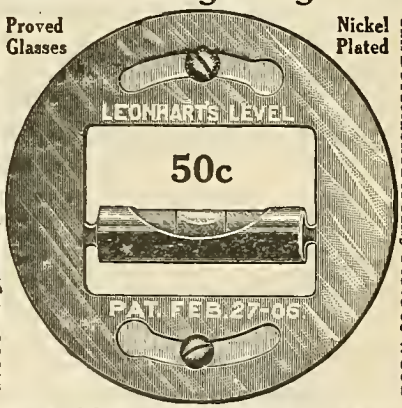

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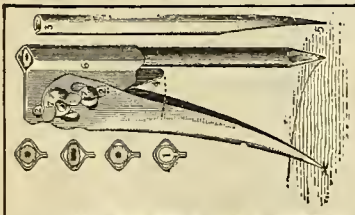

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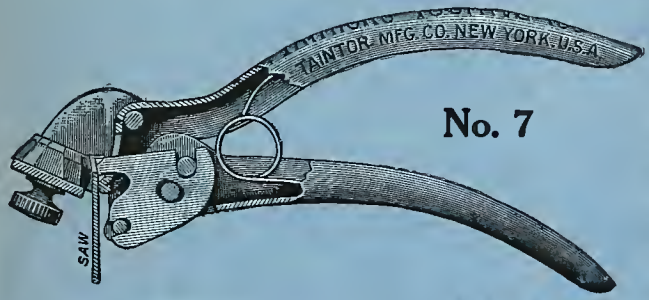

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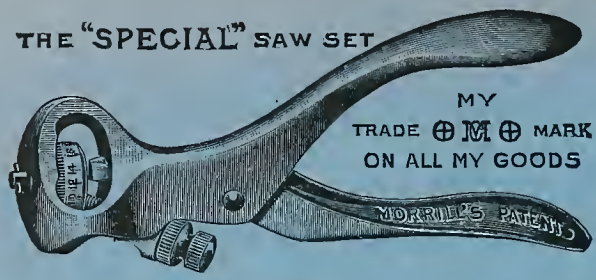

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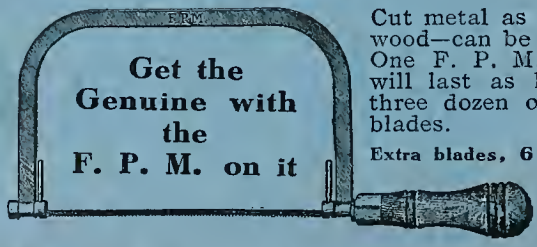

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